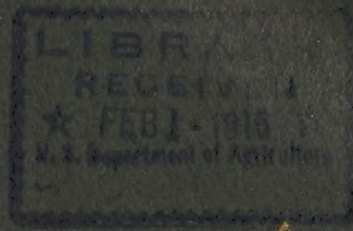


63.9  
Australia  
1914-1915



# Brunning's

## Seed Manual



**F.H. BRUNNING**  
PTY. LTD.

64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne.





# GENERAL CATALOGUE 1915



Brunning's  
Incomparable Seeds



Established  
1852

F. H. BRUNNING  
PTY. LTD.

Established  
1852

The leading house in Victoria for Vegetable and Flower Seeds of all descriptions  
Grass and Clover Seeds a Specialty  
Bulbs of all descriptions kept in stock in season. Write for Special Catalogue  
published in February



# PEANUT CULTURE

Sow  
28 to 30 pound  
to the Acre in  
rows 3 feet apart



PEANUTS

Sow  
28 to 30 pound  
to the Acre in  
rows 3 feet apart

The Peanut or Early Almond is an annual of the leguminous order or Pea tribe of plants. Before flowering it generally assumes an upright habit, usually attaining a height of about 1 foot, but when the blooms appear the plant falls over and makes its subsequent growth in a procumbent position. The most remarkable feature about the plant is that it thrusts its fruit into the earth to effect its maturation.

**SOIL AND ITS CULTIVATION.**—The soil best suited to the growth of Peanuts is a light sandy loam or one of similar nature. It is important that the surface should be loose and brought to a fine tilth so that the young pods will have no difficulty in pushing their way into the ground to effect maturation.

**SOWING.**—The seeds are all carefully shelled and hand-picked, only the plump and perfect ones with unbroken skins being kept for sowing. If this is not carefully attended to there will be a great many blank spaces in the rows. Sow end of October or beginning of November. The rows should be 3 feet apart, and seeds planted 18 inches apart in rows, and left covered with about 3 inches of soil. It will take from 28 to 30 lbs. of seed to plant an acre. After seed is sown it will be necessary to keep a close watch on the field until seedlings are well above ground, for many birds and small animals are fond of Peanuts. In 10 to 14 days, according to state of weather, the young plants will appear above the ground.

Peanuts are occasionally planted by hand, but it is a rather tedious and laborious operation. A simple mechanical contrivance is mostly used, by which the nuts are deposited at regular distances in the rows and carefully covered with soil. With one of these machines a man can plant "SEVEN ACRES PER DIEM." It is advisable to sow a few extra seeds in some part of the field to provide plants for any blanks that may occur.

**CULTIVATION.**—This consists principally in keeping the surface soil loose between the rows and between the plants in the rows, and in destroying any weeds that may spring up. One or, at most, two scarifyings and hoeings will be all that is necessary to keep the ground clean of weeds before crop is ready for earthing up. By January or just before the plants assume a procumbent position, a small ridging plow should be put between the rows to lift the soil up to the plants, and where it is not sufficiently near it might be drawn up with the hoe, taking care, however, that the stems are neither disturbed nor covered up.

**HARVESTING.**—When the pods turn brown it is a sign the crop is ready for harvesting, and it should be lifted without delay, choosing, of course, fine weather for the operation. If only a small area is under cultivation the Peanuts may be lifted with a fork when they are sufficiently dry. The pods may be picked off in the field or the dry plants carted and stored in the barn for the pods to be picked off at convenience. The picking is the most tedious process of all, for it has to be done by hand. 115 bushels have been harvested for 1 acre, but the average yield must be put down at a much lower figure. (An imperial bushel represents about 20 lbs.) After the crop has been cleared off the land, pigs may be turned in to eat the nuts that are left in the ground, which sometimes amount to a considerable number, no matter how well it has been harvested. The pigs will turn the soil upside down in search of Peanuts, of which they are remarkably fond, and on which they fatten.

**THE USE OF PEANUTS.**—Enormous quantities are sold annually to the general public for edible purposes, the nuts being roasted.

Another great feature of the Nut is the oil which is produced therefrom. It is a thin oil, of a clear, pale-straw color, somewhat representing Poppy Oil and finer kinds of Olive Oil. It does not become rancid, and is said to improve with age. In commerce it is known as "nut oil," and is said on good authority that it is not only used to adulterate Olive Oil, "but is often substituted for it." Peanut Oil is a valuable lubricant for delicate machinery, as it does not clog the bearings, thus possessing great advantage over many other kinds of Oil. The oil is extracted from Peanuts by two processes, one of them by simple pressure, and the other by the application of heat. Whilst a greater percentage of oil can be obtained by the latter method that obtained by the former is more valuable as a commercial article. After the greater part of the Oil has been extracted from the Peanuts the residue, or cake, can be used for feeding cattle, and is considered very fattening. Moreover, it can be used as a fertiliser for sugarcane lands, and for other crops that require a fertile soil for their successful cultivation. Besides the valuable products already mentioned, the Peanut has many other important economic uses.

In a green state the plant is a valuable auxiliary forage crop, which cattle are fond of and do well on, and after the matured crop is harvested and the Peanuts stripped from the dried stems, the latter make good fodder for stock.

**MANURING.**—Superphosphate, under ordinary conditions, is the best class of artificial manure to use. The Peanut is a plant that requires plenty of lime in the soil.

**Price 1/- per Pound**

PRICES FOR QUANTITY ON APPLICATION



Should be Read  
by EVERYONE

**IMPORTANT!**

Before Sending  
in their Orders

TELEPHONE No. 7663 Central (General Office and Sales Dept.)  
Registered Cable Address—"Myosotis," Melbourne, A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition, used.

TELEPHONE No. 7664 (Managing Director's Office)

P.O. Box 857.

**Our MOTTO is—"Once a Customer always a Customer"**

# Brunning's Incomparable Seeds

Have now been before the Public for 62 years, and still  
**Take the Lead for Germination, Purity, Quality**

THE PRICES mentioned in this Manual are for Seeds of  
Best Quality, and we never attempt to compete with so-  
called Cheap Seeds

*Once again we have pleasure in mailing you a copy of our Seed Manual and we trust that this, our 1915 edition, will be appreciated by all. We also trust as hitherto to be favoured with your esteemed orders; also that you will kindly bring our name before any of your friends who may be interested in gardening.*

*You will observe that we have listed the leading Novelties in Vegetable and Flower Seeds, but should any of our clients require any varieties not listed herein, we shall be pleased to procure same elsewhere if at all possible.*

WHEN SENDING YOUR ORDERS, Please Note the following:—

**NEW CUSTOMERS** are requested to forward CASH with their orders, or otherwise give a reference to any well-known Melbourne firm as a guarantee of good faith.

**ALL ORDERS** should be written separately from general letters, or letters of enquiry, and your **ADDRESS** should be written in full; also nearest Station or Shipping Port to which you wish your goods consigned.

**ALWAYS REMIT** by Cheque (crossed), Bank Draft, Postal Note or Post Office Order. Exchange must be added to country cheques. For small amounts, Postage Stamps of any State will be accepted.

**DISCOUNT** of 2½ per cent. is allowed off all Vegetable, and Flower Seed orders if paid for within One Month from date of invoice.

## Note

Nothing is Guaranteed, as we send out only the best of Seeds, and spare no expense in procuring them from the most reliable sources, and take every possible care to protect our customers; but it must be borne in mind that we give no Warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness, and we accept no responsibility in regard to the crop, or failure of the crop, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good Seed from germinating, and it is only under these conditions that all Seeds are sold. If the Purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.

March, 1915.

F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.,

THOS. PURVES, Managing Director.

THIS CATALOGUE CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS LISTS.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to the Proprietors.

# F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.

VICTORIA SEED WAREHOUSE

## 64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE



# VEGETABLE SEEDS

## LIST of NOVELTIES and RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

(RAISERS' DESCRIPTIONS)

### Pea

#### "Marvellous"

A new early dwarf variety, growing to a height of 18 inches. The pods are produced in pairs, and each pod contains from 8 to 10 large Peas of exquisite quality. Has been proved to be one of the heaviest cropping varieties yet introduced. Of a deep green colour; very early.

Price, 1/- per packet. 1/3 per post.



Pea—"Marvellous."

### Tomato—Victoria

This new Tomato is a second early variety of great merit. The flavour is very delicate and agreeable. Colour, a beautiful, glossy reddish purple. Fruit very symmetrical in shape, remarkably solid, smooth and meaty as beefsteak and produced in bunches, from seven to nine fruits each. No Tomato grower should miss planting this fine variety.

9d. per packet.



Tomato—Victoria.  
9d. per packet.

Cunninghame Street, Sale,  
24th March, 1915.

You will no doubt be pleased to hear that I won the prize donated by your firm to the Maffra Agricultural Society. It was given for twelve varieties of cut flowers. I took your first prizes and two seconds out of six entries, and at the Sale Show two firsts out of two entries, so did not do too badly.

All the Horticultural Shows were put off this season on account of the drought, leaving only the two mentioned where I was able to show flowers. I always find your seeds give the best results, and hope to continue using them.

(Signed) MR. E. BYERS.



## VEGETABLE SEEDS

*Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued*

### *New Dwarf French Bean*

*"Bush's Abundance"*

(A White-Seeded Butter Bean.)

This is, without doubt, the most prolific Bean in cultivation. The Beans are borne in clusters of threes and fours, and are produced from every joint. The Beans are of delicious flavour, and being so productive and early should make it one of the most popular varieties grown.

9d. per packet; 1/- per post.

### *Beet*

TURNIP-ROOTED "KHEDIVE."

The root of this new form of Beet is in all respects identical with that of the type, but its foliage is smaller and of a fine deep red colour. It is very much in advance of the original green-leaved variety, and is sure to become a great favourite.

9d. per packet.

### *Earliest of all Dwarf Bean*

This new variety cannot be too highly recommended, being earlier than other so-called, Earliest of All Beans, as for instance Non Plus Ultra. It bears a profusion of beautiful, half-long, thick-fleshed, tender, green pods, and being well above the ground, they do not rot as easily as those of other sorts during wet weather. The plant continues bearing for a long time, and this, combined with the immense productiveness and earliness, will make this bean a very popular variety.

9d. per packet; 1/- per post.



Lettuce—Universal.



Beet—Khedive.

### *Lettuce—"Universal"*

In this Lettuce we have the best of all the forcing strains, as it produces not only firm and tender heads of very large size, but is also the very earliest Lettuce. Owing to the immense size, three times larger than any other variety, "Universal" will be highly welcome to market gardeners, as it is a great money-maker for them. 1/- per packet.



Dwarf Bean—"Earliest of All."



## VEGETABLE SEEDS

*Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued*

### **Sugar Pea—Semi Dwarf**

The most valuable feature of this novelty is that the pods are ready for picking in November, while other varieties of broad-podded Sugar Peas are either main-crop or late sorts. Of quick, but sturdy growth and about 1½ feet high, the plants produce a great number of pods, quite 4½ inches long by 1¼ inches wide, which are of excellent flavour when cooked. The annexed illustration gives a good idea of the shape of the pods, as well as of the robust habit and heavy yield of this splendid variety.

1/- per packet; 1/3 per post.

### **Onion—“Hurst’s Monarch”**

Quite a distinct variety, with bright emerald green blades, very large, solid, almost globular in shape and strongly recommended for its excellent keeping qualities.

1/- per packet.



Sugar Pea—Semi-Dwarf.

### **Tomato—“Carrick Vale”**

*The Finest and most prolific Dwarf growing Tomato yet introduced*

Of Dwarf habit, growing to a height of from 2½ to 3 feet, and comparing most favourably with the latest and best imported varieties.

The raiser’s idea is to produce a Dwarf, free fruiting, smooth Tomato that would do away with the tall stakes that are required for the general run of smooth Tomatoes, and in which he has been most successful.

The plants are very short jointed, so much so that the bunches of fruit actually touch each other, thus giving as many fruits as the taller sorts.

The fruits are smooth and from medium to large in size, of a good bright red colour, very clean at the base, not liable to crack, and carries from seven fruits upwards to each bunch.

Price, 1/- per packet.



Tomato—“Carrick Vale.”

**A Complete and up-to-date Bulb List for 1915 has been published quite separate from this, our general catalogue, which we shall be pleased to mail, post free, immediately on application.**



# FLORAL NOVELTIES *and Recent Introductions*

(RAISERS' DESCRIPTIONS)

## Delphinium

"AZURE FAIRY."

(Annual.)

This variety, which is the result of several years' careful selection, will be found to be a very useful addition to the annual class of flowers. The plant, which grows to a height of about 12 inches, is covered with a profusion of blooms of a lovely clear Cambridge blue. It resembles the original variety, "Blue Butterfly," in every way but colour, and will make an excellent pot or border plant. It was much admired in the exhibit of annuals at the International Horticultural Exhibition at Chelsea, England.

1/- per packet.



Delphinium—"Azure Fairy."  
1/- per packet.

Oak Bank, Heywood,  
? 8th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

I have been behind the garden for Mr. B. Cunningham, of "Oak Bank," for close on two years, and have used your seeds throughout, which I find very successful, and can highly recommend them.

(Signed) J. C. BOWERS.

Blenheim, New Zealand,  
2/12/14.

"Kindly post another packet of Eucalyptus Fici-  
folia, your last seed gave splendid results."

JOHN HALE & SONS.

## Aster Single Japanese

Two new Single Asters which bear large star-shaped flowers, and reminding one of the Single-blooming Japanese Chrysanthemums. The yellow central disc is encircled by a wreath of long, quilled ray petals, either white or delicate rose, which lend to the bloom an uncommonly graceful and bizarre aspect. Of branching habit, the plant throws up a large number of strong side-stalks right from the base of the main stem. This places the Single Japanese Aster in the very front rank as a cut flower, but it can also be used with advantage for late summer bedding.

In separate colours:—

*White.* 1/- per packet.

*Delicate Rose.* 1/- per packet.



Aster—Single Japanese.  
1/- per packet.

67B Symonds Street, Auckland, N.Z.,

8th March, 1915.

I am very pleased with Pansy Seed received from you last year—  
Incomparable and Masterpiece.

(Signed) C. CALLAGHAN.



*Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued*

## *Nigella*

**MISS JEKYLL, PURE WHITE.**

Quite a new departure, the well-known Miss Jekyll Nigella in pure white, which stands out bold against the green foliage, and a pretty contrast to the sky blue of the original variety. A valuable addition to the annual border, most decorative for parlour and florist alike.

1/- per packet.



Nigella—"Miss Jekyll"—White.  
1/- per packet.

## *Chrysanthemum Maximum*

**MRS. C. LOWTHIAN BELL.**

(Hardy Perennial.)

This magnificent white Marguerite produces the largest flowers of any of this class. Flowers of the purest white measuring up to six inches across with very broad petals of great substance; borne on long robust stems. Continues in bloom from Spring to Autumn. A splendid plant for the flower garden, or as a cut flower for house decoration or florists' work. Plants ready in August.

2/- each; Seed, 9d. per packet.

## *Chrysanthemum Maximum* "Market Favourite"

This new variety of the perennial Marguerite will be found to be a good acquisition, producing as it does an enormous number of well-formed, pure white flowers, evenly distributed and flowering at one time, not only making it very effective, but, as a market flower, it enables the grower to clear the plant at one cutting. The flowers have very long stalks, and are produced in bunches, each carrying from six to sixteen blooms.

9d. per packet.



ONE THIRD NATURAL SIZE.

Chrysanthemum Maximum— Mrs. C. Lowthian Bell.  
9d. per packet.



Chrysanthemum Maximum—  
"Market Favourite."  
9d. per packet.



## Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued

### Sunflower Miniature “Golden Fleece”

The cactus-shaped flowers of this variety are of a clear golden yellow, with a dark centre. The height of the plant is about 3 to 3½ ft. with long stems, excellent for cutting.

9d. per packet.



Sunflower Miniature—  
“Golden Fleece.”  
9d. per packet.

### Schizanthus “Bridal Veil” (*Wisetonensis albus*)

From the charming hybrids of *Schizanthus wisetonensis* we have selected a pure white variety and succeeded in making it come true from seed. About 16 inches in height, the compactly-formed bushes are literally covered with round glistening snowy white blossoms, which present a striking contrast with the bright fresh green of the finely lacinated foliage. As a pot plant this beautiful new *Schizanthus* cannot be over-estimated, and everybody will be pleased with its handsome and graceful appearance when in full flower. The culture of these invaluable long-blooming *Schizanthuses* is extremely easy, and from autumn sowing especially one can obtain splendid specimens with a luxuriant wealth of bloom.

1/- per packet.

### *Antirrhinum Nanum Grandiflorum* “The Fawn”

A new and distinct colour in *Antirrhinums*. A delightful blend of terra-cotta pink and pale yellow, very soft and pleasing to the eye; flowers exceptionally large. We can strongly recommend this variety. 1/- per packet.



Schizanthus—Bridal Veil.  
1/- per packet.



*Antirrhinum Nanum Grandiflorum*—  
“The Fawn.”  
1/- per packet.



*Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued*

## *Antirrhinum Nanum Grandiflorum* "Mauve Beauty"

A unique colour in Antirrhinums and quite a new break. The colour is a lovely shade of pale clear mauve, and will be welcomed as an excellent addition to the Nanum type. The flowers are large, and the habit of the plant all that can be desired.

1/- per packet.

## *Calliopsis Tom Thumb* "Star of Fire"

The plant is one foot in height, a mass of bloom with cactus-shaped, fiery red coloured flowers, brighter than any Calliopsis previously introduced.

9d. per packet.



*Antirrhinum Nanum Grandiflorum—*  
"Mauve Beauty."  
1/- per packet.



*Calliopsis Tom Thumb—"Star of Fire."*  
9d. per packet.

## *Dwarf Pyrethrum* *P. roseum hybridum nanum*

A dwarf form of the splendid hybrids of *Pyrethrum roseum*, which rank among our most free-blooming perennials for cutting and spring bedding. Contrary to the old three-foot-high class of these favourite plants, the new dwarf varieties, which form compact bushes, grow in the first year about 12 and in the second about 20 inches high only. They are therefore eminently adapted for the composition of beds and borders. These dwarf Pyrethrums, with their numerous white, flesh, rose and red-coloured flowers, are exceedingly effective, and 60 to 70 per cent. of the seedlings conform to the true dwarf bushy type. We desire to call especial attention to this important new perennial.

1/- per packet.



*Pyrethrum—Dwarf.*  
1/- per packet.



## Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued.

### Carnation "Giant Margarita" Golden Yellow

A valuable addition to this popular class of Carnations, obtained by continued selection. The flowers are well formed, pure yellow, and borne on long stout stems; invaluable for cutting. 1/- per packet.

Lawson, Blue Mountains, New South Wales,

27th July, 1914

Dear Sirs,

I compliment you on the success of your publication "The Australian Gardener."

This little book is highly appreciated on this side.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. C. SEFTON.

Block Hill Farm, Neerim South,

11th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

My father, Mr. Stuckberry, South Morang, has had seeds from you for this last 20 years, and has found them very satisfactory.

(Signed) MR. W. LE PAGE.



Carnation—"Giant Margarita"  
Golden Yellow.  
1/- per packet.

### Papaver Nudicaule Album Fl. Pl. "White Swan" (Hurst.)

An intensely double form of the popular  
White Iceland Poppy.

1/- per packet.

Hotspur, via Condah,  
8th March, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

The Onion seed I got from you  
grew well last year. I took first  
and second at the Hotspur Show, and  
the same at Digby.

I will be sending for some more  
seeds later on, and will send you the  
money for these. I remain, Yours  
faithfully,

(Signed) A. MOORE.



Papaver Nudicaule Album Fl. Pl., "White Swan."  
1/- per packet.



*Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued*



Petunia—"New Double Seeding."  
2/6 per packet.

*Brachycome Iberidifolia*  
"Blue Gem"

This lovely new variety of Brachycome or Swan River Daisy will, we have no doubt, be welcomed. The cactus-shaped flowers are of a beautiful clear lavender blue with a white zone. It is very free flowering, and much more compact than the original variety.

9d. per packet.

"Hillside," North Gembrook,  
26th March, 1915.

Please be sure you send the Extra Early Brown Spanish Onion Seed, as that which we had last year turned out so well we would like to be sure of getting the same in this year.

We planted out 1,000 plants as a trial, and we got over three bags of Onions in return, and so lovely and early. We took them up early in January.

(Signed) MRS. H. HARVEY.

*Petunia*

"NEW DOUBLE SEEDING."

A very large giant-flowering type, having the same habit of growth as the Giants of California Single. Colours range from deep magenta, rose, variegated and white. Also very delicately fringed and fluted. Its habit is low and spreading, and the flowers stand out on long stems. The tube is long, but the throat is wide and free from tigered marking so common in the Giants. The overlapping petals are beautifully ruffled and frilled, and of a lustrous satiny texture. The range of colour is the widest ever seen, the delicate shades predominating.

2/6 per packet.

Koondrook.  
Feb. 2nd, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

I have great satisfaction in writing to let you know that I have had great success with the Tomato plants and seed I received from you, and I think the Chalks Early Jewel is far ahead of any other that I have seen. I wish you to send me another lot of seeds as per list.

(Signed) F. RICH.



Brachycome Iberidifolia—"Blue Queen."  
9d. per packet.



## Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued



Sweet Pea—"Robert Sydenham."  
1/- per packet.

## Gaillardia "Kelway's Exhibition Strain"

A splendid acquisition, entirely distinct from the old kind, and from that offered by other houses. Enormous flowers and very stout habit. Many medals and certificates have been awarded by the Royal Horticultural and other societies.

1/- per packet.



## Viscaria "Fire King"

(Our Own Raising.)

After many years of constant and painstaking selection, we are happy to be able to offer a compact growing variety of Viscaria. It grows to a height of about 6 to 8 inches, is distinct in colour, and very free flowering. The flowers are bright scarlet, and the plant is most effective when grown in masses or on borders.

9d. per packet.

Lagoon,  
Perthville, N.S.W.  
21/8/14.

Mr. Mockler was asking me a little while back what was the best Tomato to grow and I told him I knew nothing better than Jack Rose, and I understand from him he was sending you an order for it.

(Signed) R. DICKEN.

"Frankston," Littlewood Street, Hampton,  
February 25th, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

I have, from one sixpenny packet Wilding's Tomato, picked 9lbs. full size fruit, and there is still a large quantity to yet ripen. I am well pleased.—Yours truly,

(Signed) M. F. ASHTON.



Gaillardia  
Kelway's Exhibition Strain.  
1/- per packet.



Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued

# Sweet Peas



Sweet Pea—"Royal Purple" (Dobbie.)  
Price, 1s. per packet.

"ROYAL PURPLE" (Dobbie).

This new variety represents an uncommon colour in Sweet Peas. The large, waved, bright purple flowers of this variety are borne freely on stout stems. Award of Merit R.H.S. England. 1s. per packet.

"ILLUMINATOR"

A most charming colour, or rather, combination of colours, and very difficult to describe. The name conveys in part one of the charms of this beautiful variety, as the warm salmon-orange ground colour of the flower scintillates through the rich bright cerise-pink and illuminates the flower delightfully. It is several shades richer and deeper in colour than the beautiful Edith Taylor. 9d. per packet.

"KING WHITE"

A perfect White Spencer Sweet Pea, and immeasurably superior in form, size, and substance to all others of this colour. Whereas the petals of other White Spencers are thin, and the standards generally inclined to reflex, King White has substance to spare, while the standards are of immense size, bold expanded form, yet exquisitely waved. It is an extremely vigorous grower, floriferous to a degree, and gives a large proportion of four-flowered sprays. 9d. per packet.

"LIGHTSHIP" (Sturgess)

Attractive flower white striped rosy majenta of best Spencer form, good substance, large flowered and vigorous grower. Makes a telling bunch. 1s. 3d. per packet.

"ROBERT SYDENHAM"

This new variety is one of the most striking Novelties introduced for many years. The colour is a rich glowing orange self, the wings and standards being of the same shade. It is a vigorous grower, and throws from three to four flowers on a stem, of true Spencer form. Both standard and wings being waved, and of large size.

1s. per packet.

"WEDGEWOOD"

Wedgewood is appropriately named, as its colour throughout is a unique shade of Wedgewood blue, and is a true self, being a most beautiful blue throughout the entire flower. It is entirely free from the harsh purple shading found in Flora Norton Spencer and others of that type, and at the same time the flower is much larger. Of finest Spencer form, the standard and wings are well waved. 9d. per packet.

"SEAGULL" (Sturgess)

White mottled blue, back of standard darker, inside of wings white. Of velvety substance and beautiful Spencer form, vigorous grower. Must be seen to be appreciated.

1s. 3d. per packet.

## PLEASE NOTE.

To avoid confusion, it is particularly requested that Customers, when ordering Flower Seeds by number, will state the date of the Catalogue from which the numbers are taken.



## Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued.

### Sunflower "Red Flowering"

This interesting novelty has created quite a sensation in England, where it was sent out last year as the greatest introduction of the season. The flowers are much similar in character to the old large single Sunflower, but the dark centre of the flower is surrounded by a band of purple or chestnut red, the tips of the petals showing the original yellow, similar to a large Gaillardia. Unrivalled as a cut flower.

9d. per packet.



Sunflower "Red flowering."  
9d. per packet.

### Eschscholtzia CANICULATA "MIKADO."

A splendid addition to this favourite section, introduced by us some years ago.

Intense crimson scarlet flowers, suffused with orange, which deepens towards the centre. The petals are delicately fluted and channelled, the graceful distinctive feature of the class. The habit of the plant is compact, and the flowers are produced on erect stems, and when massed a most telling effect is produced, especially in bright sunshine.

1/- per packet.



Eschscholtzia "Mikado."  
1/- per packet.



Sweet Pea—King White. See Page XIV. 9d. per packet.



Floral Novelties and Recent Introductions—continued

*Viola Cornuta Perfecta*

**"Cream Colour"**

(See Photograph)

A delightful new variety with large, well-formed, cream-coloured flowers. It is exceedingly free-flowering and, like its related varieties, very useful for bedding and cutting purposes.

1/- per packet.

*Cosmos Double Mixed Colours*

These beautiful new Cosmos are most striking in colour. A large percentage comes true from seed both as to colour and doubleness.

The singles which the strain produces are also very beautiful.

9d. per packet.



Cosmos—Double Mixed.  
9d. per packet.

*Lavatera Splendens*  
**"Sunset"**

We have for some years been improving these beautiful varieties of Mallow. This new variety, "Sunset," we claim to be a great advance on any Lavatera yet introduced, the charming brightness of its colour, a very deep rose pink, being most effective. The habit of the plant is also an improvement on any other variety in commerce, growing to a height of 2 to 2½ feet, and more compact. Very useful for beds, and as a cut flower it lasts a considerable time.

9d. per packet.



Viola—Cream Colour.  
1/- per packet.



Lavatera Splendens—"Sunset."  
9d. per packet.



## For SEEDS AND SUNDRIES

It is a **Condition of Sale** of all the seeds sent out by us, that while we have used all reasonable care in the selection we give **No Warranty**, either as to description, quality or productiveness—and we accept no responsibility in regard to the crop or failure of crop. If the seeds are not accepted on these terms, they are to be returned at once unopened, and it is only under these conditions that the seeds are sold to you.—F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.

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**To F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.**

|                                                                    |                                  |   |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----|----|
|                                                                    |                                  | £ | s. | d. |
| Date.....                                                          | CHEQUE.....                      |   |    |    |
| Name.....<br>(Plainly written. - State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss) | POST OFFICE ORDER.....           |   |    |    |
| Address.....                                                       | POSTAL NOTE.....                 |   |    |    |
| Post Town.....                                                     | STAMPS.....                      |   |    |    |
| If by Rail—Station.....                                            | CASH (if registered letter)..... |   |    |    |
| If by Steamer—Port.....                                            |                                  |   |    |    |
| Steamer to.....thence Rail to.....                                 | TOTAL ...                        |   |    |    |

**All Vegetable Seeds sent Post Free, excepting Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn.**

## VEGETABLE SEEDS

[illegible]



**F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.**

To avoid confusion, it is particularly requested that Customers when ordering Flower Seeds by number will state the date of the Catalogue from which the numbers are taken.

**No half packets supplied. All Flower Seeds Post Free.**

## SUNDRIES





*This Calendar applies to the sowing of Seeds in the Melbourne districts only. Our clients will therefore make allowances accordingly for sowing in the early and later districts of the States.*

## January

**Beet**—Sow for Autumn and Winter crop.  
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow largely, to use from June.  
**Broccoli**—Sow a few early sorts, to use in May and June. Finish planting out late sorts early this month.  
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow largely, to use in June.  
**Cauliflower**—Sow largely early in the month.  
**Carrot**—Sow a few early sorts, to use in June and July.

**Cabbage**—Sow largely early in the month.  
**Celery**—Sow a few seeds of an early variety, to use from the end of July; plant out former sowing as they advance.  
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.  
**French or Kidney Beans**—Plant medium crops, for use in April and May.  
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow largely.  
**Lettuce**—Sow a few to remain until fit for use in six or eight weeks.

**Onion**—Sow a few for salads, to use from April.  
**Peas**—Sow a medium crop of early varieties, to use in April and May.  
**Potatoes**—Plant out Kidneys or other early varieties, to use in April and May.  
**Radish**—Sow a few of the long sort, to use in four or six weeks.  
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow a medium crop.  
**Turnips**—Sow largely, for use from March to May.

## February

**Borecole or Kale**—Sow for late use.  
**Broccoli**—To succeed Cauliflower in Autumn.  
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow a few, to use from July to September.  
**Cabbage**—Continue sowing early sorts, to use in June and July.  
**Carrot**—Sow for early Spring use.  
**Cauliflower**—Sow largely, to use in June and July.  
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.

**Celery**—Plant out largely, as the plants advance, for Winter supply.  
**Endive**—Sow for use in Autumn.  
**French Beans**—Sow for a succession.  
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow for a succession.  
**Leek**—Transplant largely into drills, for a Winter supply.  
**Lettuce**—Continue to sow, for using in six or eight weeks.  
**Peas**—Sow a few early varieties, to succeed the former sowing.

**Potatoes**—Plant out largely of early varieties, to use in May and June.  
**Radish**—Continue to sow, for use in four or six weeks.  
**Spinach**—Sow a medium crop for Autumn use.  
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow a few early in the month, if not done last month.  
**Turnip**—Continue sowing a few for Winter use.

## March

**Broccoli**—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in Spring.  
**Cabbage**—Sow a few early varieties, to use in July and August; transplant largely.  
**Cauliflower**—Sow a few to succeed former crops; transplant largely about the end of the month.  
**Celery**—Finish planting out in shallow trenches for the last crop.

**Cress and Mustard**—Continue sowing fortnightly.  
**Endive**—Sow a few for Winter use.  
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow a few for succession, transplant former sowings.  
**Lettuce**—Continue sowing, to succeed former crops.  
**Onion**—Sow for Spring green Onions.  
**Parsley**—Sow for Winter supply.  
**Parsnip**—Sow a few for early Spring use.

**Peas**—Sow a few of the earliest sorts early in the month, in a warm situation, to use in May.  
**Radish**—Continue sowing, to keep up a regular supply.  
**Spinach**—Continue sowing Winter varieties, to succeed the others.  
**Turnip**—Sow a few for Winter use; also Swedes for Winter and Spring.

## April

**Asparagus**—Cut the stems down to the surface as they decay, top-dress and manure with horse-droppings.  
**Broad Beans**—For an early crop.  
**Cabbage**—Sow early sorts for Spring supply.  
**Celery**—Remove the side shoots from the crowns of advanced crops, earthing up only a few for immediate use.  
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.

**Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce**—Sow for use in Spring.  
**Endive**—Sow largely.  
**Garlic and Shallots**—Plant.  
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow a few early in the month.  
**Lettuce**—Sow largely and transplant when ready, to use in June and July.  
**Onions, Potato and Tree**—Plant out largely for the first Spring Onions.

**Onion**—Sow largely, to use green in Spring, and to transplant in June for early Summer bulbing.  
**Peas**—Sow a few of early sorts towards the end of the month, for the first supply in Spring.  
**Radish**—Sow again.  
**Spinach**—Sow largely of Winter varieties for Spring supply.  
**Turnip**—Sow a few on trial, if not done last month.

FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES SEE COLOURED PAGES.



## May

**Asparagus**—Clear away and top-dress as recommended last month.  
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow a few early, if not done last month.  
**Cabbage**—Finish planting out early, to head before the Spring growth, or otherwise they will go to seed.  
**Cauliflower**—Sow a few towards the end of the month, to use in September.

**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.  
**Endive**—Sow largely.  
**Garlic and Shallots**—Plant out a few.  
**Herbs**—Divide and re-plant.  
**Horse Radish**—Divide the roots and re-plant.  
**Jerusalem Artichokes**—Plant tubers.  
**Lettuce**—Sow for succession.

**Onion**—Continue sowing.  
**Peas**—Sow largely of early sorts, for Spring use.  
**Radish**—Sow for a succession.  
**Rhubarb and Sea Kale**—Make young plantations towards the end of the month.  
**Spinach**—Sow a little, to use in Spring.

## June

**Asparagus**—Plant out.  
**Broad Beans**—Sow for a successional crop.  
**Carrot**—Sow the Early Horn variety, for September use.  
**Celery**—Earth up advanced crops finally in dry weather; remove all side shoots from the young ones.

**Cucumber**—Sow for forcing in a hot-bed.  
**Garlic and Shallots**—Finish planting.  
**Horse Radish**—Continue planting out.  
**Jerusalem Artichokes**—Plant tubers.  
**Leek**—Sow for Summer use.  
**Lettuce**—Sow for a successional crop.

**Onion**—Sow largely for Summer bulbing; transplant early from thinnings of former crops.  
**Peas**—Sow largely all commendable sorts.  
**Radish**—Sow for a succession.  
**Rhubarb and Sea Kale**—Plant as recommended last month.  
**Spinach**—Sow a few Winter varieties for a late crop.

## July

**Asparagus**—Plant out.  
**Broad Beans**—Sow largely for use in October and November.  
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow a few, to use in December.  
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow a few, to use in the Summer months.  
**Cabbage**—Sow early and medium sorts, to use about the end of the year.  
**Cauliflower**—Sow a few, or, if not done last month, sow largely, early.  
**Garlic and Shallots**—Finish planting early.

**Herbs**—If not yet done, divide the old roots and re-plant.  
**Horse Radish**—Finish planting.  
**Jerusalem Artichokes**—Plant tubers.  
**Lettuce**—Sow for a succession.  
**Leek**—Sow largely late this month for Autumn and Winter supply.  
**Onion**—Continue sowing largely.  
**Parsnip**—Sow a few, to use in November.  
**Peas**—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in October and November.

**Potatoes**—Plant out a few early Kidneys in a dry, warm situation.  
**Radish**—Sow for a succession.  
**Rhubarb and Sea Kale**—Finish planting out.  
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow a few, to use from November.  
**Spinach**—Sow of Winter sorts for the last time this season.  
**Tomato**—Sow in hot-bed frame for early crop.

## August

**Asparagus**—Plant out, if not already done, and top-dress established plants.  
**Beet**—Sow largely, to use in January.  
**Broad Beans**—Sow largely of all good sorts, to use in November.  
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow largely for Mid-summer use.  
**Cabbage**—Make a good sowing of early sorts for Summer, and late sorts, including the red, for Autumn; transplant former sowings.  
**Cape Gooseberry**—Sow in hot-bed frame.  
**Carrot**—Sow largely of early sorts.  
**Cauliflower**—Sow largely, to use from end of November; plant out the former sowings as the plants are ready.

**Celery**—Sow in a hot-bed for early use.  
**Cucumber**—Sow a few in a warm frame for planting out in October.  
**Garlic and Shallots**—Finish planting.  
**Herbs**—Sow largely all pot herbs, such as Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Savory, etc.  
**Leek**—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant June sowing.  
**Lettuce**—Sow largely.  
**Melons, Rock and Water**—Sow a few along with the Cucumber seeds.  
**Okra**—Sow in a hot-bed frame.  
**Onion**—Sow largely for Winter keeping; transplant early from former sowings.

**Parsley**—Sow largely for Summer.  
**Peas**—Sow largely as directed last month.  
**Potatoes**—Plant out largely, early and late sorts in high ground.  
**Radish**—Sow every third week.  
**Rhubarb**—Sow largely; gently force a few established roots.  
**Salsify**—Sow largely for Autumn use.  
**Sea Kale**—Sow largely and blanch.  
**Spinach**—Sow largely of the round variety, to use in October.  
**Tomato**—Sow in a hot-bed frame.  
**Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, Squash**—Sow in hot-bed frame.

## September

**Asparagus**—Sow seed in drills and top-dress established plants, if not already done.  
**Basil**—Sow in a hot-bed frame.  
**Broad Beans**—Sow for successional crop.  
**French Beans**—Sow a few in warm situation.  
**Beet**—Sow largely, if not done last month.  
**Cabbage**—Sow twice in the month; plant out former sowings.  
**Caper of Commerce**—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting in October.  
**Cauliflower**—Plant out largely in a low situation.  
**Capsicum**—Sow a few in a frame.  
**Carrot**—Sow largely of late sorts for Autumn and Winter use, and a few of early sorts for Summer, if not done last month.

**Celery**—Sow a few towards the end of the month in the open ground, and under protection, for the Autumn crops.  
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.  
**Cucumber**—Sow a few again in the frame to plant out in October.  
**Egg Plant**—Sow in a hot-bed for transplanting.  
**Garlic**—Plant out early, if not already done.  
**Herbs**—Plant early, if not already done.  
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow in drills to remain.  
**Leek**—Sow early, if not done last month.  
**Lettuce**—Sow largely, to use early in December.  
**Melons, Rock and Water**—Sow early along with the Cucumber seeds.  
**Okra**—Sow on hot-bed for transplanting.  
**Onion**—Sow thickly for pickling bulbs to ripen in January.  
**Parsnip**—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.

**Peas**—Sow largely, chiefly late sorts, to use from December.  
**Potatoes**—Finish planting early on high grounds; commence for a full crop in low grounds.  
**Radish**—Sow every third week.  
**Rhubarb**—Sow early, if not done previously.  
**Salsify**—Sow early, if not done previously.  
**Sea Kale**—Sow early, if not already done; continue blanching established plants.  
**Sweet Corn**—Sow for an early crop.  
**Spinach**—Sow largely, if not done.  
**Turnips**—Make a good sowing towards the end of the month, to use from November.  
**Tomato**—Sow with Capsicum.  
**Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash**—Sow in the open ground at the end of the month, and transplant from the frame if the weather is mild.

**FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE COLOURED PAGES.**



## October

**Asparagus**—Sow seed in drills, if not already done.  
**French Beans**—Sow largely for use in December.  
**Beet**—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.  
**Broccoli**—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant stout young plants.  
**Cabbage**—Make a good sowing for Autumn supply; transplant stout young plants.  
**Capsicum**—Sow for full crop in a warm border; transplant those raised in heat.  
**Carrot**—Make a good sowing of late varieties.

**Celery**—Sow largely in the open ground; prick out young seedlings.  
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.  
**Cucumber**—Sow largely in the open ground; plant out seedlings.  
**Herbs**—Sow a few still, if not already done.  
**Leek**—Sow a few to plant out in January for late crop; transplant.  
**Lettuce**—Sow a few, to remain until fit for use in November.  
**Melon**—See Cucumber.  
**Parsnip**—Sow for main crop.  
**Peas**—Make a good sowing of main crop sorts for successional crop.

**Radish**—Sow a few Long and Turnip varieties.  
**Rhubarb**—Remove the forcing materials; gently tear away for use the outer stalks.  
**Salsify**—Sow for general crop.  
**Spinach**—Sow a few of the round variety.  
**Savoy Cabbage**—Make a good sowing, to plant early in Autumn for Winter use.  
**Sea Kale**—Continue blanching.  
**Sweet Corn**—Sow in the beginning and end of this month.  
**Turnip**—Sow largely, to use from December.  
**Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash**—See Cucumber.

## November

**French Beans**—Sow largely.  
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for late Autumn and Winter use.  
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for late Autumn and Winter use.  
**Cabbage**—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.

**Celery**—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for late crop.  
**Chinese Cabbage**—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.  
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.  
**Cucumber**—Sow largely early in the month, and plant out from under cover.

**Lettuce**—Sow largely where it is to remain if the situation is low and moist.  
**Melon**—See Cucumber.  
**Peas**—Sow largely main crop sorts.  
**Radish**—Sow a few.  
**Sweet Corn**—Sow for late crop.  
**Turnip**—Sow largely twice in the month.  
**Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash**—See Cucumber.

## December

**French Beans**—Sow for a succession.  
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow largely for Winter use.  
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow largely for Winter use.  
**Cabbage**—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for Winter use.

**Cauliflower**—Sow largely towards end of month.  
**Chinese Cabbage**—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.  
**Celery**—Sow for Winter use; remove side shoots from, and earth up advanced crops if required for immediate use.

**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.  
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow in drills for Winter use.  
**Lettuce**—Sow largely if in a low situation.  
**Parsnip**—Sow a few for Winter use.  
**Peas**—Sow early and late sorts.  
**Spinach**—Sow a few of the round variety.  
**Turnip**—Sow a few.

## CONVEYANCE OF GOODS—Per Parcels Post and Passenger Train

For the convenience of our Customers residing at a distance, and who, when sending for goods such as PEAS, BEANS and OTHER HEAVY SEEDS, can have them sent direct to their addresses by Parcels Post, or Passenger Train, we have subjoined copies of the rates:

### PARCELS POST—RATES OF POSTAGE

| Destination.              | Rates of Postage.          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
|                           | On a Parcel not Exceeding— |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |        |
|                           | 1 lb.                      | 2 lb. | 3 lb. | 4 lb. | 5 lb. | 6 lb. | 7 lb. | 8 lb. | 9 lb. | 10 lb. | 11 lb. |
|                           | s. d.                      | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d.  |
| <b>Victoria</b> ... ..    | 0 6                        | 0 9   | 1 0   | 1 3   | 1 6   | 1 9   | 2 0   | 2 3   | 2 6   | 2 9    | 3 0    |
| <b>Inter-State</b> ... .. | 0 8                        | 1 2   | 1 8   | 2 2   | 2 8   | 3 2   | 3 8   | 4 2   | 4 8   | 5 2    | 5 8    |

### PASSENGER TRAIN RATES UNDER

| Miles | 3 lb. | 7 lb. | 14 lb. | 28 lb. | 42 lb. | 56 lb. | 84 lb. | 112 lb. | 28 lb. extra | Miles    | 3 lb. | 7 lb. | 14 lb. | 28 lb. | 42 lb. | 56 lb. | 84 lb. | 112 lb. | 28 lb. extra |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 25    | 0 3   | 0 3   | 0 3    | 0 6    | 0 9    | 1 0    | 1 3    | 1 6     | 0 3          | 250      | 1 0   | 1 2   | 1 9    | 2 9    | 4 3    | 5 6    | 7 0    | 8 3     | 2 0          |
| 50    | 0 4   | 0 6   | 0 6    | 0 10   | 1 3    | 1 9    | 2 3    | 2 6     | 0 6          | 300      | 1 2   | 1 4   | 2 0    | 3 3    | 4 9    | 6 0    | 7 6    | 9 0     | 2 0          |
| 75    | 0 5   | 0 6   | 0 9    | 1 2    | 1 9    | 2 3    | 3 0    | 3 6     | 0 9          | 350      | 1 4   | 1 6   | 2 3    | 3 6    | 5 0    | 6 6    | 8 3    | 9 9     | 2 3          |
| 100   | 0 6   | 0 8   | 0 9    | 1 6    | 2 3    | 3 0    | 3 9    | 4 6     | 1 0          | 400      | 1 6   | 1 8   | 2 6    | 3 9    | 5 6    | 7 0    | 8 9    | 10 6    | 2 6          |
| 125   | 0 7   | 0 9   | 1 0    | 1 9    | 2 6    | 3 6    | 4 6    | 5 3     | 1 3          | 450      | 1 8   | 1 10  | 2 9    | 4 3    | 5 9    | 7 6    | 9 3    | 11 3    | 2 6          |
| 150   | 0 8   | 0 10  | 1 0    | 2 0    | 3 0    | 4 0    | 5 0    | 6 0     | 1 3          | ov'r 450 | 1 10  | 2 0   | 3 0    | 4 6    | 6 3    | 8 0    | 10 0   | 12 0    | 2 9          |
| 175   | 0 9   | 1 0   | 1 3    | 2 3    | 3 6    | 4 6    | 5 9    | 6 9     | 1 6          |          |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |         |              |
| 200   | 0 10  | 1 0   | 1 6    | 2 6    | 3 9    | 5 0    | 6 3    | 7 6     | 1 9          |          |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |         |              |

#### MELBOURNE TO SYDNEY.

Under

3lb., 2/-; 7lb., 3/-;  
 14lb., 4/3; 28lb., 6/-;  
 42lb., 9/4; 56lb., 10/-;  
 84lb., 12/-; 112lb., 14/6.

For every 28lb. over 1 cwt. 2/6.

#### MELBOURNE TO BRISBANE.

Under

3lb., 4/-; 7lb., 6/-;  
 14lb., 8/3; 28lb., 12/-;  
 56lb., 20/-; 84lb., 25/-;  
 112lb., 30/-;

For every 28lb. over 1 cwt., 5/8.

#### MELBOURNE TO ADELAIDE.

Under

3lb., 1/9; 7lb., 2/4;  
 14lb., 3/6; 28lb., 5/-;  
 42lb., 6/6; 56lb., 8/-;  
 84lb., 10/-; 112lb., 12/-;

For every 28lb. over 1 cwt., 2/-.

TRY OUR NEW PEA, "THE HENLEY," A SPLENDID SECOND EARLY SORT.



# BRUNNINGS COLLECTIONS OF

## "INCOMPARABLE" VEGETABLE SEEDS

For the COTTAGE, VILLA, and MANSION

The 2/6 Collection is delivered to any part of Australasia, POST FREE

The 5/- and 10/6 Collections are sent POST FREE to any address in Victoria only. The 21/- Collection is sent FREE BY RAIL to any Railway Station in Victoria only.



### NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED

BEING frequently asked by customers for assortments of Vegetable Seeds, and to save them the trouble of selecting, we have made up the following collections, which are offered at a considerable reduction on Catalogue prices. They do not contain novelties, but only the best standard varieties, and are put up in sizes to meet the requirements of nearly every garden.



#### The "City" Collection Price, 2/6 Post Free

Contains 13 Varieties. 1 Packet Each.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Beet, Red   | Onion   |
| Carrot      | Parsley |
| Cabbage     | Parsnip |
| Cauliflower | Radish  |
| Cucumber    | Tomato  |
| Lettuce     | Turnip  |

Vegetable Marrow.

#### The "Villa" Collection Price, 10/6 Post Free

Contains 26 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, 1 oz.  
Beans (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 pint.  
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.  
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, 1 pkt.  
Cauliflower, ¼ oz.  
Celery, ¼ oz.  
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1 oz.  
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.  
Leek, ½ oz.  
Lettuce (Cabbage), ½ oz.  
Melon (Rock), 1 pkt.  
" (Water), 1 pkt.  
Mustard, Finest White, 1 oz.  
Onion, Brown Spanish, 1 oz.  
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.  
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 1 oz.  
Peas, Marrowfats, 1 pint.  
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt.  
Radish, Mixed Turnip and Long Scarlet, 1 oz. each.  
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1 oz.  
Squash, 1 pkt.  
Turnip, Early White Stone, 1 oz.  
Tomato, Mikado, 1 pkt.  
Vegetable Marrow (Bush), 1 pkt.

#### The "Mansion" Collection Price, 21/-

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN VICTORIA.

Contains 42 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red and Silver, ½ oz. each.  
Beans (Broad), Harlington, 2 pints.  
" (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 pint.  
" (Butter Wax), 1 pint.  
Brussels Sprouts, ½ oz.  
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.  
" (Savoy), Dwarf Green Curled, ½ oz.  
Capsicum, Long Red, 1 pkt.  
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate and Early Short Horn, 1 pkt. each.  
Cauliflower, Early and Late, ¼ oz. each.  
Celery, ½ oz.  
Corn, Sweet, 1 pkt.  
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1 oz.  
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.  
Kohl Rabi, ½ oz.  
Kale, Dwarf Green Curled, 1 pkt.  
Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage Varieties, ½ oz. each.  
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz.  
Melon (Rock), 1 pkt.  
" (Water), 1 pkt.  
Mustard, Finest White, 1 oz.  
Onion, The Queen (White) and Brown Spanish, 1 oz. each.  
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.  
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 2 ozs.  
Peas, Early, Medium, and Late, 2 pints each.  
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt.  
Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip, 1 oz. each.  
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1 oz.  
Squash, Early White Bush, 1 pkt.  
Tomato, Dessert, 1 pkt.  
Turnip, Early White Stone and Orange Jelly, 1 oz. each.  
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

#### The "Cottage" Collection Price, 5/- Post Free. Contains 18 Varieties

Beet, Blood Red, ½ oz.  
Cabbage, Early or Late, ¼ oz.  
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, 1 pkt.  
Cauliflower, ¼ oz.  
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.  
Leek, London Flag, 1 pkt.  
Lettuce (Cabbage), ¼ oz.  
Melon (Rock), 1 pkt.  
" (Water), 1 pkt.  
Onion, Brown Spanish, ½ oz.  
Parsley, Triple Curled, 1 pkt.  
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, ½ oz.  
Peas, Yorkshire Hero, 1 pint.  
Radish, Mixed Turnip, ½ oz.  
Spinach, Prickly or Round, ½ oz.  
Turnip, Early White Stone, ½ oz.  
Tomato, 1 pkt.  
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

TRY "HARBAS" AS A WINTER SPRAY FOR ALL INSECT PESTS.





# GENERAL LIST of VEGETABLE SEEDS for SEASON 1915

## OUR PACKET SEEDS

are now obtainable from the principal Storekeepers in nearly every town in Victoria. The packets are stamped with the year of issue, as a guarantee of freshness.

## WE DELIVER FREE

to any Post Office in the Australasian Colonies all Vegetable and Flower Seeds in this Catalogue, except Peas, Beans, and Sugar Corn.

For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.



**SPECIAL DISCOUNT.**—When cash is sent with order for either Vegetable or Flower Seeds in packets only (collections and special quotations excepted), we will allow a special discount of 5 per cent., and clients are at liberty to either deduct same from remittance or include packet seeds to value.

## ASPARAGUS

### *Asparagus officinalis.*

**CULTIVATION.**—Sow in September or October in rich, light soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and, when large enough, thin out to nine inches. Care should be taken to keep down all weeds for the first year, else they will choke and destroy the young seedlings. To have the young plants strong for transplanting, plenty of water or liquid manure should be given during dry weather.

The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring. (See Aust. Gardener for fuller information.)

**Conover's Colossal**—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. 6d. per packet, 1s. per oz.

**Early French Giant**—A splendid new variety of large size, and fully ten days earlier than the popular "Palmetto." Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Palmetto**—A desirable bright green variety. Exceedingly early; one of the best. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet, 1s. per oz.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS**, see page 31.



Asparagus.

Try one of our Collections of Vegetable Seeds. Special Value.  
See page 4.

TRY "PESTEND," THE BEST REMEDY FOR KILLING SNAILS AND SLUGS.





Artichoke—Jerusalem.



Beet—Swiss Chard or Silver.

Yambuk,  
31st. March,  
1914.

The Triumph  
Broad Beans I had  
from you last year  
were the best I ever  
sowed.

Yours truly,  
(Signed)  
C. H. PENFOLD



Beet—Blood Red.

## Artichoke—*Cynara scolymus*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Sow in Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season, allowing each plant four feet on all sides.

**Jerusalem**—Not produced from seed. For tubers, see page 31.

**Large Green Globe**—Large globular heads, of good flavour; the best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 9d. each, or 6s. doz.

**Large Purple Globe**—The favourite French variety. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 9d. each, or 6s. doz.

## Beet—*Beta vulgaris*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Red Beet is not so much grown as its merits deserve. It requires a deep, open soil. The ground should be dug at least two spits deep; and if manure is necessary, it may be turned in with the bottom spit, so as to bury it ten or twelve inches below the surface. This will cause the tap roots to descend, and prevent forking. Seed may be sown in August, September, and October for Summer crops, and in November, and January for Autumn and Winter crops. Sow the seed thinly in drills, drawn eighteen inches apart, making the drills two inches deep in the light soils, and one inch in the heavy soils. When the plants are fit to handle, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the surface stirred from time to time in dry weather to promote growth.

3d. and 6d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.

**Black-Red Ball (Turnip-shaped)**—The flesh is extremely dark red, and the flavour is unsurpassed, being very tender, sweet, and juicy. It retains its crispness and freedom from woodiness throughout the entire season. 6d. per packet.

**Blood-Red (Selected)**—Flesh deep red, excellent quality. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Crimson Globe**—Extremely handsome Beet, with richly-coloured flesh of superb quality. The Beets are of medium size, slightly oblong form, and entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

**Dell's Black-Leaf**—Roots dark red; splendid flavour. From its beautiful dark foliage it is admirably adapted for borders. 6d. per packet, 1s. per oz.

**Eclipse (Turnip-shaped)**—Flesh fine, dark blood colour; very sweet. An excellent variety. 6d. per packet, 1s. per oz.

**Egyptian (Turnip-shaped)**—Very distinct; flesh deep red. Valuable for Summer use, as it comes in early. 6d. per oz.

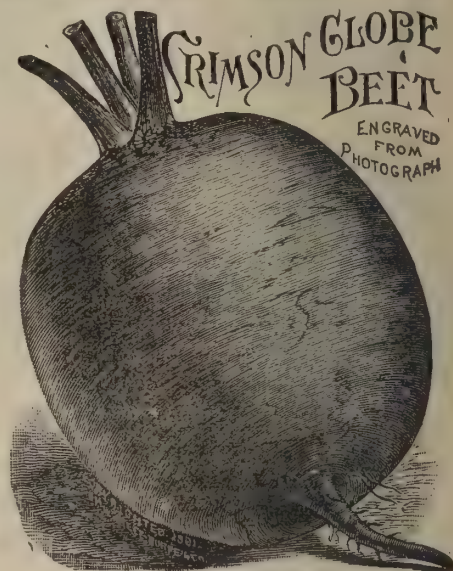
**Swiss Chard or Silver (Plain)**—Habit erect and vigorous. The mid-ribs are silvery white and very large. They should be served as Asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves make a valuable dish, dressed as a Spinach. This beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Swiss Chard or Silver, Lucullus (Curled)**—This new variety grows to a height of 2 to 2½ ft., and produces very large, crumpled leaves on stalks as thick as Rhubarb. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. The leafy portion of the foliage, which is cooked and served in the same manner as Spinach, is very tender and of fine flavour. 6d. per packet, 1s. per oz.

**Swiss Chard, Tallest Green Prolific**—The tall green and somewhat crinkled leaves are borne on unusually long, upright, strong white stalks. On account of the rapid growth more frequent picking is possible than with other sorts, so that this new Cutting Beet may be recommended as the most productive of them all. 6d. per packet.

### REMEMBER!

We are sole Melbourne Agents for G. Brunning & Sons, St. Kilda Nurseries. Plants of all descriptions supplied at reasonable prices. Write for Catalogue.



Beet—Crimson Globe.



Beet—Egyptian Turnip Shaped.

REMEMBER WE STOCK EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS.



## Broad Beans—*Faba vulgaris*.

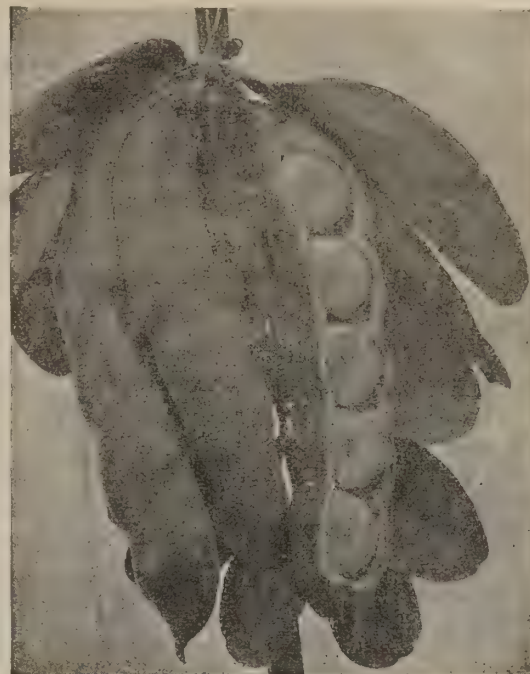
**CULTIVATION.**—Sow in April for the earliest crops, and again in July and August, and for the latest crop, in September. Sow the seed in drills 3 to 3½ ft. apart, and 12 in. in the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about 2 in. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods.

For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

**Harlington Windsor**—A very superior variety; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

**Leviathan**—The longest-podded Broad Bean in cultivation; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

**Triumph**—A most distinct and valuable variety, and the finest Broad Bean in cultivation. It is remarkably early and an enormous bearer, the dwarf bushes being literally covered with large handsome pods, containing as many as eight beans in each, and of a most delicious flavour. 1s. per pint.



Broad Beans.

## French Beans—*Phaseolus vulgaris*.

**CULTIVATION.**—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until February. Sow the seeds in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The Climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be placed in the rows, one to each plant. For Parcels Post Rates on Beans, see page 3.

### DWARF VARIETIES

**NOTE.**—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint in Vic., 1/2 per pint Interstate.

**Canadian Wonder**—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners. 1/- per pint.

**Magnum Bonum**—This splendid Bean is a strong grower and a heavy cropper. It is a good variety for Show purposes, the pods being long and much broader than those of Canadian Wonder; they are very tender and fleshy, and their cooking qualities are all that can be desired. Sow from middle of September. 1s. per pint.

**Negro Long Pod**—A great cropper, of excellent quality. 1s. per pint.

**Pale Dun**—An excellent early variety. 1s. per pint.

### CLIMBING VARIETIES

**Butterfly Runner**—This new sort is equal to the old Scarlet Runner as regards productiveness and quality of fruit, but is quite distinct and far surpasses that variety in the beauty of its flowers, which are much larger and prettily waved; the wings are snowy white, and the standard salmon-rose, these two colours making a striking contrast. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

**Giant Snake or Extra Early Asparagus**—A very productive and vigorous-growing variety, producing pods which sometimes measure 33 inches in length. When young, the pods are very fleshy, and of a delicate, agreeable flavour, resembling somewhat that of the Asparagus. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

**COUNT ZEPPELIN**—Giant Runner is an appropriate name for this new Bean, as most of the pods are thirteen inches long, besides being very broad and fleshy. Ten pods picked from a plant grown without any special treatment weighed 1lb. The plants are very prolific, starting very early with the production of pods, which appear in two and even three pairs on each stem, and cover the plant from top to bottom. Owing to its tenderness, productiveness, and almost entirely stringless pods it is certain to become a great favourite. 9d. per packet; 10d. per post.

**“Epicure”**—This variety stands the hot climate better than any other variety in cultivation. The pods are produced in clusters, are thick, fleshy and stringless, and are tender and of good flavour. A very heavy cropper, and if regularly gathered they will bear all through the summer. 6d. per packet.

**July Runner**—A great cropper, very early, and of superior flavour. As it does not grow very tall, twigs can be used instead of stakes. Highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

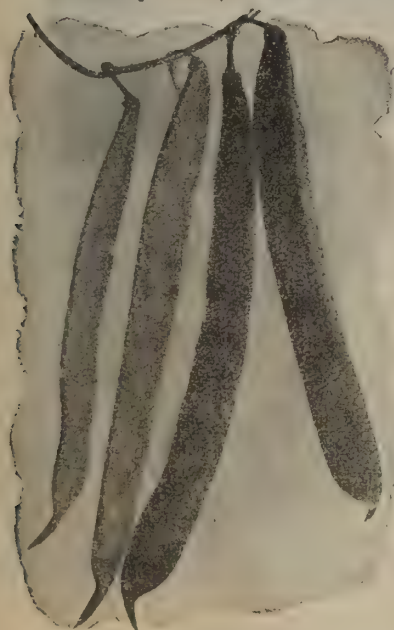
**Kentucky Wonder**—The best and most popular of the pole varieties, and should be in every garden where Beans are planted. It grows luxuriantly and bears for a long period. Pods are very long, fleshy, and deeply creased or saddle backed, green in colour, and stringless. 6d. per packet.

**Mammoth White Czar**—An enormous podded variety, varying from 12 to 16 inches in length, and often 2 inches in diameter. The beans, which are produced in clusters, are very fleshy, and almost stringless, and the flavour is excellent. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

**Scarlet Runner**—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods. 1s. 6d. per pint.

**White Dutch**—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific. 1s. per pint.

**Zebra**—A fine variety. 1s. per pint.



Beans—Scarlet Runner.

**GIVE “DWARF DEFIANCE” PEA A TRIAL. A SPLENDID SECOND EARLY VARIETY.**



BEANS—continued

## The Wonderful Tongan Bean

**The Poor Man's Vegetable.**

A strong climber, producing immense quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. It requires to be sown rather late in the Spring. The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should have warm water poured over them and allowed to soak for, say, 12 hours, before sowing. Price, 6d. and 1s. per packet; per post, 7d. and 1s. 2d.



Beans—Henderson's Bush Lima.

## Wax Pod, or Butter Beans

(Stringless French Beans.)—*Phaseolus Vulgaris*.

**Burpee's Brittlewax (Dwarf)**—This is the earliest of all Wax Pod Beans, and is of superb quality. The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. 6d. per packet; 1s. per pint.

**Burpee's White Wax Pod**—A large white-seeded stringless Bush Bean of strong, healthy growth with handsome lemon-yellow pods, which, though flat, are very meaty. The large, plump, pure white beans are of the finest quality. 6d. per packet; 1s. per pint.

**Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf)**—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive. 6d. per packet; 1s. per pint.

**Prolific Black Wax (Dwarf)**—Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality. 6d. per packet; 1s. per pint.

**Startler (Dwarf)**—A very prolific variety, bearing perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. per pint.

## Lima Beans

**CULTIVATION.**—Lima Beans should not be planted until the weather is warm (say, end of October). They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans.

**Henderson's Bush Lima**—A dwarf variety, growing about 18 inches high; very productive. 1s. per pint.

**King of the Limas**—A very prolific, tall variety. 1s. 6d. per pint.

**Thorburn's Dwarf Lima**—Exceedingly productive, bearing 50 to 60 pods on the bush. 1s. per pint.

## Borecole, Kale or Curled Greens

*Brassica oleracea acephala*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Sow the seed from November to February, and plant out as soon as ready in rows 2 ft. apart, and 18 in. to 2 ft. between the plants.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Dwarf Green Curled**—A useful, hardy variety. 1s. per oz.

**Improved Garnishing**—Produces varieties varying from rich crimson to white; laced and fringed. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Ragged Jack**—An extremely hardy variety, very tender and delicious when cooked. 1s. per oz.

**Kale Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).**



Borecole Dwarf Green Curled.

## Brocoli—*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Brocoli does well on soil that has been manured for a previous crop, and if the soil be light it need not even be dug for the young plants. For a Winter crop the seed must be sown in October, and the plants put out about the end of the year. For the chance of a crop to succeed Cauliflowers in Summer, seed may be sown in January or February, and planted out in April. When the plants are sufficiently large, transplant in rows about two to two and a half feet apart.

6d. and 1s. per packet.

**Adam's Early White**—A fine white variety. 2s. per oz.

**Perfection**—One of the finest varieties yet introduced. Of strong and robust habit, with large handsome heads, which are close, and perfectly white. 2s. per oz.

**Veitch's Self-Protecting**—A fine late variety, with large white heads, well protected. 2s. per oz.

**Walcheren**—A valuable kind for general use. 2s. per oz.

**GIVE "PLANTOIDS" THE NEW PLANT FOOD A TRIAL. IN TINS 6d., 1/- AND 2/- EACH.**



## Brussels Sprouts—*Brassica oleracea bullata minor*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. Sow the seed in July or August for use in Midsummer, and again in November, December, January, and February for early and late Winter use, and plant out in rows 2 ft. apart.

3d. and 6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced).

**Dalkeith**—Medium height, closely filled with compact, richly-flavoured Sprouts. 1s. per oz.

**Hercules**—A semi-dwarf variety, of very quick growth, being thickly covered with Sprouts, often to the number of seventy on a single plant. 6d. per packet.

**One and All**—This is one of the finest varieties ever raised, the fine solid heads practically cover the stem from top to bottom, producing an immense crop of Sprouts of the sweetest flavour. 1s. per packet.

**President Carnot**—Produces very large Sprouts of good quality. (See cut). 1s. per oz.

**Brussels Sprouts Plants**—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).



Brussels Sprouts—President Carnot.

SELECTED SEEDS COST NO MORE

to purchase, therefore order  
Bunning's Selected  
and avoid disappointment

## Cabbage—*Brassica oleracea capitata*.

**CULTIVATION.**—This is one of the most important vegetables, as it may be had in use every day in the year. A little seed may be sown once in every month, except in May and June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows from 2 to 2½ ft. apart. 3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz., except where otherwise priced.

**Drumhead**—A very large variety; useful for cattle feeding. 1s. per oz.

**Early York**—A well-known early sort. 1s. per oz.

**Eastham**—An old and useful sort. 1s. per oz.

**Early Giant Leader**—This grand new sort is the earliest of all the flat-headed Cabbages. The heads are remarkably solid and uniform in colour, form and size, and is without any question the most uniform and truest of any large-headed Summer Cabbage known. 6d. per packet.

**Flat Parisian, or Henderson's Early Spring**—A splendid early Cabbage, with round, flat, solid heads of uniform size, with few and small outside leaves. It is of fine texture and delicate flavour. This variety is highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

**Giant King**—We have much pleasure in introducing what we consider the finest type of Summer Cabbage in existence, whether for medium, early, main crop, or early Winter use. The strain is a cross from the famous St. John's Day and the once well-known King Cabbage. The plant is short stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. It is the Cabbage in every respect for the market gardener or private planter, being large in size, handsome in colour, and of the finest quality. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Improved Enfield Market**—Valuable Winter variety, largely grown by market gardeners. 1s. per oz.

**Lamb's Earliest of All**—An early variety, with very few outside leaves, grows a short stem, with a compact, conical head of average size; most useful early Cabbage, coming in fully a week or ten days before Early York. Highly recommended for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

**Niggerhead**—This variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a Red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season, when all others are out of the market—an item worth the notice of farmers and market gardeners. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

**St. John's Day (Large Variety)**—A valuable Summer variety, largely grown by market gardeners. 1s. per oz.

**Succession**—This splendid Cabbage, whether grown for medium early, main crop, or late use, is unsurpassed. It is of the largest size, perfect in shape; of good colour, and of the finest quality. The numerous testimonials we have received from time to time, and the increased demand for this variety testifies to its high qualities. Very highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

**Victoria Main Crop**—This variety produces remarkably uniform, very hard, firm heads, fine in texture, and weighing up to 20lbs. 1s. 6d. per oz.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Market Gardeners, Institutions, etc., requiring seeds in large quantities, should write for special prices. We have made prices as reasonable as possible, commensurate with first-class quality, in this catalogue, yet where a number of pounds or bushels are wanted, we can frequently supply at a lower price than by the single pound or bushel.



Red Cabbage—Niggerhead.



Cabbage—Succession.

"HARBAS," THE FINEST WINTER SPRAYING MATERIAL ON THE MARKET.



CABBAGE—continued.

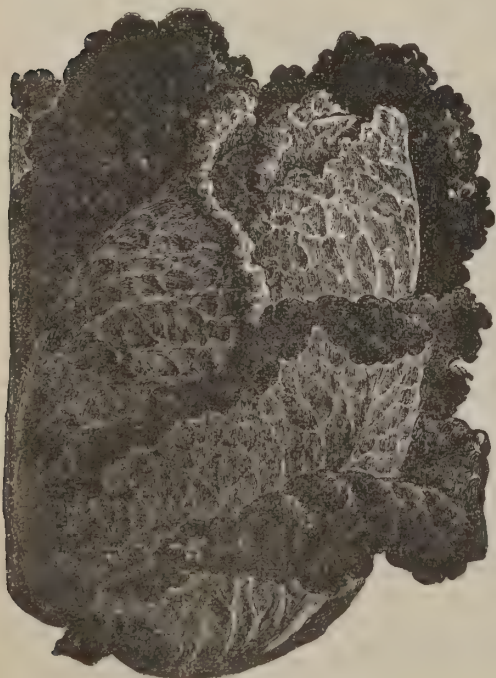


Cabbage—Champion Early All-Head.

**Giant of Auvergne**—A distinct short-stemmed variety, the head almost resting on the ground. It is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often 20 inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. Excellent for Autumn and Winter use. A magnificent variety. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

**Red Dutch**—For pickling; good colour. 1s. per oz.

**Thunderhead**—A wonderful second early and main crop variety. This Cabbage is very extensively grown in America, especially by market gardeners, who proclaim it as absolutely without a rival as a market Cabbage. 1s. per oz.



Savoy—All Head.

**CHAMPION EARLY ALL-HEAD**—A First-class Cabbage, either for private use or for market purposes. It withstands the most severe drought, and is the very best summer variety ever introduced. Being a rapid grower it comes into use quickly, and is in consequence very tender and sweet. The heads are heavy, solid and fine grained. On account of its compact habit of growth and absence of loose leaves, a much larger number of plants can be obtained to the acre than of most of the varieties of this type. To those who want a Cabbage for size, combined with earliness, quality, and yield, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

6th May, 1914.  
WM. ADAMSON,  
"Talindert,"

Camperdown.

"Please find enclosed my annual order on account of Mr. Manifold. I may tell you the 20 odd years I have been dealing with your firm everything I have received has given me great satisfaction."



Cabbage—Giant of Auvergne.

## Chinese Cabbage—Pe-tsai.

**CULTIVATION.**—Similar to that of the Cabbage.  
**Improved**—Large loose leaves, highly esteemed by the Chinese, and also by Europeans. 1s. per oz.

Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

## Savoy Cabbage

—*Brassica oleracea bullata*.

**CULTIVATION.**—The general cultivation of Savoys is very similar to that of the Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March. Savoys are generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

**All-Head**—A fine variety of recent introduction, with solid heads of a conical shape, of a beautiful yellowish-green colour. It is delicious in flavour, like that of Brussels Sprouts. Owing to its shape it can be planted very closely. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.



Cabbage—Chinese.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED AND SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.



## SAVOY CABBAGE—Continued.

**Drumhead**—The largest variety; very useful and hardy. 1s. per oz.

**Dwarf Green Curled**—A well-curved, compact, early variety, which hearts well. 1s. per oz.

**Hard Heading**—This is a first-class variety. It is very solid, and the leaves, being beautifully crinkled, give it a very handsome appearance. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Savoy Cabbage Plants. 1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50.)

### DISSATISFACTION.

Should there be any cause for dissatisfaction with the execution of an order we shall be pleased to be informed of same at once, so that we may have same rectified without delay, if the fault is ours.

## Caper of Commerce

*Capparis spinosa.*

**CULTIVATION.**—The Caper is a trailing shrub, which grows freely on dry, rocky soil, and should become an article of commerce, as it succeeds well in this climate. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of Commerce. Plants may be raised from seed in heat in Spring, and planted out when strong. They may also be raised from cuttings. The roots of the plant are particularly strong and vigorous, and if they can get deep enough, even among rocks or stones, they will continue to grow for an indefinite period. It is considered advisable to cut the plants over every third or fourth year. Caper of Commerce—6d. per packet.

Londriggan, July 10th., 1914.

We have been cutting some splendid New York Lettuce lately from seed supplied by you, weighing 2½lbs. and over. They caused quite a stir in the store at Wangaratta where we dispose of our Vegetables.

HEDGE BROS.



Savoy—Drumhead.



Cape Gooseberry.

## Cape Gooseberry

—*Physalis edulis.*

This, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October, and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand 3 or 4 ft. apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

## Capsicum or Pepper

—*Capsicum annum; Capsicum frutescens.*

**CULTIVATION.**—The varieties of Capsicum or Chili require light, rich soil, and a warm situation. For the earliest crop sow in the beginning of September in heat. When the plants are large enough to handle, prick into pots or boxes, and after they have become well established and hardened-off, plant out in October, when the weather is fine. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the beginning of October. They may stand two and a half to three feet apart. The plants must be duly watered while young, and shaded from the hot suns until established. The best situation is at the foot of a wall or fence, on the sunny side. 6d. per packet.



Capsicum—Chinese Giant.

### NON-WARRANTY

We take the utmost care to supply Seeds true to name and character, of good germinating strength, and genuine in every way, but owing to changeable climatic influences, different modes of cultivation and various causes over which we have no control. **WE GIVE NO WARRANTY**, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any of the Seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. **ALL OUR SEEDS ARE SOLD SUBJECT TO THE FULL ACCEPTANCE BY OUR CUSTOMERS OF THIS NON-WARRANTY** on our part, and if Seeds are not accepted upon these terms they must be promptly returned to us unopened.

TRY THE NEW BUTTER BEAN "BUSH'S ABUNDANCE" (SEE NOVELTY PAGES).



**CAPSICUM—Continued.**

**\*Cherry**—Small round, smooth variety, of dwarf growth.

**Chinese Giant**—A mammoth variety, of recent introduction, producing fruits averaging 4 inches in breadth at the top, and of equal length, of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is unusually thick and extremely mild, as sweet as an apple, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. (See cut.)

**\*Dwarf Chili**—A very useful variety for pickling.

**Golden Dawn**—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper, of a golden yellow colour.

**Giant Neapolitan**—The earliest large mild Pepper. The vigorous plants are completely laden with handsome fruit, which is thick-meated, sweet, and very mild.

**Large Bell**—Early variety, of mild flavour; rind thick and fleshy.

**Hercules**—This variety produces large fruits of a golden yellow colour, with a solid flesh and of a good, mild flavour. Its value is increased by the upright growth of the fruits; being consequently more exposed to the sun they mature much earlier and more even.

**\*Long Red**—Fruit three to four inches in length, bright red; very productive.

**The Giant**—Produces very large fruit, of a brilliant scarlet colour.

**\*Tabasco**—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense quantity of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits, one inch in length, and vivid scarlet in colouring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.

Those varieties marked with an Asterisk are hot and pungent in flavour.

**Collection of Six Varieties of Capsicum, 2/-**

**Carrot—*Daucus hortensis*.**

**CULTIVATION.**—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirrings with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of Radish or Turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from August till February. Four pounds required to sow an acre.



Carrot—Guerande or Ox-Heart.

**Improved Red Intermediate**—A splendid type of Intermediate Carrot, which has quite superseded the ordinary variety. It is earlier, finer in shape, and the roots grow to nearly double the size. Skin clean and bright in colour, with very small core. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Summer Favourite**—A splendid half-long sort, producing handsome bright cochineal-scarlet Carrots early in the season. 6d. per packet.

White Belgian  
Yellow Belgian  
Sinclair's Champion  
Altringham

See Root Crops  
(Agricultural  
Seeds).



Carrot—Early Short Horn.

**Early French Forcing Short Horn**—The small roots are round in form; very early, smooth, tender, and of fine flavour; excellent for forcing. (See cut.) 3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Early Short Horn**—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender. (See cut.) 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

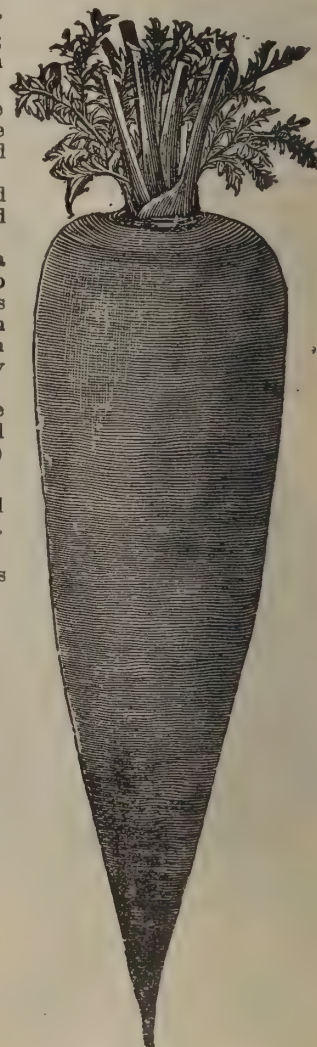
**Guerande, or Ox-Heart**—This stump-rooted Carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers') and the Short-Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table. (See cut.) 3d. and 6d. per packet.

**James' Scarlet Intermediate**—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. (See cut.) 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Remember we have agents  
in practically every country  
town in Victoria where our  
packet seeds may be pur-  
chased.



Carrot—French Forcing.



Carrot—James' Scarlet Intermediate.

**BEFORE ORDERING GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, WRITE TO US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.**



## Cauliflower—*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*.

6d., 1s. and 1s. 6d. per packet.

**CULTIVATION.**—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants 30 to 36 inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than 18 inches or 2 feet apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

**Burpee's Best Early**—An extremely early variety, which is remarkable for the certainty with which it produces heads of extra fine quality. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Extra Early Dwarf, Snowball**—It is extremely early, very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, and produces large snow-white heads. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

**Gilt Edge**—Large, heavy sort, one of the best and surest varieties in cultivation. Sold in packets only. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. each.

**Early London**—A well-known hardy variety. 2s. per oz.

**Eclipse**—A splendid variety, with large pure white heads. Withstands drought well. Absolutely the best for general use. (See cut.) 2s. per oz.

**Extra Early Eclipse**—While possessing all the good qualities of the old "Eclipse," this variety is considerably earlier. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

**Late Metropole**—A splendid late variety, which is of exceedingly vigorous growth, and resists bad weather better than most other kinds. The undulated strongly veined leaves fold themselves over the large, well-shaped heads, conserving thus their tenderness and snowy whiteness. Although the heads grow to a large size, they are not coarse, but of the finest flavour. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

**Perfection**—Produces large solid heads of fine quality; very white, solid, and compact. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Veitch's Autumn Giant**—An extremely valuable late variety; heads large, white, firm, and compact. 2s. per oz.

**Walcheren**—A hardy late variety, producing firm heads, of uniform closeness 2s. per oz.



Cauliflower—Eclipse.

*We have been fortunate in securing Hillsdon Watts & Co's Victorian agency for their noted Sydney Palms. Prices from 1/- to £5 each*

### Cauliflower Plants 6d. per bundle of 50.

Kuyura, Dalby, Queensland,  
22nd Nov., 1914.

"I might mention the Wilding's Prolific Tomato. These were planted out on October 16th during rain, about 30 pts. Since then they have had no rain, and been watered with bore water. The bushes are now about 18 inches high, and carrying already from 20 to 30 fruit, some nearly 3 inches across, and many flowers. These are by far the best sort I've grown, being wonderfully quick and prolific, and apparently requiring no support.

JAS. A. THONEMANN.



Cauliflower—Gilt Edge.

*Kindly hand  
this Catalogue  
to a friend  
who is  
interested in  
Gardening, if  
it is of no use  
to you.*



Cauliflower—"Late Metropole." [KILBY]

**WE CARRY A VARIETY OF COLOURS IN RAFFIA FOR BASKET WORK, &c.**





Celery—White Plume.

## Celery—*Apium graveolens*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Celery requires very rich, deep soil, and a moist situation is the best to select, but not where the soil is saturated with water. Seeds may be sown in August for the earliest crop, and at that season require artificial heat to cause them to germinate. They may be sown in a seed pan or shallow box in light, rich soil, and placed in a hot-bed frame or some other warm place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be pricked into other boxes, and continued in heat until well-established, then hardened off, and planted out to 6 inches apart in a bed of rich soil, 6 inches deep, on a bottom of boards, or some other hard substance which the roots cannot penetrate, to facilitate transplanting, where they must be well watered and shaded; and when of sufficient size the soil cut into squares with a plant in the centre of each; then lifted with the balls entire, and conveyed to the trenches, where they must be shaded with boughs, boards, bags, or anything at hand until re-established. During the season of growth water must be applied in unlimited quantities. The second and later sowings may be made



Celariac.

in the open ground, and the young plants treated in a similar manner. October will be early enough for sowing in the open air, and two more sowings may be made in November and December. Manure to the depth of 5 or 6 inches should be dug into the bottom of the trench, and as much liquid manure as can be spared may be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be 16 or 18 inches in width, and the plants set at 6 to 12 inches apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but it is not advisable to place much soil around them, with a view to blanching, until about a month before they are wanted for use. The final earthing-up requires to be done carefully; in order that the soil may not fall into the heart of the plant, the leaves should be tied together, then the soil thrown in, in layers, and packed closely around the plants by hand.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Celariac, or Turnip-rooted Celery.**—Principally used for soups. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

**Cole's Crystal White.**—Large, crisp, and fine-flavoured. 1s. per oz.

**Golden Self-Blanching.**—A fine variety, of self-blanching habit. The stalks are a beautiful waxy colour. 2/6 per oz.

**Improved White Plume.**—A splendid crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety. Requires very little earthing-up to blanch it. The plant itself makes a handsome ornament upon the dinner table, from the fact of the foliage being beautifully variegated. 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

**Leicester Red.**—This is a very large, quick-growing variety; solid, crisp, and very hardy; excellent flavour. 1s. per oz.

**Soup Celery.**—Excellent for flavouring, etc. 3d. per oz. (per post, 4d.); 1/4-lb., 9d. (per post, 1s.); 1/2-lb., 1s. 3d. (per post, 1s. 8d.); 1-lb., 2s. 6d. (per post, 3s. 3d. in Vic., 3s. 8d. Interstate).

**Turner's Incomparable White.**—A fine dwarf variety; clear, white, solid, and crisp. 1s. per oz.

**White Solid Paschal.**—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, which are very mild in flavour. A good keeper. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Celery Plants—6d. per bundle of 25.

## Red Celery for Rheumatism

Red Celery is now recognised as the best cure for Rheumatism, and is highly recommended by medical men. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half an hour, may be taken freely. The same seed can be used a second time. 4d. per oz. (per post, 5d.); 1s. per 1/4-lb. (per post, 1s. 3d.); 3s. 6d. per lb. (per post, 4s. 3d. in Vic., 4s. 8d. Interstate.)

## Cress—*Lapidium sativum*.

Curled Cress may be grown in Winter on a patch of ground at the foot of a fence or other warm spot, by drawing shallow drills as close as possible with the finger or small stick; the seed sown quite thick, and the surface beaten with the back of a spade, barely covering the seeds. A shady spot should be chosen for Summer; or, where there is not a garden, the seed may be sown in boxes, or between the single folds of a wet flannel. American Cress may be sown monthly in drills nine inches apart, slightly covered with earth; when the plants are bushy, the heads may be cut close to the surface of the ground. Water Cress is an excellent salad. Young runners are most commonly used for planting out, but seed may be sown during the Autumn and Winter months in a moist, shady place.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**American, or Land.**—An excellent substitute for Water Cress. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Extra Fine Curled.**—Very fine; excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times. 6d. per oz.

**Indian, or Nasturtium.**—6d. per oz.

**Water Cress.**—Sow in a moist, shady place. 6d. per packet.

FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE COLOURED PAGES.



Celery—White Solid Paschal.



Cress—American, or Land.



## Sweet Corn or Table Maize

—Zea Mays

**CULTIVATION.**—Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. The cobs should be taken as soon as the silk dies. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

**How to Cook Sweet Corn.**—Sweet Corn is a delicious vegetable, and is highly esteemed in America, but in this State it is not largely used, as very few indeed know how to cook it properly. The cobs should be cooked when freshly gathered, as by keeping they lose their sweetness. Firstly, remove the husks and every thread of silk; then place the cob in a pot of boiling water, and allow it to boil for about twenty minutes: when done, carefully remove it with a skimmer, and place upon a serviette and serve immediately.

6d. PER PACKET (PER FOST, 1s.); 1s. 6d. PER LB.

**NOTE.**—For all kinds of Sweet Corn required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. in Vic., 1/2 Interstate extra.

**Country Gentleman**—A late variety, and one of the best. The ears average from eight to nine inches in length, and are of the finest quality. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.

Esperance Bay, W.A.,

April 23rd, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—

The seeds I have had from you have all turned out well, the Brittle Ice Lettuce were the best I have seen, also Capsicum.—Yours truly,  
(Signed) S. DOUGLAS.

S.S. 1388, Bear's Lagoon, via Inglewood,

1st December, 1914.

Using your seeds I gained six prizes this year. This district is very hot and flat. Stone's Everbearing Ruby Rhubarb obtained from you grows immense stalks of good flavor, and has made a name for itself in the district.  
W. J. EDDY.

**Golden Bantam**—This Sweet Corn is the earliest and best of all extreme earlies, and is the very sweetest and richest Corn ever introduced. It can be planted thickly; every stalk bears from two to three perfect ears. Most highly recommended to all lovers of Sweet Corn. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Golden Pop Corn**—For parching. 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Peep o' Day**—A wonderfully productive variety, very early and extremely sweet. The stalks bear from two to five ears each, and being of dwarf habit can be grown close together. 6d. per pkt., 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Triumph**—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties, flavour rich and sweet. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.

Nariel, via Cudgewa,  
19th December, 1914.

Your Turnip Seed last year was very satisfactory, hope it will be the same this year.

T. CARMODY.

Sweet Corn.

## Cucumber—*Cucumis sativus*.

**CULTIVATION.**—For the earliest crops out of doors plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month, where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings; and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather.

6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced).

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS ARE SENT POST FREE (EXCEPTING PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN).



Cucumber—Japanese Climbing.



### CUCUMBER—Continued.

**Apple Shaped**—This variety is much appreciated in this country, having a delicious flavour, and is absolutely the best for salads. Quite a unique variety, and an abundant bearer. Seed is very scarce.

**Burpee's Famous**—The smooth dark green fruits, which measure twelve to fourteen inches long, are of excellent flavour.

**Cool and Crisp**—A very early and prolific variety; excellent for slicing; very tender and crisp.

**Early White Spine**—A most popular variety; flesh crisp and of fine flavour.

**Giant Pera**—A very distinct Asiatic variety; growing to a very large size, with smooth, light green skin. They are crisp and of extremely mild flavour.

**Japanese Climbing**—This variety is very hardy, climbs freely, and is of excellent flavour. (See cut.)

**Long Green**—A fine long fruit, of excellent quality; dark green, crisp and firm.

**Long Prickly**—A very hardy variety; good bearer; about a foot in length.

**Snake or Serpent**—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake, with the head protruding, and sometimes are six feet in length.

**White Wonder**—A hardy white variety, of strong, vigorous growth. A good cropper. Highly recommended.

**Choice Mixed**—Extra fine.



Cucumber—  
Commercial Pickling.

## Choice Collection of Cucumbers, 6 Varieties, 2/-

POST  
FREE

### VARIETIES USED FOR PICKLING—6d. per packet.

**Short Prickly.**

**English Gherkin.**

**Commercial Pickling.**

(A first-class pickling variety; highly recommended.)

**Cumberland Pickling**—This variety originated from a cross of the slender thickly-spined Paris Pickling and the popular White Spine. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spineness, crispness, and delicacy of flavour of the Paris Pickling. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average 9 to 10 inches in length, 2½ inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing.

### Frame or Forcing Varieties

**NOTE.**—These packets contain from twelve to fifteen seeds only.

**Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)**—A very fine variety, growing from 30 to 35 inches in length. For exhibition, market, or general use it cannot be surpassed. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

**Jewel of Koppitz**—One of the earliest and most abundant bearers ever introduced. The fruit begins to set with the first natural leaf. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

**Perfection Ridge**—This is a cross between Japanese Pole and Telegraph, and is of vigorous growth, free in setting, and has the flavour of the Telegraph. The fruits are a pleasing green and vary from 12 to 15 inches in length. 1s. per packet.

**Telegraph (Rollisson's)**—Extremely prolific, of good shape and colour, and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet.

**Tender and True**—Colour a beautiful deep green, and the flavour excellent. Unsurpassed as an exhibition variety. 1s. per packet.

### Egg Plant—*Solanum esculentum*



Egg Plant—New York Improved.



Cucumber—Perfection Ridge

**CULTIVATION.**—The Egg Plant may be treated in exactly the same manner as the Capsicum—the earliest raised in heat and transplanted, and the later crop sown in a warm situation, where they have to remain; the plants may stand 18 inches to 2 feet apart. The fruit must be thinned if a fine sample is required. They may be easily grown in pots, and trained to stakes like Tomatoes. 6d. per packet.

**How to Cook Egg Plant.**—Cut the fruit into slices half or quarter of an inch thick, and after paring soak them in salted water for an hour; then dip into batter and fry in hot fat until brown.

**Black Beauty**—An extra early variety, of recent introduction, with skin of a rich lustrous purplish black. The fruits are broad and thick. An excellent variety.

**New York Improved Purple, Spineless**—One of the largest and best varieties in cultivation; skin deep purple, early and productive. Spineless Giant—A very large variety of a blackish-purple colour. The flesh is exceedingly tender and of fine flavour.

**Pearl-White**—A fine variety, producing pure creamy white fruit of great size. In eating quality it is superior to all other white varieties.

**WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR HEMINGWAY'S ENGLISH ARSENATE OF LEAD.**



## Endive—*Chicorium endivia*

**CULTIVATION.**—This is a good useful salad for Winter use, becoming now of more repute than hitherto. To grow it well, the culture recommended for Lettuce is exactly suitable. The heads require to be blanched, which may be effected either by tying the leaves close together, or covering each plant with a flower pot, saucer, or piece of slate, a few at a time. The seeds should be sown in January, February, and March, and the plants transplanted with the first Autumn rains. 6d. per packet.  
**Triple Curled Moss**—Beautifully curled, and when developed appears like a tuft of moss. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)



Endive—Triple Curled Moss.

“Rothehlen,”

84 Rae St., Long Gully,  
12/3/14.

Dear Sirs,

The Spanish Silver Globe Onion Seed that I had from you last year gave every satisfaction, the bulbs were large and uniform in shape, and were much admired here. They are an early Onion and a fine cropper.

(Signed.) H. L. OLIVE.

## Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal Herbs, and their Uses

**CULTIVATION.**—The best way of growing these with little trouble and expense is to procure a few plants of the required sorts, such as Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, etc., and plant them together in a portion of a shady border, in lines fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way. If plants cannot be conveniently had, seed may be sown in a warm border, in lines one foot apart, merely deep enough to cover the seed; when up, thin out to a foot apart, water and mulch the first Summer in dry weather, and keep the surface loose. Next Autumn, or early Spring, take up and divide the roots, and plant again fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and continue making new plantings every Winter, as a means of saving them during severe Summer weather.

6d. per packet, except where priced.

**Balm** (*Melissa officinalis*)—For making Balm Tea; valuable in cases of fever, etc.

**Basil, Bush** (*Ocymum minimum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, etc.

**Basil, Sweet** (*Ocymum basilicum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, etc.

**Borage** (*Borago officinalis*)—Used for salads; excellent for bees.

**Chervil, Plain or Common** (*Chaerophyllum aromaticum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

**Chervil, Turnip-rooted** (*Chaerophyllum bulbosum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

**Caraway** (*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; the under leaves are sometimes used for flavouring soups.

**Dill** (*Anethum graveolens*)—Used for flavouring soups, pickles, etc.

**Fennel** (*Anethum foeniculum*)—Used in fish sauces and for garnishing.

**Hyssop** (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—The leaves and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea, and other purposes.

**Lavender** (*Lavendula vera*)—The true variety; cultivated for its flowers, which are very aromatic.

**Marjoram, Sweet** (*Origanum marjorana*)—Used in soups and stuffings.

**Mercury** (*Mercurialis*)—The shoots form a substitute for Asparagus, and the leaves can be used, when young, instead of Spinach. Sow in drills 9 inches apart, and thin to 9 inches.

**Rosemary** (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair-wash.

**Rue** (*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.

**Sage** (*Salvia officinalis*)—Used in stuffings and sauces.

**Savory, Summer** (*Satureja hortensis*)—Greatly used for seasoning.

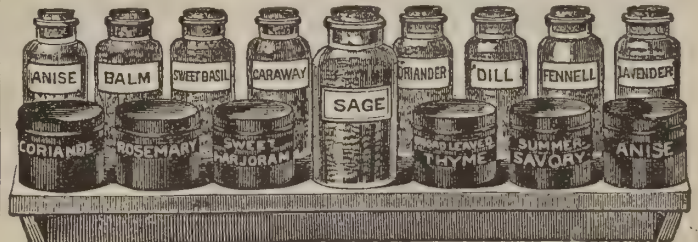
**Savory, Winter** (*Satureja montana*)—Greatly used for seasoning.

**Sorrel, Large-Leaved** (*Rumex scutatus*)—Used for salads, and imparting an acid flavour to soups.

**Tansy** (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—An aromatic herb.

**Thyme** (*Thymus vulgaris*)—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.

**Tarragon** (*Artemisia dracunculus*)—Used for flavouring. 1s. pkt.



## Kohl Rabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

*Brassica oleracea caulorapa.*

**CULTIVATION.**—This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior as a table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tested in good condition, and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to April, in beds as for Cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and inferior.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Large Green**—A green variety; very delicious vegetable, if cooked when young. 1s. per oz.

**Large Purple**—Similar to the Green, except in colour. 1s. per oz.

**Purple Winter**—Resembling in shape the Vienna Kohl Rabi, this variety is of handsome appearance, the colour being a very deep, dark purple, the leaves, small and borne on slender stalks. Very late variety, and of fine flavour. The foliage is intermediate between the Vienna and the English sorts. 6d. per packet.

**Smooth White Short-Leaved**—A splendid variety either for market or table use. The bulbs mature early, and are very smooth, well shaped, and of the very finest quality.



Kohl Rabi

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR “ROBINSON'S SEED SOWERS.” WRITE FOR PRICES.





Leek—London Flag.

## Leek—*Allium porrum*.

**CULTIVATION.**—The Leek likes a deep, friable, and rich soil. The first sowing may be made in June or July, and subsequent sowings once a month till October. When the young plants are about the thickness of a goose-quill they may be transplanted into deep holes made with a dibble or stake, nine to twelve inches apart, in the bottom of a drill drawn with a hoe, into which the plants are dropped, and a little soil put in to cover the roots, unless the soil is dry, when the holes may be filled with water. The drills should be fifteen inches apart. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Dobbie's Champion.**—This splendid variety grows very solid, with a moderate length of blanch, and is the most popular variety for exhibition purposes; also splendid for general use. When well grown it is impossible to beat it on the show table. A dozen Leeks weighing 18 to 20 lbs. is a very common occurrence. 6d. per packet.

**Giant Italian.**—This new variety is fully twice the size of the ordinary London Flag and more handsome in appearance. It is very mild and agreeable in flavour, extremely hardy, and a fine keeper. 6d. per packet.

**London Flag.**—A well-known variety. (See cut.)

**The Lyon.**—This splendid strain produces Leeks weighing over 4 lbs. each; perfectly hardy.

## Lettuce—*Lactuca*.

**CULTIVATION.**—This popular salad plant may be had all the year round by frequent sowings and plantings. The soil should be loose and extremely rich, for Lettuces are crisp only when grown rapidly. For Summer culture, sowings may be made where the plants are to remain—as they cannot be safely transplanted in dry weather—once a month from August onwards, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thinned to twelve inches. For a Winter crop, sowings may be made in March and April, and the plants transplanted in rows.

### Cabbage Varieties.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**All the Year Round.**—A very good hardy variety. 1s. per oz.

**Brittle-Ice.**—The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white, and are always crisp and brittle. The heads resemble quite closely a Summer flat-head Cabbage. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Continuity.**—The heads are of a good size, firm reddish-brown on the outside, but a fine creamy white within. It is tender, crisp, and well-flavoured, and is in all respects a good Lettuce. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. 1s. per oz.

**Drumhead, or Malta.**—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. 1s. per oz.

**Hanson.**—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. 1s. per oz.

**Iceberg.**—A splendid variety, producing hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

**Italian Ice.**—Large, solid, crisp heads, free from bitterness; colour, yellowish green; almost transparent ribs. An excellent variety. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.



Lettuce—Italian Ice.



Lettuce—Iceberg.

**Neapolitan.**—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. 1s. per oz.

**New York.**—A splendid Summer Lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per oz.

**UNIVERSAL**, see Coloured Pages.

**Webb's Wonderful.**—This Lettuce is without doubt the finest in cultivation. Its average weight under ordinary cultivation is from 2lb. to 3lb. The heart is very solid, of a pale green colour, and very tender. The best variety for market purposes. 1s 6d. per ounce.

**Wheeler's Tom Thumb.**—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp; stands well. 1s. per oz.

68 Clonbern Road,  
Remuera, N.Z.

Dear Sirs,

The "Marvel" was easily the best of the last lot of Tomato seeds I got and I may say that I got first prize at the recent Auckland Exhibition with it.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) ALBERT BEER.



## LETTUCE—Continued.

### Cos Varieties

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Eclipse**—This is the dwarfest and most self-folding Cos Lettuce. It produces firm, crisp heads quicker than any other sorts. 6d. per packet.

**Paris White**—An old standard variety. 1s. per oz.

**Trianon, or Celery Lettuce**—The long, narrow leaves, which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like Celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz.

LETTUCE PLANTS—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

### Rock, or Musk Melon—*Cucumis melo*.

**CULTIVATION**.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in spaces from 5 to 6 ft. apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

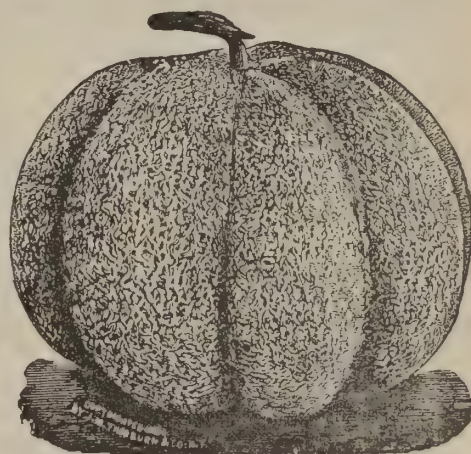
Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk contain only fifteen seeds in a packet.



Rock Melon—Bomb-shaped.



Lettuce—Trianon Cos.



Rock Melon—Long Island Beauty.

### Collection of 6 Choice Varieties of Rock Melons

Our own Selection, 2/- each. Post Free.

**Best Mixed Varieties.** 6d. per packet.

**Bomb-shaped**—A variety which originated in the vicinity of Paris a few years ago, and has been selected and improved upon for several seasons. The skin is dark green, slightly ribbed, sometimes faintly warted and very thin; the flesh is firm, thick, truly red, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Remarkably productive. 6d. per packet. (See cut.)

**\*Dickson's Exquisite**—The flesh is a beautiful green, moderately firm, yet exceedingly juicy, and ripening well back to the rind. The flavour is unsurpassed. 1s. per packet.

**DREAMWOLD**—We first offered this Melon for sale two seasons ago, and received many voluntary testimonials telling of its worth. It is remarkably early, and the quality of its thick green flesh is simply perfection. Sweet and luscious beyond description. If you grow for the market and want to be first with fine Melons, plant this variety 6d. per packet.

**Emerald Gem**—A very distinct, early, and deliciously-flavoured variety, with a skin of a deep emerald green colour. The flesh is of a suffused salmon colour, exceedingly sweet. One of the best Melons for private growers. 6d. per packet.

**Extra Early Hackensack**—An early variety, producing Melons weighing from 4 to 10lbs. each, of a nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and having light-green flesh of a delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.

**Hybrid Bay View**—A very prolific variety, of great size, oblong, green flesh; splendid quality. 6d. per packet.

**Large Yellow Cantaloupe**—Flesh salmon coloured; very productive. 6d. per packet.

**Long Island Beauty**—The earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. One of the most handsome Rock Melons in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

**Nutmeg**—Green flesh, medium size, rich and sugary. 6d. per packet.

**Rocky Ford**—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The flesh is light green in colour, melting, and luscious in flavour. 6d. per packet.

**\*Scarlet Perfection**—A superb variety, round, prominently laced, sugary, scarlet flesh, exquisite aroma. 1s. per packet.

**Spicy Cantaloupe**—The handsome melons average about nine inches long by six inches in diameter, with an unusually small seed cavity. The firm flesh is of the richest salmon, and is entirely stringless,—quickly melting in the mouth; it maintains its sweetness to the very skin. The Melons are extra solid and heavy because the seed cavity is so extremely small. The rind is of a cream colour, which changes to a grayish yellow as the Melon matures; a very slight, rather peculiar netting of delicate white appears irregularly upon the otherwise smooth skin. 1s. per packet.

**The Paul Rose**—The flesh is quite thick, of rich deep orange colour, ripening close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. 6d. per packet.

Try our Collection Vegetable Seeds, 5s. Post Free

GIVE OUR INCOMPARABLE LAWN MIXTURE A TRIAL. 1/6 PER LB.





Water Melons.

No. 1—Dixie. No. 3—Black Spanish. No. 4—Kolb Gem.

**Cole's Early**—This variety is one of the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in this respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of a delicious flavour.

**Cuban Queen**—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

**Dixie**—Very large, flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender and juicy. A very free setter of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)

**Fordhook Early**—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight; the flesh is bright red and very sweet. Highly recommended.

**Halbert Honey**—The quality is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five Melons growing in a heap together. It is quite early.

**Ice Cream**—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.

**Kolb Gem**—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4.)

**Kleckley Sweets**—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is very solid.

**Mammoth Santiago**—A mammoth variety; producing enormous fruits, weighing up to 85lbs. Flesh deep blood-red, sugary, melting, and of the finest quality.

**Rattlesnake**—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red flesh; late.

**Sugar Stick**—The Melons, produced abundantly, measure from 20 to 25 inches long by 10 to 14 inches in diameter, and average about 30lbs. in weight. The flesh is bright red, entirely free from stringiness and of very fine flavour, while the heart is very thick, owing to the black seeds being packed close to the rind. (See cut.)

**The McIvor Sugar Melon**—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is a soft pale pink, crisp, and free from any stringiness.



Water Melon—Sugar Stick.

## Water Melons—*Cucumis citrullus*.

**CULTIVATION**.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out. The seed should be sown in spaces about 8 ft. apart, placing 10 or 12 seeds in each, and when the plants have three leaves thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Do not sow in the open ground before October.

6d. per packet.

### Collections of 6 Choice Varieties, our selection, 2s. post free

All Varieties, Mixed.

**Black Spanish**—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black, dark red flesh; early. (See cut, figure 3.)

**Blue Gem**—The Melons are uniformly large and of thick oval form. The flesh, which is of a deep rich pink colour, is crisp and melting, and of remarkably sweet, sugary flavour.

**Boss**—Oblong dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.

**The Bradford**—This new variety is oblong in shape, with rather square ends. The skin is a very dark green, with still darker stripes. The flesh is very tender, and yet solid to the heart, and of a dark red colour.

### DISSATISFACTION.

Should there be any cause for dissatisfaction with the execution of an order we shall be pleased to be informed of same at once, so that we may have same rectified without delay, if the fault is ours.

## Preserving Melons

6d. per packet.

**Citron, Green-Seeded**—For jam and preserves.

**Citron, Red-Seeded**—Round and handsome; excellent for jam and preserves. (See cut.)

**Lemon Jam**—A splendid variety for jams, etc.



Citron Preserving Melon.

FOR WORKING UP THE SOIL IN YOUR GARDEN TRY "THE BOSS CULTIVATOR."



## Mango Melon or Egyptian Prolific Vegetable Peach.

**CULTIVATION.**—The Mango Melon grows like a Rock Melon, and should be treated in a similar manner. The vines branch out in every direction, and if watered in dry weather they will last till frost. Some claim that it is superior to the Vegetable Marrow if used before it is too ripe. When ripe and yellow it makes beautiful, white transparent preserves, equalling the celebrated Californian fruits and Japanese Pie Melon; they are just like an Orange when ripe. The late fruits make excellent pickles. Young green ginger makes the best flavouring, and it does not colour the preserves. 6d. per packet.

## Mushroom—*Agaricus campestris*.



Mushroom Spawn.

weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be pulled completely out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

Imported fresh every Season direct from the Makers.

**French Mushroom Spawn**—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions. Price, 3/6 each (per post, 5/- in Vic., 6/2 Interstate).

**English Mushroom Spawn**—In bricks of 1 lb. weight, 1/- (per post, 1/9 in Vic.; 2/2 Interstate.)

## Mustard—*Sinapis alba*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Mustard for salad may be grown under a variety of circumstances, both indoors and outside. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be grown in pots or boxes in the dwelling-house, or on the window-sill, or even on a piece of woollen cloth kept moist. Any kind of light soil will suffice, as water alone will enable it to grow large enough for use. The treatment recommended for Cress will equally apply to Mustard. The seed should be sown about a week later than Cress. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Best White**—Used generally for salads. 6d. per oz.

**Chinese Lacinated**—This variety is quite distinct from the curled-leaved Mustard, the leaves being deeply cut or lacinated, and bordered with red. It is an excellent, well-flavoured vegetable, and should be boiled like Spinach. (See cut.) 6d. per pkt.

**White Mustard**—For pickling, ¼lb., 4d. (per post, 7d.); ½lb., 6d. (per post, 11d.); 1lb., 1/- (per post, 1/9 in Vic.; 2/2 Inter-State.)



Mustard—Chinese Lacinated.

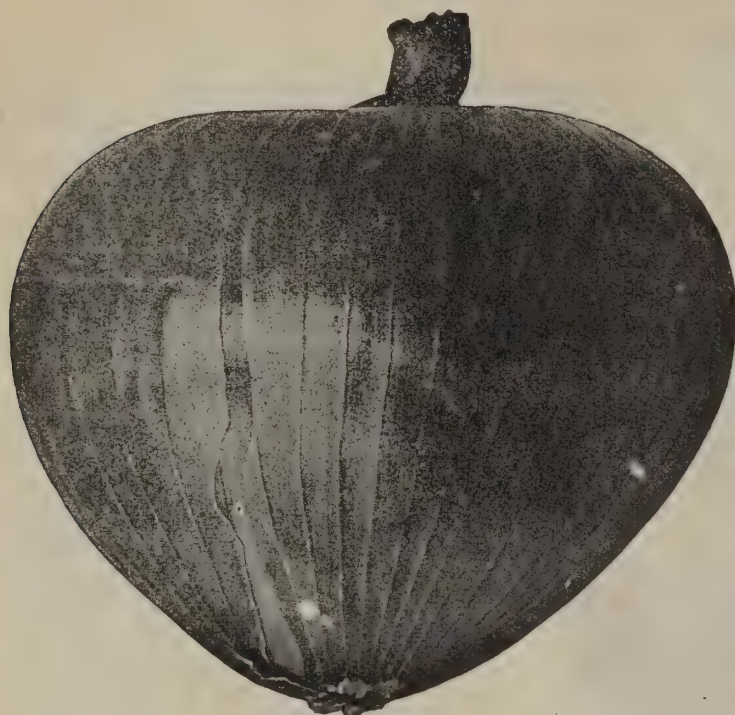
## Onion—*Allium cepa*.

**CULTIVATION.**—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills, and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry.

3d. and 6d. per packet, except where priced.

TRY "PESTEND" FOR DESTROYING SNAILS AND SLUGS IN THE GARDEN.





Onion—Milan Giant Brown.

**POTATO ONION (Seed)**—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster; of mild, sweet flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. For Bulbs, see page 32.

**Prize-taker**—This Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw-colour; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavour. 1s. per oz.

**Queen**—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. It attains a fair size but if sown very thickly produces fine picklers. 1s. 6d. per oz.



Onion—Up-to-Date.

**Silverskin**—An early white variety for pickling. 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Spanish Silver Globe**—In shape it is somewhat similar to the Brown Globe, but surpasses that variety in flavour, being exceedingly mild and sweet. Large quantities of this variety are sent annually to England from Spain, tied in strings, where they are greatly sought after and esteemed for their mild flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Up-to-Date**—A straw coloured, excellent globular Onion, of large size and first-class keeping qualities. A most popular market variety. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per oz.

**White Flat Mammoth Tripoli**—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. 1s. per oz.

**White Spanish**—Attains a large size; very even and of good flavour. 1s. per oz.

*For Bulbs of Tree Onions, Potato Onions, Garlic, and Shallots, see page 32.*

## Okra or Gombo—*Hibiscus esculentus*.

**CULTIVATION**.—This plant is not so much grown in this country as its merits deserve. The pods, which are used while green and tender, form an excellent ingredient in soups, stews, and pickles, and are believed to be very nutritious. They can also be cut in slices and dried for Winter use. For an early crop the plants may be raised in heat in July, like Tomatoes, and planted out; the ordinary crop may be sown in September and October for succession, in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to the same distance. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. 6d. per packet.

**Dwarf Green Density**—Very tender, long pods; one of the best.

**White Velvet**—The pods of the White Velvet Okra are round and smooth; in all other varieties they are ridged or square-edged. The pods are longer than any other variety, and are produced in the greatest abundance.

## Parsley—*Petroselinum sativum*.

**CULTIVATION**.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low, shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use.

**TRY LEEK "DOBBIE'S CHAMPION" FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.**

## ONION—Continued.

**Allsa Craig**—This is one of largest and handsomest Onions in cultivation. Skin a pale brown. Good keeper and of excellent flavour. Invaluable for exhibition purposes. In England, where it originated, it is spoken of most highly. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Blood Red Wethersfield**—A very early variety, of medium size; a good keeper. Shape uniform, round and flat, skin light red, flesh close grained, white and of mild flavour. 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Brown Globe**—Well known; good keeper.

**Brown Spanish**—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, either for market or private use.

**Chives**—Very hardy Perennial plants of the Onion type, which are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are used for giving a mild Onion flavour to various dishes. Seed, 1s. per packet. For price of Roots, see page 32.

**Extra Early Golden Globe**—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape, and one of the earliest varieties cultivated; excellent keeper. 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Extra Early Brown Spanish**—This variety is similar in every respect to the popular Brown Spanish, except that it is six weeks earlier. The bulbs are very hard and solid, and neck exceedingly thin. It has been thoroughly tested, and we have no hesitation in proclaiming it the finest Onion we have ever had the pleasure of offering. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Giant Rocca**—A very large oval-shaped variety, best sown in the Autumn. Excellent for exhibition. 1s. per oz.

**HURST'S MONARCH**—See Coloured Pages.

**King of the Mammoths**—A very large white Onion, of a mild and pleasant flavour. It matures early, and is uniformly of large size and perfect form. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Milan Giant Brown**—The bulbs, of a bright chestnut-brown colour, have a characteristic top-like form, and are equally suitable for culture either from seed or from bulbs. By the latter method they will attain a size of 4 inches both in height and diameter. The flavour is very pleasant; but the great value of this variety lies in its astonishingly long-keeping quality, the fully-grown bulbs remaining sound for quite 10 months. (See cut.) 9d. per packet.



## PARSLEY—Continued.

**Dwarf Perfection**—Distinct in appearance from any of the other curled varieties. It is of dwarf, compact growth, forming round bushes of light green, finely cut, and very curly leaves. Certainly the most perfect and most beautiful curled Parsley extant. 1s. per oz., 6d. per packet.

**Moss Curled**—Leaves crimped and curled; splendid for garnishing. 1s. per oz.

**Triple Curled**—Dwarf curled variety; excellent for garnishing. 1s. per oz., 3d. and 6d. per packet.

## Parsnip—*Pastinaca sativa*.

**CULTIVATION**.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils, sowings may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring. The produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Hollow Crown**—A well-known variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavour. The best for general crop. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Tender and True**—A splendid variety, producing perfectly formed roots, smooth, white, and without any hard cores. Its quality when cooked is of the finest. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

## Peas—*Pisum sativum*.

**CULTIVATION**.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till January. The Autumn sowing should consist of the earliest varieties. Early kinds may be sown again in June; second earliest and main crops in July and August; main crops again in September, October, November, and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.



Parsnip—  
Hollow Crown.

## EXTRA

### EARLY VARIETIES

Sow from February to June.

3d. and 6d. per packet. (For Postage on Peas, etc., see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrow-fats.

**Note**.—For all Peas required to be sent **PER POST**, add 9d. per pint in Vic., 1/2 Interstate, extra.

\***American Wonder** (Height, 1ft.)—A very early dwarf wrinkled Marrow-fat Pea; exceedingly productive. 8d. per pint.

\***English Wonder**—We wish to draw special attention to this Pea, as it is without doubt the finest dwarf Pea now grown. It is early and very prolific, having small pods filled with nine and ten peas. It is strictly speaking an extra early sort, and is remarkably uniform and quite free from sports of any kind. 1s. per pint.

\***Gradus** (Height, 2½ft.)—One of the finest early Peas in cultivation. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome Peas of the finest flavor. 1s. per pint.

\***Little Gem** (Height, 1ft.)—A dwarf green wrinkled Marrow-fat; very prolific and of good flavour. 8d. per pint.

**The Pilot**—We have no hesitation in saying that all the Peas introduced for many years past, there has not been one to surpass "The Pilot" in merit of usefulness. It is recognised in all quarters as one of the earliest and hardiest of varieties, with pods as large as those of the best main crop sorts. 6d. per packet, 1s. per pint.



Pea—English Wonder.

The Prices quoted do not include postage. See page 3 for postal rates.

FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES GROW "AILSA CRAIG ONION."





Pea—The Sherwood.

**Dwarf Defiance**—The fact of this fine Pea being awarded the highest distinction possible by the Royal Horticultural Society is proof of its worth. It grows from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. high, producing in profusion its handsome dark green pods, filled with Peas of splendid quality and flavour. 1s. per pint.

**The Henley**—One of the best second early Peas on the market, of the true Marrow-fat type. The haulm grows from 2 to 2½ feet high, and bears an abundance of beautiful green pods, each containing from 6 to 9 Peas of delicious flavour. It is wonderfully hardy and vigorous, and is equally good for exhibition or table use. 1s. per pint.

### MAIN, OR LATE CROP VARIETIES

3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Buttercup**—A very fine and robust main crop Pea, bearing long, handsome, well-filled pods of a rich green colour, produced in pairs, and averaging nine Peas in each. The plants are of particularly robust habit, growing to a height of about 2 ft. 1s. per pint.

**\*Stratagem** (Height, 2 ft.)—A choice wrinkled Pea, with long pods; good cropper. 6d. per pint.

**The Gladstone**—A heavy cropper, produces long pods in pairs, containing nine to ten Peas of fine flavour; three feet, seed wrinkled. 1s. per pint.

**\*Yorkshire Hero** (Height, 2½ ft.)—A superior wrinkled variety, fine flavoured, very productive. A favourite market variety. 6d. per pint.

### PEAS—Continued.

**\*Chelsea Gem** (Height, 1 ft.) An extra early dwarf Marrow-fat variety of great merit. It is as early as American Wonder and gives a much larger crop, bearing an abundance of handsome pods, which are remarkably well-filled with good-sized peas of first-class quality. 1s. per pint.

**Laxtonian**—We are confident this is one of the best, if not the best, Early Dwarf Pea ever introduced. It is good in all respects, and ready for gathering several days before Gradus; has a true Marrow-fat flavour, and the pods are very large. The height of the plants average about eighteen inches. It is wonderfully hardy and a vigorous grower. Both haulm and pods are of a particularly rich velvety green. 1s. per pint.

**\*Mayflower** (Height, 1½ ft.)—This splendid first early Pea is a cross between the two popular varieties, "Daisy," and "William Hurst." It is a grand thing, the robust, healthy plants producing abundantly their long, well-filled pods, the individual Peas of which are very large and of extremely sweet flavour. The plants grow to a height of about 18 inches. 1s. per pint.

**\*The Sherwood** (Height, 1 ft.)—An early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour. A first-class variety. (See cut.) 1s. per pint.

**\*William Hurst** (Height, 1 ft.)—A first-class early Marrow-fat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended. 6d. per pint.

## SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Sow from April to July.

**\*Daisy** (Height, 1 to 1¼ ft.)—Produces large handsome pods five inches in length. Awarded two First-Class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society, England. 6d. per pint.

**Day's Early Sunrise** (Height, 2½ ft.)—An extremely prolific, hardy variety. Splendid for market purposes or private use. 8d. per pint.



Pea—The Gladstone.

POSTAGE OR FREIGHT ON PEAS IS CHARGED EXTRA. (SEE PAGE 3 FOR RATES).



## Sugar or Edible Podded Peas

6d. per packet; post, 1s.

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

Note.—For all Peas required to be sent Per Post, add 9d. per pint in Vic., 1s. 2d. Interstate extra.

*Sugar or edible-podded Peas should be more largely grown than they have been hitherto, as they require no shelling, and can be cooked whole.*

**Early Dwarf Grey-seeded Giant**—A splendid improvement on the Grey-seeded Prolific. The pods are extraordinarily large and fleshy, of delicious flavour, and the plant is a very heavy crop. per. 6d. per packet, 2s. per pint.

**Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar** (Height, 1 ft.)—A splendid variety. It is very hardy and prolific. 2/- per pint.

**Dwarf Early Sugar** (Height, 1 ft.)—A dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small-growing sort; flavour excellent. 2/- per pint.

**Mammoth Luscious**—A splendid grey-seeded variety of the popular Sugar or Skinless Peas. The plants produce giant fleshy pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, which are exceedingly tender, and of delicious flavour. 6d. per packet; 2/6 per pint.

**Moerheim's Giant Sugar**—A tall-growing variety, and a great acquisition, producing pods 7 to 8 inches in length; flavour said to be superior to all others. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 2/6 per pint.

**SEMI-DWARF**—See Coloured Pages.



Pea—Athlete.

*Selected Seeds cost  
no more to purchase,  
therefore order*

**BRUNNING'S  
SELECTED**

*and have no sub-  
stitutes*

## Asparagus Pea

The pods, which are borne erect in pairs, are cooked when young, like Asparagus or French Beans. The plant is of spreading habit, growing 10 inches high, and covering a space two feet in diameter; each plant bearing from one hundred to two hundred pods. Sow in the Autumn. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

## Athlete Pea

This novel variety yields a remarkable crop, often more than 200 pods being picked off a single plant, a result that is impossible to get from any other sort. Every pod has from six to eight Peas, of quite a superior taste. It is so distinct in growth that one can easily recognise the plant when seen in nature. It produces stems up to two inches in circumference, each plant growing from four to six stems of this thickness, and up to forty inches high. When the main stem has grown to about three feet it commences to flower, and then the branch shoots start to grow from the root. By the time the pods on the parent stem are ripening, the branch stems start flowering, and thus a continuity in the crop, extending over six to eight weeks, results. In consequence of its peculiarity of growth, "Athlete" can be planted three feet apart, and yet when fully grown will cover the ground as effectively as the ordinary Pea. It must be sown not later than July to be successful. (See cut.) 6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per pint.



Sugar Pea—  
Moerheim's Giant.

Sole Melbourne Agents for  
**G. BRUNNING & SONS**  
NURSEY MEN  
Brighton Road, St. Kilda



**Plant and Fruit Tree Catalog  
for 1915**

READY IN APRIL

Post Free on application

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST OF POTATOES PUBLISHED IN JULY.

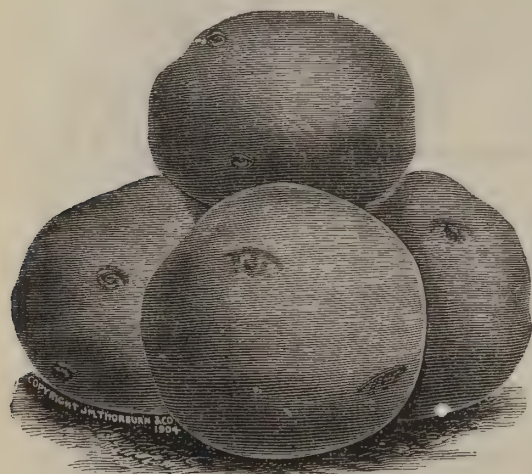


## POTATOES—*Solanum tuberosum*

**CULTIVATION.**—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust, should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers, say, 4 ozs. in weight are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 7 to 8 cwt. required to plant an acre.

**PRICE FOR ANY QUANTITY ON APPLICATION.**

**NOTE.**—A special price list of new and old varieties will be published early in July. Bags charged extra on all lots of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. and under.



Potatoes.

### Pills for Plants

Read this

### Plantoids

A NEW PLANT FOOD.

Makes your Ferns, Aspidistras, Palms, and all kinds of Pot Plants a mass of glorious foliage. Colour and size of the blooms is also considerably improved by using

PLANTOIDS.

Sold in tins at 6d., 1/-  
& 2/-.

Postage at 2d., 3d., and 6d.  
tin respectively.



Pumpkin—Mammoth.

## Pumpkin—*Cucurbita melopepo*.

**CULTIVATION.**—Sow from September to December in well-manured soil. The seeds should be sown in spaces 8 ft. to 12 ft. apart. Place 10 or 12 seeds in each space, but do not allow more than two of the strongest plants to run. (See also page 95.)

6d. per packet, 1s. per oz.

**Collection of three distinct varieties, 1s.**

**Button**—This valuable Pumpkin will be found a great boon to farmers with dairies, large or small. It greatly increases the flow of milk, besides imparting to it a rich colour, and really adds to the flavour and colour of the butter of all cows fed upon it. Twelve tons to the acre is no unusual yield. It is a most excellent keeper, and will be sure wealth to all who grow and feed it liberally. 6/- per lb.

**Calhoun**—A large variety of the finest quality and flavour. Very productive. 8s. per lb.

**Connecticut Field**—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

**Crown**—A well-known favourite variety. 8s. per lb.

**Gramma**—A splendid variety for feeding stock; highly recommended. 8s. per lb.

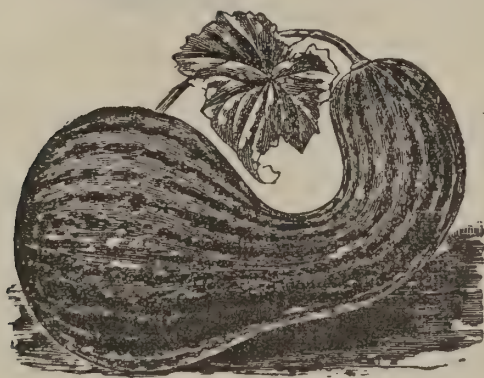
**Ironbark (Special Strain)**—A well-known, hardy variety; splendid keeper. 6s. per lb.

**Japanese Crookneck**—The seed cavity is extremely small. The seeds are curiously sculptured in the manner of Chinese letters. It is a very productive variety, ripens early, of medium size, good keepers, and weigh fifteen to twenty pounds each. The flesh is a rich, salmon colour, unusually fine grained, and when cooked or stewed, is almost as dry and mealy as a sweet potato. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

**Mammoth (Selected)**—It grows to an enormous size, often 100 to 150 lb. in weight. The production of Pumpkins is in no way lessened owing to their great size; therefore, it is a much heavier yielder to the acre than most other sorts. (See cut.) 10s. per lb.

**Trombone (Jonathan)**—A crookneck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended. 10s. per lb.

**Turk's Cap**—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper. 10s. per lb.



Pumpkin—Japanese Crookneck.

## NON-WARRANTY.

We take the utmost care to supply Seeds true to name and character, of good germinating strength, and genuine in every way, but owing to changeable climatic influences, different modes of cultivation and various causes over which we have no control, WE GIVE NO WARRANTY, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any of the Seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. ALL OUR SEEDS ARE SOLD SUBJECT TO THE FULL ACCEPTANCE BY OUR CUSTOMERS OF THIS NON-WARRANTY on our part, and if Seeds are not accepted upon these terms they must be promptly returned to us unopened.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS, "ONE AND ALL," IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.**



## RADISH—*Raphanus sativus*

**CULTIVATION.**—The soil for the Radish, if not naturally sandy and loose, must be very finely pulverised before the seed is sown; it should also be moderately rich to encourage rapid growth, but not recently manured, unless with dung rotted to mould. The seeds may be sown in drills in the cool months, when the plants take longer to grow, to enable the weeds to be kept down easily; but in Summer it may be sown thinly broadcast or very thinly in the rows with Carrots or other root crops, or with Lettuces, to be drawn out as required. It may be sown every third or fourth week throughout the year. In Winter a dry situation, and in Summer a moist one, should be chosen.

3d. per packet; 6d. per oz., except where priced.

### Early Turnip-Shaped Varieties

**Early White Turnip**—A very early, small, round white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour. 6d. per oz.

**Early Red Turnip**—Similar to the above, except in colour. 6d. per oz.

**Giant Crimson Forcing**—This variety produces roots 6 to 7 inches in circumference, of the mildest flavour, firm and crisp, without getting pithy. The best of the Turnip-shaped varieties. 6d. per oz.

**Summer White Globe**—The majority of forcing Radishes very soon go woolly, but this new variety, on the contrary, is of perfectly globular shape, and the flesh remains quite firm, notwithstanding its rapid growth. It has also a pure white skin, and very short foliage, so may fairly be called the best of all forcing Summer Radishes. 6d. per packet.

**Triumph**—A very distinct and novel variety. The root is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome with its scarlet stripes on a white ground. It is short-leaved, and of very quick growth. About 80 per cent. comes true from seed. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Turnip-shaped Varieties**—Mixed. 6d. per oz.



Radish—Icicle.

### Long Varieties

**Black Spanish**—Very hardy, and of large size, for Winter use. 6d. per oz.

**Icicle**—A splendid early, long snow-white variety. The leaves are short, and the flavour excellent. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Long Scarlet**—A popular long scarlet variety. 6d. per oz.

**Long Varieties**—Mixed. 6d. per oz.

**Long White Naples**—A long white variety; very tender. 6d. per oz.

**Mammoth White Chinese**—A giant white variety, mild in flavour, tender and crisp. 6d. per oz.



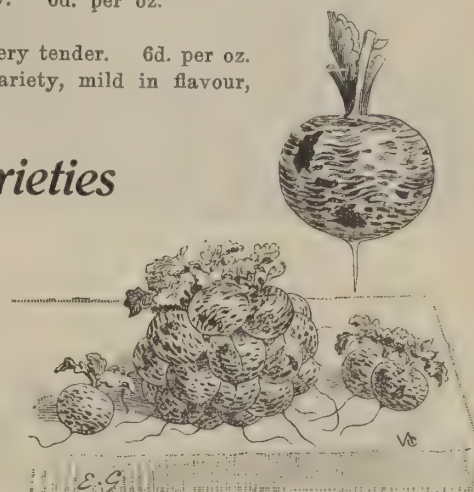
Radish—French Breakfast.

### Oval-Shaped Varieties

**French Breakfast**—A quick-growing variety; form oval, color scarlet, tipped with white, and for its good flavour and ornamental appearance, it is decidedly an acquisition for salad or other purposes. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Winter China Rose**—An oval-shaped variety of great size, largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

**Horseradish**—Not produced from seed. (For roots, see page 32.)



Radish—Triumph.



Radish—Summer White Globe.

Koondrook,  
November 9th, 1914.

I have great pleasure in sending you the few lines to let you know that the Tomato plants and Rhubarb roots arrived in good condition, and are doing well with the exception of a few Tomatoes that got nipped with frost, as it was very severe here for a few weeks. The Rhubarb stands about 2 ft. high now, and I will be able to pull some of it next week. I cannot speak too highly of the English Wonder Peas. I put in half the packet in a plot, and have picked over 50lbs. of Peas from the plants, and they are still bearing.

Hoping this will give you as great pleasure in reading as it has done me in writing it,

F. RICH.

ORDER TOMATO "VICTORIA" THE BEST ON THE MARKET (SEE COLOURED PAGES).





Rhubarb.

### Salsify or Oyster Plant—*Tragopogon porrifolius*.

Salsify succeeds well under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about 15 in. apart, and thin the plants to 6 in. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried like oysters, which they somewhat resemble.

**Mammoth**—This improved variety produces roots nearly double the size of the old sort, and is of equally good quality. Salsify, of late years, has come into more general use, and this variety will be welcomed by lovers of this delicious vegetable. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

### Sea Kale—*Crambe Maritima*.

Sea Kale will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Sow the seed in August and September in drills 2 feet apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. When blanching, the plants should be covered with pots, boxes, or casks, or the like, and covered with fresh dung, in such quantities as will produce a gentle and prolonged heat. They are ready for use when they have grown the length of a few inches.

**Sea Kale Seed**—6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**For Sea Kale Plants**—See page 32.

### Spinach—*Spinacea oleracea*.

The soil for Spinach requires to be made very rich, so as to grow it quickly, and obtain the largest weight of leaves. The Round Spinach is grown for Summer use, and the Prickly for Winter. The first sowing may be made as soon as the first Autumn rains have fallen, and successive sowings once a month until the weather becomes too dry, unless water is plentiful, when sowings may be continued throughout the year. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills, which, in Winter, should be 18 inches or more apart, and the plants thinned to 12 inches; the Spring and Summer crops need not stand further apart than half that distance. In gathering the leaves for use, they are taken singly from the Winter crops as they attain full size, but in Summer the whole plant may be cut off close to the ground.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

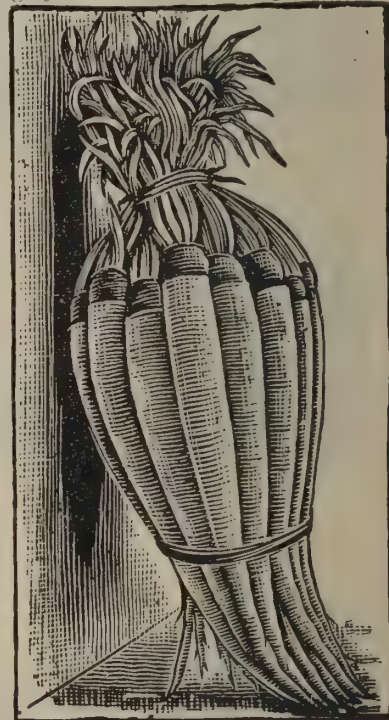
**Henderson's "Long Season's"**—This variety forms a dense rosette of thick, tender, and succulent crimped leaves of intensely dark green colour. 6d. per packet.

**Perennial Spinach**—Also called "Cut and Come Again." The new growth of this variety should be continually cut, the plants being very productive for several seasons. 6d. per packet.

**New Zealand (Tetragonia Expansa)**—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted. 6d. per oz.

**Prickly**—For Winter and Autumn use. ¼lb., 1s.

**Round**—For Spring and Summer use. ¼lb., 1s.



Salsify—Mammoth.



Sea Kale.

**TRY OUR GENUINE "TURKISH BIRD LIME," 6d. PER TIN.**



## Squash—*Cucurbita melopepo*.

**CULTIVATION.**—The Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, except the Bush Varieties, which do not run or require so much room. 6d. per packet.

Collection of three distinct varieties, 1s.

### BUSH OR TREE VARIETIES

**Bush Fordhook**—Like the original Fordhook Squash, this type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety, either for Summer or Winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried, or prepared as other early varieties for Summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for Winter.

**Extra Early White Jersey**—This is an improved extra early strain of the old white Bush Custard Squash, selected and improved by a New Jersey grower. The plants are very productive, and the fruits show less ridge or scallop than the old sort, and contain a larger amount of flesh. 6d. pkt.

**Early White Scalloped Bush (Custard Marrow)**—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.

**Silver Custard (Mammoth Custard Marrow)**—An extra large strain of the above well-known kind.

### RUNNING VARIETIES

**Boston Marrow**—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained; excellent flavour.

**Crookneck Miniature**—A miniature form of the large Crookneck "Squash," which, owing to its smaller volume and its early ripening, is more adapted for culture in this country. This Squash only attains a length on an average of about 15 inches, is of very good conservation and a fine flavour, similar to that of Carrots. The smaller, cylindric part of the fruit is filled up with a sweet, aromatic, orange-coloured flesh, the seed cavity being on the large end of the fruit. 6d. per packet.

**Fordhook**—A splendid keeper, with very thin and delicate skin; immensely productive; superior to any other Squash in flavour. A great acquisition. (See cut.)

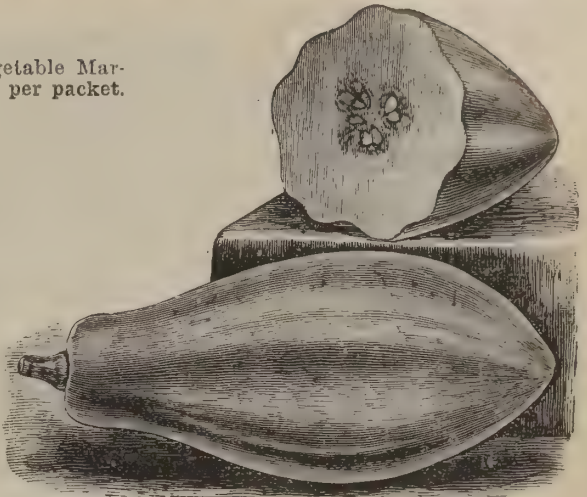
**Golden Bronze**—A splendid Winter variety, very rich and sweet. It cooks dry, is free from any stringiness, and is of exceptionally fine flavour. The Squashes average in weight from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. each, and are oval in form. An excellent keeper. (See cut.)

**Hubbard**—Large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of good flavour. A splendid keeper.

**Mammoth Chili**—Very large, often attaining the weight of 200 lbs.; excellent for pies or stock; very productive.

**Mammoth Whale**—A mammoth variety, producing fruit 3 ft. long, of a dark slate colour, and weighing over 100 lbs. each. It is very prolific, and of excellent flavour. A first-class keeper.

**Marblehead**—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable.



Squash—Fordhook.



Squash—Golden Bronze.



No. 1. Red Pear-shaped.  
" 2. Greengage.  
" 3. Golden Queen.

No. 4. Red Currant.  
" 6. Mikado.

## Tomato—*Lycopersicum esculentum*.

To have Tomatoes early, seed must be sown in July in heat, and the young plants grown in pots until ready to plant out when the weather has become warm in September. For later crops, the seed may be sown in a warm border out of doors towards the end of August. The Tomato requires rich soil, and succeeds best in that which is sandy. The earliest plants should be planted and trained against the north wall or fence; later crops may be planted against other fences, or in the open quarters, allowing a space of three feet to each plant, but in all situations they ought to be supported off the ground by stakes or trellises. The plants, as they grow, should be kept thin of shoots, weak laterals being pinched off, and those that are to remain stopped at the flower. To ensure a full crop during dry weather an abundance of water is required. 6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced).

### COLLECTION OF TOMATOES

Collection A—6 Large Red Varieties . . . . . 2s.  
Collection B—6 Large Red and Dessert Varieties . . . . . 2s.  
Collection C—6 Dessert Varieties . . . . . 2s.  
Collection D—12 Large Red and Dessert Varieties . . . . . 3s. 6d.

FOR CODLIN MOTH IN APPLES TRY HEMINGWAY'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.



# **TOMATOES—Continued.**

**Wilding's Prolific**—This is the earliest and most prolific of all the large red varieties that has come under our notice. The fairly smooth, bright red solid fruit, which is of medium size, is produced in enormous quantities. As many as 300 Tomatoes of good marketable size have been counted on one plant.

**Atlantic Prize**—Extra early, smooth bright red, and of good size.

**Burpee's Earliest Pink**—This grand new variety produces in great abundance fine fruits of medium size, which are of deep form, smoothly rounded, and bright pink in colour. The fruits, which are produced in large clusters, measure from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and are of very fine flavour. (See cut.)

**CARRICK VALE**—See Coloured pages.

**Chalk's Early Jewel**—The large handsome fruits are very solid and of the brightest scarlet colour. The flesh is thick and of fine flavour, skin smooth. (See cut.)

**Dwarf Giant**—The fruits are truly gigantic in size, and are uniformly large throughout the season. They are produced in clusters of four to six, and weigh from ten to twenty ounces each. There is no other Tomato, except Ponderosa, which is one of its parents, that is so large and heavy. The colour is a rich purple crimson, and the depth of colour is maintained throughout the entire fruit. The skin, while thin and easily removed in peeling, is sufficiently strong to protect the fruit when shipped to distant markets. 9d. per packet.

**Earliana**—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. The fruit is large, and of a beautiful red colour.

**Early Dwarf Large Red (Selected)**—A well-known variety. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Golden Queen**—Rich golden-yellow fruit, slightly ribbed. (See cut, figure 3.)

**VICTORIA**, see Coloured Pages.

**Holmes' Supreme**—Of medium size, round, smooth, scarlet, firm, good flavour, averaging ten fruits to a cluster. A heavy cropper, and sets freely under almost all conditions.

**Improved Trophy**—Fruit very large, smooth, solid, and of fine flavour.

**Johnson's "Jack Rose"**—The fruit is of handsome appearance and colour resembling Earliana, with the advantage of being from a week to ten days earlier, but is more fleshy and solid.

**Nansen**—A splendid new all-round variety, of strong growth, and wonderfully prolific. In colour the skin is of a dark red, smooth, and free from cracks. An average specimen measures from 3½ to 4 inches across, and about 2 inches thick; the flesh is very solid, and the seed-cells quite small. The flavour is very fine, and quite sweet. 6d. per packet.

**Perennial Tree Tomato (Cyphomandra betacea)**—This fast-growing Perennial, which is perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomato, reaches a height of ten to twelve feet. The fruit, which is orange-coloured, and about the size of a small hen's egg, is very delicious.

**Ponderosa**—A very large handsome, round, smooth variety, of a rich dark crimson colour.

**Large Red**—The standard variety, and the largest cropper. Best for market use.



Tomato—Burpee's Earliest Pink.

## **Tomatoes**

**For DESSERT, PRESERVES and PICKLES**

6d. per packet

**Greengage**—Early yellow variety, of medium size. Excellent for dessert. (See cut, figure 2.)

**Red Cherry.**

**Red Currant**—(See cut, figure 4.)

**Red Pear-shaped**—(See cut, figure 1.)

**The Peach**—Resembles a peach in size and colour. Excellent for dessert.

**Yellow Plum.**

Tomato Plants, 1s. per doz.; or 5s. per 100.

Dixie, 8/4/1914.

Re the Victoria Tomato I got from you last year. I got five plants out of a packet, but I got more Tomatoes off them than I got off a dozen others.

They are the admiration of all who see them. The clusters of fruit are like grapes: had one cluster of 14 Tomatoes all fully formed. The top ones ripening, bottom green, all of uniform size, and as to maturing qualities, they are far in advance of any others.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed). J. McMAIN.



Tomato—Chalk's Early Jewel.

**GIVE "MANNING'S POULTRY SPICE" A TRIAL, IT WILL REPAY YOU.**



## Turnip—*Brassica rapa*.

To have Turnips tender and mild they must be grown rapidly and without check; therefore the soil must be in good condition. The seed may be sown broadcast on a bed, or in drills, the latter being the preferable mode. The drills for early sorts should be at least fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or nine inches; but for Swedes the drills should be eighteen inches, and the plants twelve inches apart. The first sowings should be made in the beginning of February, or earlier if a good rainfall happens to occur. Successional sowings may be made of white sorts in Autumn and early Spring, choosing the yellow-fleshed varieties for Summer growth, as they withstand the heat better than the others. The seed should be sown extremely thin, and the plants thinned early, and the surface of the soil around them kept in a loose state.

3d. per packet, 6d. per oz.

**Early Purple-Top Munich**—Very early; handsome snow-white flesh, delicious flavour. 6d. per oz.

**Early White Stone**—A very hardy variety, of good flavour. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Extra Early Milan**—A very early variety; white, with purple top. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Jersey Lily**—The earliest white Turnip grown. 6d. per oz.

**Laing's Garden Swede**—A very handsome Swede of splendid quality for table use. 6d. per oz.

**Non-Seeding White**—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding. It is extremely handsome in shape, and very early. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Orange Jelly (Robertson's Golden Ball)**—A medium-sized variety; excellent for Summer use. 6d. per oz.

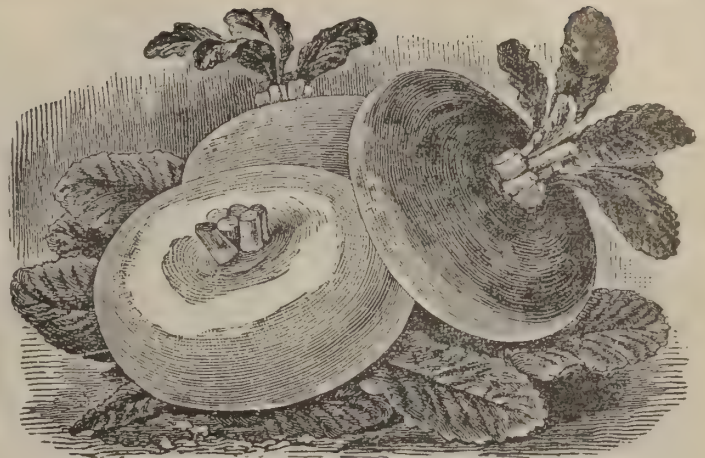
**Red American Stone**—Early; good keeper; fine flavour. 6d. per oz.

**Silver Ball**—A splendid variety for sowing in the Spring and Autumn. It is quick in maturing. Largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

**FOR FIELD VARIETIES**, see Agricultural Seeds.



Turnip—Non-Seeding.



Turnips—Early White Stone, Snowball, Extra Early Milan.

J. GOULD, Tatyoon, 26th June, 1914.  
 "The Cabbage, Cauliflower and Chou Moellier seed I got from you all grew splendidly. I intend sowing a lot more Chou Moellier later on. Please send along the undermentioned items at once."

## Vegetable Marrow—*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*.

The instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable to the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance eight feet apart instead of six, and little or no stopping, further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

Collection of three distinct varieties,  
 One Shilling

3d. and 6d. per packet, 1s. per oz., except where priced.

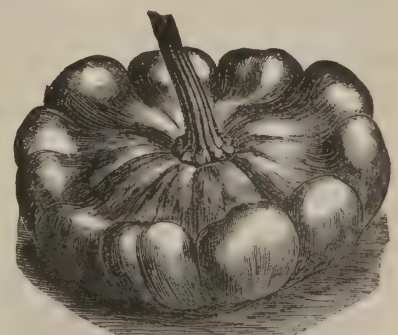
### Bush or Tree Marrows

The Bush or Tree varieties are distinct from the ordinary Vegetable Marrow in growth, being compact, and taking but little room. Admirably adapted for small gardens.

**Custard (Custard Squash)**—A distinct variety, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly. Excellent flavour. (See cut.)

**Long Green Bush**—Long Green.

**Long White Bush**—Long White.



Vegetable Marrow—Custard Bush.



Vegetable Marrow—Pen-y-Byd.

### Running or Trailing Vegetable Marrow

**Early Long White**—An early variety, of capital flavour, and very productive.

**Long Green**—Similar to the above, except in colour.

**Pen-y-Byd ("Best in the World")**—A very distinct variety, and exceedingly productive. The fruit is almost globular in form, creamy white in colour, with thick firm flesh of delicate flavour.

**Rice Marrow**—A delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

Victoria Street, Ballarat,  
 30th January, 1915.

"The Incomparable Lawn seed mixture I got from you has proved itself this year beyond doubt, my lawn is absolutely the best in Ballarat this season, although sown late in August, and one of the most trying seasons ever seen in Ballarat, both for heat and shortage of water. It is admired by all."  
 E. HOWARD.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).





Strawberry—"St. Antoine de Padoue."

- Strawberry**—Large-fruited Perpetual, "St. Joseph"—A splendid perpetual-fruited variety, and a great cropper. The fruit is of good size, dark red in colour (also red inside), solid, firm, and very juicy, and of first-rate quality. Obtained a First-class Certificate from the Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France. 1s. per packet.
- Strawberry**—"Belle de Meaux" Improved—A very productive red Alpine variety. 9d. per packet.
- Strawberry**—Large-fruited Varieties—Mixed. 6d. per packet.
- Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)**—The Loganberry partakes of both the flavours of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild and delightful to the taste. It is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam and jelly is unsurpassed. Plants, 1s. each; or 9s. per doz. Seed, 9d. per packet.
- NOTE**.—Strawberry plants are easily raised from seed, if sown in the Spring in light, sandy soil, in boxes or pans. When large enough, plant into rows where required.

### Beans, Peas, and Lentils for Cooking

- Haricot Beans**—Soak in cold water from four to six hours before cooking. Price, 4d. per lb. Cheaper by the bushel.
- Blue Boiling Peas**—Soak in cold water for twelve hours before cooking. Price:—3d. per lb.; 15lbs., 3/-.
- Lima Beans (for Cooking)**—A much larger Bean than Haricot Beans, but cooked the same. 6d. per lb.
- Egyptian Lentils (Split)**—For soups. Price:—4d. per lb.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 12 lbs., 3s. 6d.
- German Lentils**—For Soups. 6d. per lb.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

## Vegetable Roots, Plants, etc.

### Onions, Bulbs, etc.

- Garlic**—8d. per lb. Obtainable nearly all the year round. (See cut.)
- Potato Onions**—8d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April. (For Seed, see page 22.)
- Shallots**—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to July. (See cut.)
- Tree Onions**—1s. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April.



Garlic.

### Jerusalem Artichokes

- Strong Tubers**, obtainable from May to July.
- White Jerusalem**—A pure white variety, almost round, with few and very shallow eyes. 4d. per lb.; 7lb., 2s.; 14lb., 3s. 6d.
- Special Quotations for Quantity.

### Asparagus Roots

- Obtainable from May to August.
- Conover's Colossal**—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good

quality. Three-year-old plants, 7s. 6d. per 100. Two-year-old plants, 5s. per 100. Special quotations for 1,000 lots and upwards.

For **ASPARAGUS SEED**, see page 5.

### Rhubarb Roots

- Obtainable from May to August.
- Early Albert**—A fine early variety; very prolific, and of good flavour. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.
- Lang's Conqueror**—A fine large variety, and very useful for exhibition. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
- Myatt's Linnaeus**—Very early and prolific; a valuable variety for general use. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.
- Stone's Everbearing Ruby**—A splendid variety either for Winter or Summer use, it being literally ever-bearing. The enormous stems, which are of a beautiful ruby colour, grow to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet, and average about six inches in circumference. 2s. each. (Cheaper in quantity.)

**Topp's Winter**—Is very prolific, stalks long, rather below medium size, the colour intensely scarlet or crimson, the pulp and juice, when cooked, being highly coloured, and the flavour good. 6d. each; or 5s. per doz.

### Miscellaneous Roots

- Chives (Roots)**—6d. to 1s. per clump. (For description and seed, see page 22.) Obtainable from April to Sept.
- Horseradish**—3s. per doz. Obtainable from April to September.

## Fruit Seeds

**NOTE**.—As the seeds of all small fruits take a considerable time to germinate, they should have boiling water poured on them and be allowed to soak for twelve hours before sowing. Sow in a box, pan, or pot, and cover with glass.

- Apple Pips**—1s. per oz.
- Orange Pips**—1s. per oz.
- Pear Pips**—1s. per oz.
- Quince Pips**—1s. per oz.
- Currants**—Large Dutch varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.
- Gooseberry**—Large-fruited varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.
- White Mulberry**—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silk-worms. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.
- Strawberry**—Large-fruited, "St. Antoine de Padoue"—A variety of compact growth. The fruit is deep red in colour, firm, and of delicious flavour, and keeps well. Awarded a First-class Certificate. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

**Sea Kale**—6s. per doz. (For seed, see page 28.) Obtainable from April to September.

### Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal Herb Plants

- Obtainable from May to September.
- Hyssop**—6d. each.
- Lavender**—6d. each.
- Marjoram**—6d. each.
- Mint**—3s. per doz.; 4d. each.
- Rue**—6d. each.
- Sage**—6d. each; 4s. per doz.
- Savory**—6d. each; 4s. per doz.
- Tarragon**—1s. each.
- Thyme, Common**—1s. 6d. per doz.; 3d. each.
- Thyme, Lemon (true)**—6d. each.
- Thyme, Variegated Lemon**—6d. each.
- Wormwood**—6d. each.

For seed of Herbs, see page 17



Shallots.



# Flower Seeds

For Floral & Vegetable Novelties  
See Coloured Pages.

And their Cultivation



For Floral & Vegetable Novelties  
See Coloured Pages.

**S OIL.**—One of the first considerations in the culture of Annuals is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom either properly worked or sufficiently fertile. With the exception of a few gross-growing kinds, Annuals, to attain perfection, should be sown in soil that is both rich and well worked. Great pains are generally taken with the soil of the vegetable garden, but that of the flower garden is left very much to itself, with the exception of a light digging once a year, and occasionally a little manure applied, whereas it should be well and deeply dug and highly manured.

**SOWING.**—All the hardiest kinds of Annuals attain the greatest perfection when sown in Autumn, because they have a longer season to grow. They attain greater development, and consequently flower the stronger; but tender sorts must not be sown till Spring. For the finest seeds it is advisable to sift a little fine compost on the spot, and press it smooth before the seeds are sown. The covering must be in proportion to the size of the seeds. The largest of the Lupin seeds may have an inch in depth of covering, while the twentieth of an inch or less will be sufficient for the smallest, indeed, fine silver sand (just sufficient to cover the soil) may be sifted on them, and to prevent the soil from drying before the seeds have had time to germinate, it should be closely covered by a flower pot, a bell or hand-glass, or even a flat pane of glass; but that, or any covering impervious to light, should be gradually removed as soon as the seeds germinate. It is a common and injurious fault either to sow too thickly or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection nor flower finely. Thinning should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. Seeds of biennial and perennial plants, being sown in rows or beds for transplanting, need be only thinned to such an extent as to prevent overcrowding before being transplanted. An old-fashioned plan is to sow the seeds of Annuals in rings, and it answers well enough for large-growing plants; but smaller ones are better sown in patches, which in both cases may correspond in extent with the size the plants attain.

**ARRANGEMENT.**—When Annuals are sown in mixed beds or borders they must, of course, correspond in height with the other plants, the dwarfest being nearest the eye. The same rule must be followed when beds are filled solely with Annuals. The colours should contrast with each other, and also with those of other plants that are near. When Annuals are grown alone in beds or borders, various modes of arrangement may be followed. A peculiar effect may be produced by mixing seeds of different kinds and sowing them together. In large beds they may be arranged in bands, according to size, sloping from back to front, or in groups, each sort forming a group.

**MANAGEMENT.**—The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown; therefore, if rain does not fall, watering must be practised. The larger kinds may be afterwards fed with liquid manure, if perfection in size and flowering is desired. Of course, the soil should be kept free from weeds; it should also be loosened around the plants, but so as not to disturb the roots. Tall-growing plants will generally require to be supported by some means. Tall plants may have a stake to each, while cylinders of wire netting, or rings of wire affixed to stakes are suitable for those of spreading habit. Where seed is not required, the period of flowering may be lengthened by picking off the seed vessels as soon as the flowers fall.

## TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA.

The seed can be raised in an ordinary greenhouse if moderate heat is at command, but the earlier sowings germinate quicker and more strongly on a hot-bed. Sow thinly in a seed pan on a compost of leaf mould and sand, and cover with a sprinkling of silver sand, then place a pane of glass over the pan. The seed must not be watered overhead, but the pan placed nearly up to the rim in warm water, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened through the opening in the bottom of the seed pan, care being taken not to allow the soil to get too wet. Sow from September to January.

## CALCEOLARIA.

Sow from November to February in soil which must be very fine, especially on the surface. The seed must be sown thinly and covered with a slight sprinkling of silver sand; cover the pan with a pane of glass and place in a greenhouse or cold frame, where it must be kept cool and moist. As soon as the seedlings appear, a little air should be given, gradually removing the pane of glass. Do not water the seed from above, but place the pan nearly up to the rim in water, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened, though care must be taken not to allow the soil to get too wet. The best potting compost is yellow loam, leaf mould, sand, and cow manure in equal parts.

## CINERARIA.

Sow the seed from November to January in a seed pan and place in a glazed frame or greenhouse. A very light sandy soil is best for the seed and young plants, but as they grow older they require a richer and stronger soil. Although the plants require abundant ventilation, they must be protected from hot winds. They prefer a moist atmosphere, and shade from the sun. When the plants are established in the flowering pots, they may have occasional waterings with liquid manure. The Cineraria, being invariably subject to attacks of green fly, must be carefully watched, and fumigated as soon as the aphid appears.

## CYCLAMEN.

The seed should be sown from October to March, in a compost of rich loam and leaf mould in nearly equal parts, and sufficient sand to keep it open. Press the seeds in one inch apart, then cover the pan with a pane of glass and place in a glazed frame or greenhouse in a cool, light place where they can be shaded from the sun. The seeds germinate slowly and irregularly, some taking two months, while others take twice as long. The plants should be kept close to the glass without touching it, and when potting, take care that the crown of the tuber is left above the soil.

## GLOXINIA.

Sow in Spring, in pans filled with light, sandy soil, spreading the seed thinly and covering it with a slight sprinkling of silver sand, then place in brisk heat in a hot-bed frame, or glasshouse. The seedlings must be pricked off as soon as large enough to handle safely. The potting compost best adapted to Gloxinias consists of soft loam with a little peat and sand added. When the leaves have completely died off in the Autumn, the pots may be laid on their sides, but if the atmosphere is not sufficiently moist the soil should be watered during the Winter, as excessive dryness is equally objectionable as excessive moisture. The plants must be shaded from the sun, at the same time having sufficient diffused light to prevent the leaves from becoming drawn.

## PRIMULA.

Sow in a pan well drained with crocks, over which place a layer of moss or coconut fibre. Fill the pan with well-decayed leaf mould, sifted through a medium-sized sieve. Sow the seed thinly and cover lightly, first taking care not to press the soil too firmly; then put a sheet of glass over the pan and place in a frame or greenhouse, being careful to shade from the burning sun. Sow from October to January.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.





MONTHLY

# Calendar

FOR THE

## FLOWER GARDEN

*Showing what Seeds can be sown in each month from January to December*

**NOTE.**—This Calendar is compiled for Melbourne and Suburbs and districts having a similar climate, therefore due allowance will have to be made for earlier or later districts. Allowance must also be made for favorable or unfavorable seasons, which curtail or prolong the season for sowing Flower Seeds.

\* The varieties marked with a star do not readily transplant, therefore they should be sown where the plants are intended to remain.

The following selection comprises the best and most popular varieties, but there are many others to be found in our General list of Flower Seeds.

### JANUARY (Summer).

This being a very hot and dry month, it is advisable to sow seeds in a position sheltered from the sun and hot winds, or, better still, in a canvas or calico frame, the latter for preference, as it admits more light, and is, therefore, not so apt to draw the seedlings. On dull days the covering should be removed altogether. If sown early this month most of the following will bloom during the Winter and early Spring months:—Anemone, Bellis Perennis (Daisy), Canterbury Bells, Carnation (Marguerite and Tree or Perpetual varieties), Cornflower, Foxglove, Iceland Poppy, Leptosyne, \*Mignonette, Pansy, Ranunculus, Stocks (Ten-week, Intermediate, and Early-flowering of "Nice" varieties), Sweet Pea (New Tall Early-flowering varieties), Sweet William, Wallflower (Annual).

Continue sowing Cosmos, Dwarf Nasturtium, Portulaca, Phlox Drummondii, Sunflower (Miniature), Zinnia.

For the glasshouse make sowings of the following kinds, if not already done:—Begonia (Tuberous-rooted), Calceolaria, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Primula, Streptocarpus.

### FEBRUARY (Autumn).

This is the first month of Autumn, and the weather is usually dry during the early part, therefore we do not advise sowing any but those reliant on early sowing for their full development. If not already done, make sowings of:—Anemone, Carnation, Cornflower, Iceland Poppy, Pansy, Ranunculus, Stocks (Ten-week, Intermediate, and Early-flowering of "Nice" varieties), Sweet Pea (New Tall Early-flowering varieties), Wallflower (Annual).

If it rains, advantage must be taken to transplant any seedlings ready from previous sowings. Keep the surface of the soil well mulched. Remove the seed pods from the Annual plants, this greatly prolongs their flowering season.

While the weather continues warm the canvas or calico frame should be taken advantage of. If the Autumn rains set in towards the end of month, sowings of any of the varieties recommended for March can be made.

### MARCH (Autumn).

The Autumn rains may be expected this month, and all the seeds recommended should be sown as soon as possible and before the ground becomes cold, as they germinate much quicker when the soil is warm. This is the best month, providing the weather is suitable, for sowing hardy varieties, i.e., plants that are not affected by frosts. Sowings of the following should be made on the advent of Autumn rains:—Aconitum, Adonis, Agathaea, Alyssum, Anchusa, Anemone, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia (Columbine), Auricula, Bellis Perennis (Daisy), Calliopsis, Campanula, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Collinsia, Cornflower, Delphinium, Dianthus, Dolichos (Perennial sorts), Foxglove, Freesia, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophylla, Hollyhock, Helichrysum, Iberis, Leptosyne, Linaria, Lobelia (requires slight protection from frosts), Lupin, \*Mignonette, Mimulus, Myosotis (Forget-me-not), Nemesia, \*Nemophila, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox (Annual and Perennial), Picotee, Polyanthus, Primrose, Pyrethrum, Ranunculus, Rhodantha, Sweet Pea, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stocks, (Ten-week, Intermediate, and Early flowering of "Nice" varieties), Violet, \*Virginian Stock, Wallflower.

### APRIL (Autumn).

This is the terminal month of Autumn, and, if not already done, sowing should not be further delayed, as the cold weather which will soon be upon us will retard their growth. Dianthus, Polyanthus, Primrose, Stock, Sweet Peas. In fact, any of the varieties recommended in last month's list will do well if sown in a warm position and before the weather becomes too cold.

Transplant early sowings of Pansy, Stock, and any other varieties that are ready.

### MAY (Winter).

Although we are entering the cold season, many of the hardier varieties may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. As early frosts must be expected this month, it is

Before Sowing your Seeds, Consult Our Special Page about Flower Seeds and Their Cultivation, page 33.



advisable to sow in a glass or calico frame placed in a warm position.

**Lupin, Sweet Pea**, and similar strong-growing hardy sorts can be sown in the open ground. Continue to plant out seedlings from previous sowings. Weeds are apt to make great headway at this time of the year; the frequent use of the *Ærator* not only keeps the weeds in check, but prevents the soil caking, it is especially recommended for use on light soils. Another excellent tool is Lang's Hand-Weeder. No well-equipped garden should be without either of these tools.

## JUNE (Winter).

As this is normally a very cold month, only those possessing a glasshouse or a hot-bed frame should attempt to raise seeds, except the hardier sorts. The garden should be thoroughly manured and dug over for the coming season.

Herbaceous plants, such as *Cannas*, *Delphiniums*, *Perennial Phlox*, *Perennial Sunflowers*, and *Rudbeckias*, should be divided and replanted if necessary.

Transplant any strong seedlings ready from previous sowings; the weaker ones can remain in the seed bed until the weather becomes warmer, as small seedlings often damp off if transplanted in cold wet weather.

Train early sowings of *Sweet Peas* to sticks, wire netting, or such like.

## JULY (Winter).

As the weather will not be favourable for sowing for a few weeks it will be advisable to do all preparatory work possible. Towards the end of the month, when the atmosphere becomes warmer, any seedlings that are ready can be transplanted.

In the glasshouse or hot bed frame early sowings of *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Phlox*, *Salvia*, *Salpiglossis*, and similar varieties can be made, and transplanted in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm, but the very tender sorts, such as *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Salvia*, etc., must be protected if there is any sign of frost.

## AUGUST (Spring).

This month ushers in the Spring season, and the increasing warmth will greatly accelerate the growth. If the weather permits, we advise immediate sowings of all the hardy varieties, such as:—*Acacia*, *Alyssum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Aquilegia* (Columbine), *Bellis Perennis* (Daisy), *Calliopsis*, *Candytuft*, *Carnation*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Collinsia*, *Delphinium*, *Dianthus*, *Dolichos* (Climber), *Foxglove*, *Freesia*, *Gaillardia*, *Godetia*, *Gypsophylla*, *Heuchera*, *Hollyhock*, *Honesty*, *Hunne- mannia*, *Helichrysum*, *Iberis*, *Jacobaea*, *Kaulfussia*, *Larkspur*, *Leptosyne*, *Linaria*, *Linum*, *Lobelia*, *Lupin*, *Lupinus*, *Mathiola*, *Myosotis*, *\*Mignonette*, *\*Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Poppy*, *Pentstemon*, *Polyanthus*, *Scabiosa*, *Schizanthus*, *Stocks* (Ten-week, Intermediate, Early-flowering of "Nice" varieties), *Sweet William*, *Violet*, *Viscaria*, *\*Virginian Stock*, *Wallflower*.

Towards the end of the month, make sowings of the following:—*Ageratum*, *Arctotis*, *Bartonia*, *Brachycome*, *Centurea*, *\*Climanthus Dampieri*, *Convolvulus*, *Cobæa Scandens* (Climber), *Ecchremocarpus* (Climber), *\*Eschscholtzia*, *Mimulus*, *Marigold*, *\*Mignonette*, *Nicotiana*, *Petunia*, *Phaseolus Caracalla* (Snailflower) (Climber), *Phlox Drummondii*, *Rehmannia*, *Rudbeckia*, *Salpiglossis*, *Salvia*, *Sutherlandia*, *Sweet Sultan*, *Tropæolum Canariensis* (Climber).

## SEPTEMBER (Spring).

This is considered the best month to sow Half-hardy Annuals, as frosts by this time are practically over. Lose no time in making sowings of any of the varieties recommended last month, if not already done, also *Amaranthus*, *Asters*, *Boronia*, *Balsam*, *Begonia* (Bedding), *Calceolaria* (Shrubby), *Cosmos*, *Cockscomb*, *Dahlia*, *Datura*, *Gazania*, *Gerbera*, *Gladiolus*, *Heliotrope*, *Hibiscus*, *Humulus Japonicus* (Climber), *Kochia*, *Lantana*, *Mandevilla* (Climber), *Maurandia*, *Mina Lobata* (Climber), *Nemesia*, *Nasturtium*, *Passiflora* (Climber), *Portulaca*, *Petunia*, *Rehmannia*, *Sunflower*, *Salpiglossis*, *Salvia*, *Torenia*, *Zinnia*.

## OCTOBER (Spring).

If not already done, sow such sorts as *Amaranthus*, *Begonia* (Bedding), *Calceolaria* (Shrubby), *Cosmos*, *Celosia*, *\*Climanthus Dampieri*, *\*Mignonette*, *Nasturtium*, *Passiflora* (Climber), *Portulaca*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Petunia*, *Rehmannia*, *Sunflower*, *Verbena*, *Zinnia*.

For the glasshouse sow *Begonia* (Rex and Tuberous-rooted), *Coleus*, *Cyclamen*, *Primula*, *Streptocarpus*, *Gloxinia*.

## NOVEMBER (Summer).

Only a limited amount of sowing can be done this month, but all the following will do well provided they are kept well watered:—*Balsam*, *Begonia* (Bedding), *Celosia*, *\*Climanthus Dampieri*, *Nasturtium*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Portulaca*, *Stocks* (Intermediate and Brompton) the former for Winter and early Spring blooming, and the latter will make strong plants to bloom the following Spring and Summer. *Zinnia*.

For the glasshouse, make sowings of the following:—*Begonia* (Rex and Tuberous-rooted), *Calceolaria*, *Cineraria*, *Coleus*, *Cyclamen*, *Primula*, *Streptocarpus*.

## DECEMBER (Summer).

Owing to the hot and dry weather which characterises this month, scarcely anything in the way of sowing can be done, unless there is rain. Water freely if necessary and make free use of the *Ærator* or *Hoe* to prevent the soil from caking. *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *\*Climanthus Dampieri*, *\*Mignonette*, *Nasturtium*, *Portulaca*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Sunflower*, *Verbena*, *Zinnia* can all be sown for a succession of bloom. If not previously done, give the ground a good mulching, this retards evaporation from the soils besides stimulating the plants and keeping the roots cool.

All those recommended for sowing last month will still do.

For the glasshouse, sowing of any of the kinds recommended in last month's list can be made.

## Hints on Raising Seedlings in a Calico or Canvas Frame During the Summer Months

Construct a frame, the body of which should be about 9 to 12 inches high, and the length and breadth according to the requirements, with a frame of hardwood to fit on top, with canvas or calico tacked on. Calico is the better, as it admits more light, and is, therefore, not so apt to draw the seedlings. The top must be fastened down so that it cannot blow off in windy weather. The best position for the frame is on the south side of a wall or fence, and the soil in it should be rich and as free from weed seeds as possible. Sow the seeds in rows, about 4 inches apart, and cover with a light mulching of manure. The top of the frame should always be removed in the evening and during dull weather, otherwise the seedlings are liable to get drawn. When watering the seed, never allow the water to gather on the surface soil; if it is allowed to do so it is liable to cake the soil and seedlings will have difficulty in pushing through. It is essential that a watering can with a fine rose should be used, such as a "Paxton" or "Haw's." When watering the young seedlings give a light sprinkling over them, allowing the water to penetrate the soil before adding more; as soon as it has soaked well in renew sprinkling until satisfied that the water has thoroughly soaked through. A great many seedlings are bent over and lost by heavy and hurried watering, not having sufficient strength to rise again. Sometimes during a succession of hot days, when it is not expedient to remove the covering, the seedlings get drawn, in which case support them by sprinkling some fresh dry horse manure between the plants; if this is not done they are likely to be flattened down when watered, and being weak will not have the strength to right themselves, and consequently a large percentage will be destroyed.



# Florists' Flower Seeds

Our strains of Florists' Flower Seeds are procured direct from the most notable growers of England and the Continent, and cannot be surpassed in quality.

## Begonia, Tuberous-Rooted

Greenhouse and out-door plants of great beauty, the flowers of some of the single varieties measuring six inches across. This class of plants of late years has been greatly improved upon, and ought to be grown by every amateur. (Instructions for Culture, see page 33.)

Choicest Double Mixed—2s. per packet.

“International Prize” Choicest Single, Mixed—1s. 6d. per packet.

Double Fringed, Mixed—This strain produces flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, most of which have fringed petals. 2s. per packet.

## Various Begonias

**Dichroa**—A fine new variety from Brazil, with light green leaves spotted with white. A splendid plant for the conservatory. 1s. 6d. per packet. (CROP FAILED.)

**Rex Rubens**—A magnificent ornamental-leaved Begonia, with most lovely shades of red, heightened by contrast with a silvery-white or green surface. 2s. per packet.

**Semperflorens, Mixed**—Splendid plants either for the open ground or for pot culture. For Summer bedding they are unsurpassed, as they withstand the heat remarkably well. 1s. per packet.

**Semperflorens Magnifica**—A splendid variety, with dark leaves and bright crimson flowers. 1s. per packet. (CROP FAILED.)



Begonia—Rex.

## Calceolaria

The Calceolaria is an effective and most useful greenhouse flowering plant. It makes a good succession to the Cineraria. (Instructions for Culture, see page 33.)

**Bucknell's Prize Strain**—A well-known strain, producing large flowers of good shape. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Dalkeith Park Strain**—Saved from one of the most magnificent collections in England. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, tigered and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. 2s. 6d. per packet.

**Shrubby**—True bedding variety. Finest mixed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Veitch's Golden Glory**—The flowers are bright golden-yellow, borne on long stems. It is quite hardy having stood nearly twenty degrees of frost. Will prove a valuable garden plant. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Try one of our Collections  
of Flower Seeds for Spring  
sowing. Price 2/6 each.

## Cineraria

The Cineraria is one of the most useful, showy, and, at the same time, easily managed plants in cultivation for the decoration of the conservatory

and greenhouse during the Winter and Spring months; and as it is a plant that comes within reach of everyone possessing an ordinary garden frame or greenhouse, it should be more generally grown. They succeed well in this State planted in the open ground in a sheltered position. (Instructions for culture, see page 33.)

**Eckford's Prize Strain**—Choice mixed, from fine flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Grandiflora**—Splendid large-flowered varieties. Mixed. This strain is unsurpassed. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per packet.

**Stellata, New Hybrids**—Quite a distinct class, very handsome, tall growing, star-shaped flowers, very free blooming. 2s. per packet.

Fern Tree Gully Road, Notting Hill,  
November 4th, 1914.

I had some flower seeds from you this year which have done well.  
G. T. PEARSON.



Cineraria Grandiflora.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



## Cyclamen

Magnificent Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants of dwarf habit. They are very handsome, both in flower and foliage. Remaining as they do a long time in bloom, they are most excellent for Winter decorations. (Instructions for Culture, see page 33.)

**Grandiflorum**—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals, and for unique brilliancy and attractive appearance. Finest mixed, 2s. 6d. per packet.

**Fimbriated Cyclamen, "Papilio" (The Butterfly Cyclamen)**—Awarded many gold and other medals; the edges of the petals are prettily fimbriated and curled, which lends to the plant a particularly attractive appearance. Highly recommended. Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Persicum Giganteum Marginatum, Mixed (Victoria Cyclamen)**—The prominent features of this new strain are the beautifully margined and fringed flowers, combined with beautiful form. The display ranges in all colours, such as white with rose, rose with scarlet, crimson with violet, etc. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Persicum Giganteum Lemania**—The Lemania Cyclamen should certainly rank among the most interesting and remarkable varieties, and is not to be compared with any other Cyclamen so far in existence. Upon sturdy stems, it produces erect upward growing, flat-shaped flowers, similar to those of the Anemone or Narcissus, stamen and pistil pointing upwards, contrary to the other sorts. The petals, most of which are slightly waved and fringed, lend the flowers a pretty and elegant appearance. The colour of the flowers is partly pure white, partly white with eye, and clear red, and many other tints may also be found. 2s. 6d. per packet. (CROP FAILED).

**Finest Mixed (Ordinary)**—1s. per packet.

## Gloxinia

A superb genus of Perennial stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, and of great beauty and diversity of colour. (Instructions for Culture, see page 33.)

**Erect and Drooping Varieties, Mixed**—This strain is unsurpassed. 1s. 6d. packet.

**Meteor**—A beautiful carmine-scarlet colour, surpassing all other red varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet. (CROP FAILED).



Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Marginatum—  
"Victoria Cyclamen."

## Primula Sinensis Fimbriata (Chinese Primrose)

Charming profuse blooming plants, easily grown under glass; excellent for table or greenhouse decoration. (Instructions for culture, see page 33.)

The following Varieties are imported direct from the growers, and have been saved from the largest and most beautiful fringed flowers only:—

**Alba Magnifica Grandiflora**—Produces enormous well-fringed pure white flowers; a splendid variety for exhibition. 2s. 6d. per pkt.

**Blue**—The colour is a lovely celestial blue; the petals are more or less pencilled and splashed at the edge with bright mauve. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Brilliant King**—This beautiful variety is the deepest and richest crimson-scarlet colour in Primulas; very striking. 2s. 6d. per packet.

**Orange King**—The buds are a beautiful rich orange, and when fully expanded the petals are orange-salmon, shaded with terra-cotta; splendid habit and very free-flowering. 2s. per packet.

**Choicest Mixed**—Extra fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Gigantea, Mixed (Robust Giant-Flowering Strain)**—A splendid strain of very vigorous growth, producing very large blooms in all shades of colour. 2s. per packet.

## Various Primulas

**Kewensis**—This variety flowers in whorls, bright yellow, sweet-scented, with bright green foliage. 2s. 6d. per packet.

**Japonica Hybrids—Mrs. Scott Elliotts**—This is a very fine strain, and is the result of several years' careful artificial hybridisation. The colours range from pure white through all shades of pinks to deep crimson. The plants are extremely robust, having flower stems carrying fine heads of bloom, frequently attaining a height of 40 inches and over, and the leaves are very large and handsome. The seed, which is slow to germinate, is best sown in the Spring, either in pans or cold frame. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Malacoides**—This very pretty introduction is quite hardy when grown in a sheltered position out of doors, but is seen at its best when cultivated as a pot plant in a cool greenhouse. The flowers are produced in whorls on tall graceful spikes in great profusion; the flowers also stand well when cut, and keep quite fresh for several days in water. White, 1s. 6d. per packet; Lavender, 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Stellata (Star Primula) Mixed**—This is a greatly improved strain of these new and very free blooming Primulas; they are much more robust in habit and produce a greater number of flowers than the Primula Sinensis varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Primula Japonica, Mixed (Queen of Primroses)**—A fine hardy variety; makes a nice decorative plant. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

**Primula Obconica Grandiflora**—This is a very pretty Primula, producing an abundance of pale lilac-coloured flowers, borne in umbels, on long stems. 1s. per packet.

**Primula Obconica, Grandiflora Gigantea, Mixed**—A splendid large-flowered strain, containing all the latest and best varieties in cultivation. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Primula Malacoides Alba. Collection of 12 Varieties of Primulas (20 seeds of each), 3s. 6d. per collection.**



## Streptocarpus

Splendid perennial greenhouse and conservatory plants producing a continuous succession of trumpet-shaped flowers, embracing colours ranging from pure white, through lavender, purple-violet, pink, rose, and red shades. Sow from October to March.

**New Hybrids, Mixed**—A very fine strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**



# GENERAL LIST of FLOWER SEEDS

**Annuals**—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

**Biennials**—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.

**Perennials**—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

**ANNUALS** are divided into two Sections—viz., Hardy and Half-Hardy—the first consisting of those that are able to live out of doors through the Winter; the second are those that cannot endure frost, and must not be sown till Spring.

The species included in the first section may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, as soon as the rains have rendered the soil sufficiently moist to enable the seed to germinate. Half-hardy species must not be sown in the open ground till Spring is a little advanced.

S.

## ABRONIA.

Charming trailer, with beautiful verberna-like clusters of flowers; continues in bloom a long time. Very effective for rock-work and hanging baskets. Excellent for hot and dry districts. Peel off the outer skin of the seeds before sowing.

1 Umbellata—Rosy lilac, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

S.

## ABUTILON.

Beautiful decorative plants, with pretty bell-shaped flowers. Sow in Spring in well-drained pots or pans; when seedlings are about an inch high, prick them out singly into small-sized pots, and when about a foot high, remove to the open border.

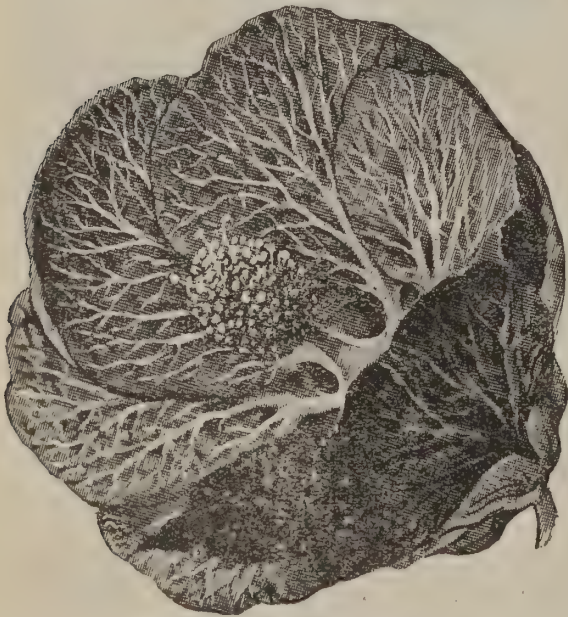
2 Choice Mixed Hybrids—Hardy Perennials. 4 to 6 ft. 1s. per packet.

S.

## ACACIA.

3 Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle)—One of the finest of the Australian Wattles, makes a lovely shrub, and is covered in the early Spring with beautiful light-yellow coloured blossoms; excellent for decorative purposes. The foliage is of a lovely bluish-green colour. 12 to 15 feet. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

**ACROCLINIUM.**—(See Everlastings, page 50.)



No. 2—Abutilon.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

**Times of Sowing** { A.—Sow in the Autumn.  
S.—Sow in the Spring.  
A.S.—Sow either in Autumn or Spring.



No. 8—Ageratum—Imperial Dwarf White.

## ACHILLEA.

4 Ptarmica fl. pl. "The Pearl"—Abundant small double white flowers, useful for cutting. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

## ADONIS.

Very Popular Border Flowers.

5 Æstivalis (Flos Adonis)—Scarlet, ½ ft. Hardy Annual, 3d. per packet.

S.

## AGAPANTHUS.

(Great African Lily.)

6 Blue—Perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, 4 ft. high. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

## AGATHEA.

7 Celestris (The Blue Marguerite)—A charming little Perennial, with flowers of a lovely shade of blue, with golden centre, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

## AGERATUM.

Hardy blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

8 Imperial Dwarf White—¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

9 Little Blue Star—The plants, which are perfectly compact and do not attain more than 4 inches in height, are literally covered with small bright mauve flowers. 9d. per packet.

10 Swanley Blue—A charming variety, with azure-blue flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 12—Alonsoa—Warscewiczii.

## A.S. AGROSTEMMA.

(Jove's Flower)..

Very attractive and free-flowering plants; grow freely in any common garden soil.

- 11 Fine Mixed—Hardy Perennials, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

## S. ALONSOA (Mask Flower).

Half-hardy Annuals, blooming all through the Summer; fine for flower beds and borders.

- 12 Warscewiczii — Bright scarlet, very fine, 1ft. 3d. per packet.  
13 Fine Mixed—1½ to 2ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. ALYSSUM.

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft; the flowers are delicately perfumed. It is very hardy, and easy of culture.

- 14 Little Dorrit—This variety forms a perfect little bush, which is covered with miniature white rocket flowers. A perfect gem for borders and beds. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.  
15 Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum) — White, 1ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.  
16 Saxatile Compactum (Rock, or Golden Alyssum)—Yellow flower, silky foliage, adapted for rock-work, ½ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

## S. AMARANTHUS.

Handsome ornamental foliage plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.



36 Antirrhinum—Tom Thumb.

## AMARANTHUS—Continued.

- 17 Melancholicus Ruber—Blood-red foliage, 2ft. 3d. per packet.  
18 Salicifolius (Fountain Plant) — Gracefully drooping, willow-shaped leaves. Foliage red and yellow, 3ft. 3d. pkt.  
19 Splendens—A great improvement upon Tricolor; very beautiful and distinct. The finest of its class. 3d. packet.  
20 Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves red, yellow, and green, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

## AMMOBIUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 50.)

## AMPELOPSIS.

(See Climbers, pp. 46 & 47.)

## A.S. ANAGALLIS.

(Pimpernella.)

Free blooming Hardy Annuals: They require a sunny situation.

- 21 Grandiflora, Mixed—Very showy and rich colours, ½ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. ANCHUSA.

(Cape Forget-me-Not.)

- 22 Italica (Dropmore variety)—Produces lovely Gentian-blue flowers. Highly recommended. 1½ft. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. ANEMONE.

(Windflower.)

Beautiful hardy Spring flowers. Seed may be sown in rich soil in a sunny position, where the plants can remain to flower. Before sowing, mix the seed, which is woolly, with some damp silver sand by rubbing it between the palms; sow in quite shallow drills or broadcast, and cover with half an inch of soil. Hardy Perennials, 1ft.

- 23 Coronaria—Mixed. 3d. per packet.  
24 Japonica. Honorine Joubert—A great improvement on the old variety, with large pure white flowers. Splendid for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.  
25 St. Brigid (Crown) — A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double, semi-double, and single flowers. Mixed colours. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON.

Very showy plants for beds and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown very early in the Autumn. Hardy Perennials.

- 26 Grandiflorum—Finest mixed. A splendid large-flowered strain, 2ft. 6d. pkt.  
27 Grandiflorum, Queen Victoria—A lovely variety, with unusually large flowers of a brilliant white. Excellent for florists, 2ft. 6d. per packet.  
28 Grandiflorum, Venus—A lovely pink shade on white ground, set off by a pure white throat. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.  
29 Majus "Defiance"—A great acquisition, chiefly for groups and beds, and at the same time a beautiful cut flower. The flowers of this variety are of a beautiful fiery-scarlet colour. 9d. per packet.

## ANTIRRHINUM—Continued.



No. 44—Arnebia—Cornuta.

- 30 Majus Grandiflorum Album Fl. Pl.—Quite a new departure in the class of Tall Large-Flowering Snapdragons is here offered. A striking effect is produced by the long spikes covered with these beautiful white flowers when used for bedding, and they will be of great value as cut flowers for vases. 1s. per packet. (CROP FAILED).  
30A Majus—Tall, Finest Mixed, 2 feet. 3d. per packet.  
31 Nanum, Semi-Dwarf, Aurora—Cinnabar scarlet, white throat, very effective. 6d. per packet.  
32 Golden Queen—A large-flowered variety, deep yellow. 6d. per packet.  
33 Black Prince—Nearly black, small dark leaves, very fine. 6d. per packet.  
34 Daphne—Carmine rose, suffused with white, extra fine. 6d. per packet.  
35 Nanum Picturatum—A splendid distinct strain, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched, 1½ft. 3d. per pkt.  
36 Tom Thumb—Finest Mixed. Very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive, 1ft. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Handsome and interesting free-flowering border plants, perfectly hardy. Hardy Perennials.

- 37 Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain of Long Spurred Hybrids—This strain surpasses all others. The size of blooms is unusually large, with long spurs, foliage small and graceful, and plants very free flowering. 2 ft. 6d. per packet.  
38 Chrysantha (Golden Spurred)—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour, 2ft. 3d. per packet.  
39 Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba — A splendid white-spurred variety; very floriferous and charming, 2ft. 6d. per packet.  
40 Fine Mixed—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. ARABIS (Rock Cress).

- 41 Alpina—One of the prettiest Spring flowers. The spreading tufts are densely clothed with neat light green leaves, and covered with pure white flowers. Hardy Perennial. 1ft. 3d. per packet.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 51—Aster—Giant Comet.

S.

#### ARCTOTIS.

- 42 *Grandis*—The bushes are perfectly bestrewn with the purest white ray flowers, which have on the inner side a narrow yellow ring at the base; the back is light lilac. Half-hardy Annual, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

#### ARMERIA (Thrift).

- 43 *Cephalotes Alba*—A fine variety of this old English flower; hardy perennial; flowers are pure white. 6d. per packet. (CROP FAILED).

#### ARISTOLOCHIA.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

S.

#### ARNEBIA.

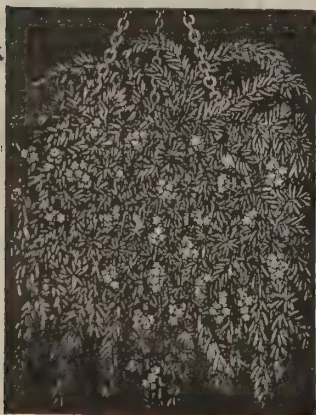
- 44 *Cornuta*—A charming Annual, growing in bushy form, about 2 ft. high, and about the same breadth. It blooms profusely the whole year. Beautiful flowers  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across, of a rich primrose-yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear bright yellow. 6d. per packet.

#### ASPARAGUS.

(Emerald Feather.)

A.S.

- 45 *Plumosus Nanus A* hardy greenhouse or bush-house climber, with feathery lace-like foliage. Grown largely by florists for cutting purposes. In sheltered situations this variety will grow well out of doors. It must be raised under glass, with heat, if possible. 1s. per pkt.



No. 46—Asparagus Sprengeri.

- 46 *Sprengeri*—A most lovely trailer; invaluable as a pot plant, also for baskets and vases. The numerous fronds are often 4 ft. in length, covered with leaves of rich green, retaining their freshness for weeks when cut. A splendid plant for the house, as it stands well. Seed takes a long time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

#### ASPERULA.

(Woodruff.)

- 47 *Odorata*—A well-known old English flower; white, exceedingly odoriferous. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

S.

#### ASTER.

Of the general beauty of the flowers of these universal favourites it is unnecessary to speak. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 48 *Brunning's Superb Mixed*—This mixture contains all the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. per packet.  
 49 *China*—Mixed colours,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.  
 50 *Chrysanthemum-flowered*—Mixed colours. Produces very large double flowers, with broad and somewhat curled petals curved outwards, and overhanging one another; very fine. 6d. per packet.  
 51 *Giant Comet*—Mixed colours. A very fine class, producing flowers which resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.  
 52 *Ostrich Plume*—Mixed. A magnificent strain, producing beautiful flowers about six inches in diameter, on long stems. Invaluable for cutting. 6d. per packet.  
 53 *Ostrich Plume, "Pluto"*—The flowers in opening are of a scarlet hue, which, however, soon passes to the deepest possible dark blood-red,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.  
 54 *Quilled German*—Mixed colours. Great favourites,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.  
 55 *Sunlight*—The flowers are of noble form, and measure 3 to 4 in. in diameter. The colour is a true sulphur-yellow. 6d. per packet.

#### TASMANIAN GIANT BRANCHING.

This strain cannot be surpassed for its enormous blooms borne on very long stems, and in great abundance. Invaluable for cutting. We import this seed from Tasmania every year, and we now have pleasure in offering the seed in separate colours as under.

- 56 *Pink*, very delicate. 6d. per packet.  
 57 *White*, choice. 6d. per packet.  
 58 *Purple*, very showy. 6d. per packet.  
 59 *Heliotrope*, distinct. 6d. per packet.  
 60 Set of 4 Separate Colours, as above, 1s. 6d.  
 61 *Mixed Colours*. 1s. per packet.



No. 21—Anagallis.

- 62 *Pale Yellow Branching*—The colour now offered is a distinct delicate yellow, such as has not yet appeared in this section. Its vigorous upright habit of growth, the profusion of good, strong, flowering stems, together with the size and loose, graceful effect of the branching type of flower, make this variety a very desirable acquisition. 9d. per packet. (CROP FAILED).

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 78—*Boltonia Glastifolia*.  
ASTER—Continued.

- 63 *Triumph of Paris*—A fine variety of the Giant Comet Class. The plants grow from 2 to 2½ ft. high, and produce large flowers with long pure white outer petals, in the centre of which the quilled disc florets form a bright golden-yellow wreath. 6d. per packet.



No. 69—*Auricula Alpine*.

## ASTER—Continued.

- 64 *Victoria*—Mixed colours. One of the most beautiful classes of Asters in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous habit producing from ten to twenty flowers, in the form of a pyramid, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 65 *White Branching*—An American variety, producing large white flowers, borne on long stems. Invaluable for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. PERENNIAL ASTERS.

- 66 *Large-flowered Mixed*—The Perennial Asters are very pretty indeed, and excellent for cutting; quite hardy. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. AUBRETIA.

Hardy Perennial trailing plant of dense habit; invaluable for bedding, edgings, and rockwork.

- 67 *Bougainvillei*—A new variety producing dark blue flowers. Very dwarf. 6d. per packet.
- 68 *Leichtlini*—A charming variety, the cushion-like plants being covered with beautiful large rosy-carmine flowers; height, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

## A.S. AURICULA.

Florists' flowers of great beauty, well deserving of cultivation; they delight in shade, but will not bear excessive moisture. Hardy Perennials.

- 69 *Alpine Mixed*—Saved from a choice collection, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.
- 70 *Show*—Choicest Mixed, ½ ft. 2s. pkt.

## S. AZALEA.

- 71 *Indica Mixed Colours*—A fine half-hardy flowering shrub, suitable for growing in pots. 1/- per packet.

## S. BALSAM.

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. It makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 72 *Prize Mixed* (*Camellia*-flowered)—Extra choice, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.
- 73 *Camellia*-flowered—Of elegant habit, and finely spotted; flowers very double. Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 74 *Double*—Finest Mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.
- 75 *Rose*-flowered—Produces very double flowers of brilliant colours. Choice mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

## BALLOON VINE.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

## A.S. BARTONIA.

- 76 *Aurea*—A free-flowering, showy, hardy Annual from California. Golden-yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

## BEGONIA.

(See Florists Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

## BELLIS PERENNIS.

(See Daisy, p. 48.)

## A.S. BEET.

- 77 *Ornamental Chilian*—Leaves brilliantly marked; beautiful for sub-tropical gardening. The plants range in shades of colour from deep crimson to white. 3d. per packet.



No. 72—*Balsam*—Prize Mixed.

## BIGNONIA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

## A.S. BOLTONIA.

- 78 *Glastifolia*—The *Boltonias* resemble very much the Perennial Asters in habit as well as in the shape of the flowers, etc. This variety is of fair size, sometimes attaining 6 ft. in height. It has lanceolate leaves, and white flowers nearly lin. in diameter, which are produced in immense quantity during the whole Autumn. 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

## S. BORONIA.

- 79 *Megastigma* (*Sweet-scented Boronia*)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. Sow the seed in sandy soil, in a well-drained pot or box, over which place a piece of glass. The seed usually takes from four to six weeks to germinate. Sow in the Spring. Hardy Perennial, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 81—*Brachycome*.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 98—Campanula Lorei.

**BORONIA—Continued.**

- 80 Pinnata—A splendid variety, producing flowers of a bright pink colour, 4ft. 1s. per packet.

**S. BRACHYCOME.**

(Swan River Daisy.)

- 81 Mixed — Beautiful free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers, very effective for small beds. Hardy Annuals, ¾ft. 3d. per packet.

**S. BROWALLIA.**

Most desirable plants, covered with a profusion of elegant blossoms.

- 82 Speciosa Major — A most beautiful plant for the open ground or for pot culture. The plants, which grow about 1ft. high, produce flowers 1 to 2in. across. The colour is a bright indigo blue, with a white throat. 1ft. 9d. per packet.

- 83 Mixed—1½ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 90—Calliopsis Lanceolata.

**BRYONOPSIS.**

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

**A.S. CACALIA (Tassel Flower).**

- 84 Mixed — Very showy and distinct plants, suitable for mixed borders. Hardy Annuals, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

**S. CALANDRINIA.**

Useful showy Annuals, well adapted for rock-work, mixed borders, and dry hot banks, or similar situations. Hardy Annuals.

- 85 Mixed—½ft. to 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

**CALCEOLARIA.**

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

**A.S. CALENDULA.**

A very showy free-flowering genus of plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy Annuals.

- 86 Prince of Orange — This beautiful double variety surpasses in beauty its parent (Meteor), the florets being striped with a more intense shade of orange, and this glowing tone is imparted to the whole flower. Highly recommended, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

**CALIFORNIAN POPPY.**

(See Eschscholtzia, p. 50.)

**A.S. CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.**

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil, and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy Annuals.

- 87 Drummondii — Large yellow flowers, produced in abundance, 1½ft. 3d. pkt.
- 88 Grandiflora—A fine Perennial variety, producing very large yellow flowers; height, 2ft. 3d. per packet.
- 89 Hybrida, fl. pl.—Very fine, semi-double flowers, 2ft. 3d. per packet.
- 90 Lanceolata—A showy hardy Perennial variety, producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cutting, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.
- 91 Lanceolata (New Fancy Varieties, Mixed) — A splendid large-flowering strain, producing light yellow, dark yellow, and semi-double varieties, 1½ft. 6d. per packet.
- 92 Radiata, "Tiger Star"—The petals of each flower are twisted like those of a Cactus Dahlia. Towards the centre they show a vivid reddish-brown, the outer part being blotched with a brilliant golden yellow. 6d. per packet.
- 93 Tom Thumb Crimson King—A splendid variety, growing only 6 or 7 inches high. It is very compact, and a very free bloomer, forming a perfect little bush smothered with dark crimson flowers. 6d. per packet.
- 94 Tinctoria—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3ft. 3d. per packet.
- 95 Mixed—A choice mixture of the best varieties. 3d. per packet.

**A.S. CALLIRHOE.**

- 96 Digitata—The plants bloom freely from three to five months continuously; rich in colour and good in form; flowers crimson, with white eye. Hardy Annuals, 2ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 86—Calendula—Prince of Orange.

**A.S. CAMPANULA.**

Most useful and interesting class of plants; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit. Hardy Perennials.

- 97 Grandiflora—Mixed, 2 ft. 3d. packet.
- 98 Lorei—Mixed, 1 ft. Hardy Annual 6d. per packet.
- 99 Macrostyla Blue—A splendid large-flowered Annual variety, 1ft. 6d. pkt.
- 100 Macrostyla Rosea—Similar to above, except in colour, 1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 101 Mirabilis—One of the best of the Perennial varieties. The plants grow about 2ft. high, forming densely branched pyramids. Even the smallest branches produce a great number of large flowers of a lovely lilac colour. It is a Hardy Perennial, and prefers a sandy soil, 2ft. 1/- per packet.
- 102 Pyramidalis — Mixed. Handsome stately Perennials, 3ft. 3d. per packet.
- 103 Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba—A very fine variety, with large handsome white bell-shaped flowers, 1½ft. 6d. per pkt.
- 104 Persicifolia Grandiflora, Mixed—An excellent class, producing superb large flowers, 1½ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 119—Canterbury Bells—Double.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 124—Carnations and Picotees.

## CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

### A.S. CANDYTUFT.

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

105 Carmine—Very rich, 1 ft. 3d. packet.

106 Dunnett's Crimson—Very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

### CANDYTUFT—Continued.

107 Empress—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, candelabrum-like aspect; very handsome, 1ft. 3d. pkt.

108 Giant Hyacinth-flowered White—Produces immense spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 1ft. 6d. per packet.

109 Little Prince — A charming dwarf white variety, growing only from 4 to 6in. high. 3d. per packet.

110 Rose Cardinal—A splendid new variety, of a very rich and striking colour, quite distinct, deep rosy cardinal. Award of Merit, R.H.S., England. 3d. per packet.

111 Dwarf Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed —A splendid dwarf branching strain, of various shades of rose, purple, crimson, white, etc. 6d. per packet.

112 All Varieties Mixed—1ft. 3d. packet. (For Perennial varieties, see Iberis, p. 53.)

### A.S. CANNA (Indian Shot).

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy Perennials.

113 Crozy's Hybrids—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. pkt.

114 Large-flowered Mixed — Ranging in colour from light lemon to the deepest orange, from red to cherry, and to the deepest magenta, many being beautifully marked, mottled, and flamed. 6d. per packet.

115 Variegated—The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly pretty in the garden. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. CANTERBURY BELLS.

(Campanula Media.)

Well-known old-fashioned flowers, very effective as border plants. Hardy Biennials.

116 Double Blue—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

117 Double Rose — A fine variety, 2ft. 3d. per pkt.

118 Double White—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

119 Double Mixed—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

120 Single Mixed—A splendid strain, 2ft. 3d. pkt.

121 Hose-in-Hose — Finest mixed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colours, resembling in shape, somewhat, a cup and saucer. 6d. per packet.

### CAPE

### FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See Anchusa.)

### A.S. CARNATION.

Exceedingly popular favourites, of extremely rich and beautiful colours; deliciously fragrant.

### CARNATION—Continued.



No. 125—Carnation—Double.

122 American New Varieties—Seed saved from the best varieties, with large flowers borne on long stems. 2/- per packet.

123 Brunning's Superb Mixed—The seed offered has been saved with great care from a magnificent collection of Selfs and Fancy Varieties, and should not fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of this beautiful flower. Highly recommended. 2s. per packet.

124 Carnations and Picotees (Prize Mixed)—Of unrivalled quality. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

125 Double Mixed—Saved from a splendid collection, 1½ft. 1s. per packet.

126 Earliest French—An improved French class, which blooms seven months after being sown. Highly recommended, 1½ft. 1s. per packet.

127 Marguerite — Mixed. The flowers which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, etc. Seedlings will commence to bloom from four to six months from the time of coming up, 1½ft. 6d. per packet.

128 Marguerite "Giants of California"—A splendid strain, which produces very large flowers, of perfect form, and embraces many brilliant colours. It is quite as early as the original Marguerite Carnations, and is equally fragrant. 1½ft. 6d. per packet.

129 Marguerite White — Comes nearly true from seed; extra fine, 1½ft. 6d. per packet.

130 Perpetual, or Tree — Finest mixed, saved from M. Alegatiere's celebrated strain, 2 ft. 2s. 6d. per packet.

### S. CASTILLEJA.

131 Indivisa—This Half-hardy Annual is one of the most effective of recent introductions. It produces flower-bracts of a brilliant scarlet-crimson hue, very rich in colour, 1½ft. 1s. per packet.

Victoria Rd., The Port,  
Nelson, N.Z.,  
March 28th, 1913.

We have taken a good many prizes at flower shows from your seeds, so people were anxious to see the Catalogue.—Yours, etc.,

WILKIE & PAGE.



No. 121—Canterbury Bells—Hose in Hose.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 141—*Centaurea Marguerite*.

### S. CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB.

Elegant and free-flowering plants, producing, in the greatest profusion, spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The "Cristata" sorts are the true Cockscombs. The seed should be sown in the open ground, during the months of September, October, November, and December. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 132 **Crimson Exhibition**—A splendid strain, producing enormous combs; saved from prize flowers, 1½ft. 1s. pkt.  
 133 **Cristata (Cockscomb)**—Dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.  
 134 **Empress**—A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson, 1½ft. 6d. per pkt.  
 135 **Pyramidalis Mixed**—Produces long plumes of white, rose, yellow, etc.; very fine, 3ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 135—*Celosia Pyramidalis*.

### CELOSIA—Continued.

- 136 **Triumph of the Exposition**—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about 2½ft. high, of free, but regular branching habit; every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red, whilst the foliage is bronze-coloured. 6d. per packet.  
 137 **Thompsoni Magnifica**—This represents the most perfect strain of the feathered Cockscombs. The plants have a true pyramidal branching growth, and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colours, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes. 6d. per packet.



No. 133—*Celosia Cristata Nana*.

### A.S. CENTAUREA.

Good showy border plants, succeeding well in any garden soil. Blooming all the Summer.

- 138 **Candidissima**—Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines. Hardy Perennial, 1ft. 6d. per packet.  
 139 **Imperialis Alba**—It produces beautiful, white, sweet-scented, noble-shaped flowers, on long strong stalks, which keep a long time when cut, rendering it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower, and for florists it should prove indispensable. Highly recommended, 4ft. Half-hardy Annual. 6d. per pkt. (S.)  
 140 **Imperialis, Mixed**—Half-hardy Annual. 4ft. 6d. per packet. (S.)  
 141 **Marguerite**—A beautiful pure white variety, deliciously scented and exquisitely lacinated; very fine. Exceedingly valuable for cut purposes. Half-hardy Annual, 1½ft. 3d. per pkt. (S.)  
 142 **Montana Alba**—A beautiful Perennial variety, producing fine large white flowers, 2ft. 1s. per packet.  
 143 **Montana Blue**—A very large-flowered Perennial variety, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. CENTRANTHUS.

Showy, compact-growing plants, useful for rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

- 144 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. CERASTIUM.

- 145 **Tomentosum**—An excellent edging or ribbon plant. Its beautiful silvery leaves contrast well with the green foliage of all other bordering plants. Hardy Perennial, ½ft. 9d. packet.



No. 154—*Chrysanthemum Mixed*.

### CENTROSEMA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

### A.S. CERINTHE. (Honey Flower.)

- 146 **Mixed**—An excellent plant for bees. Moreover, its dense, strong foliage and singularly-shaped flowers make it worthy of a place in the flower garden. Hardy Annuals, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

### CHINESE PRIMROSE.

(*Primula Sinensis Fimbriata*.)  
 (See Florists' Flowers, page 37.)

### A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Some of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called Painted Daisies. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

### ANNUAL VARIETIES.

- 147 **Burridgeanum**—White and dark rose; very pretty, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 164—*Cleome Pungens*.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.



## CHRYSANTHEMUM—Continued.



No 161—Cineraria Candidissima.

- 148 Double Hybrid Varieties — Mixed The flowers are extremely variable. Although mostly very double, there will still be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming, 2ft. 6d. per pkt.
- 149 Inodorum, "Bridal Robe"—The sturdy plants deck themselves with a mantle of extra double, pure white flowers, which last well when cut. As the plants only grow 10 inches high, they are highly recommended for bedding. Biennial. 6d. per packet.
- 150 Inodorum Plenissimum, fl. pl.—Beautiful double flowers of the purest white, unsurpassed for bouquets. Biennial, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.
- 151 Segetum, Evening Star (Helios)—A beautiful variety, producing very large flowers, often 3 to 4in. across, of a fine golden-yellow colour. For cutting it cannot be surpassed, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 152 Segetum, Morning Star (Gloria)—A beautiful variety, with large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, 3ft. 3d. per packet.
- 153 Segetum, White Star—Flowers white; splendid for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 154 Tricolor Varieties, Mixed—Annual. 3d. per pkt.



No. 159—Chrysanthemum—Maximum Præcox.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM—Continued.

### A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

#### PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

- 155 Early Flowering Single Hybrids—By careful selection a wonderful collection of these splendid Hybrids have been obtained. The colours ranging from white and cream to deep yellow and bronze and exquisite pink and brown shades. They are extremely free-flowing and invaluable for cut flowers. 1/- per packet.
- 156 Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy)—Large-flowering, single white Marguerite, 3ft. 6d. per packet.
- 157 Hybridum (Shasta Daisies)—Mixed. Very large hardy Perennials, producing flowers up to 4in. in diameter on long wiry stems about 2ft. in length. 6d. per packet.
- 158 Indicum Mixed—The well-known garden Chrysanthemum, including the incurved and Japanese classes, 3ft. 6d. per packet.
- 159 Maximum Præcox—The well-known Perennial Summer Marguerite is greatly improved in this variety. Maximum Præcox, which is fully three weeks earlier, flowering at a time when such useful white flowers are generally scarce. 6d. per packet.
- 160 Maximum King Edward VII.—This is one of the largest and handsomest of the Chrysanthemum Maximum varieties—a very large, pure white flower with fine form. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. CINERARIA.

- 161 Maritima Candidissima—A very pretty ornamental foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.
- Hybrida—For various strains, see Florists' Flower Seeds, page 36.

### A.S. CLARKIA.

An exceedingly useful class of Hardy Annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders, very easy of cultivation.

- 162 Double Extra Choice Mixed—3d. pkt.
- 163 Single, All Varieties Mixed—3d. pkt.

### CLEMATIS.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

### S. CLEOME PUNGENS.

- 164—A very vigorous growing plant, perfectly hardy, and flowering profusely for months. It is almost a perpetual bloomer; the flowers are very showy, with long slender stamens, single petals measuring an inch across, and of a bright rose colour, the long seed pods, with the still longer stipules, giving the effect of a many-legged spider. One of the best honey-producing plants, 4 to 5ft. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. CLIANTHUS.

- 165 Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea)—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower; one of the most magnificent native flowers in cultivation. The seed should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.

## CLIANTHUS—Continued.



No. 155—Chrysanthemum—Early Flowering Single Hybrids.

- 166 Puniceus (Glory Pea of New Zealand)—A splendid Spring-flowering shrub, with very showy scarlet flowers, which are produced in great abundance. Hardy Perennial, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 167 Puniceus Albus—This variety differs from the well-known Glory Pea of New Zealand in the colour of its flowers, which are white instead of scarlet. Hardy Perennial, 5 ft. 6d. per pkt.



No. 165—Clianthus Dampieri.

McIndoe Parade,  
Mordialloc,  
24th Sept., 1914.

Dear Sirs,

Last year I procured from you some seed of Clianthus Dampieri.

The plant I obtained from it is now in full bloom and I have thought that it might prove of interest to the public generally as well as a good advertisement for your firm if you cared to exhibit a few specimens in your window.

Should you feel inclined to do this I intend to visit Melbourne and could bring some blooms with me on Monday next.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) H. F. KERRY.





No. 182—Nasturtium—Ivy-leaved (Climber).

### CLIMBERS ANNUAL VARIETIES.

- 168 Balloon Vine—A rapid-growing, handsome Summer climber, small white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels shaped like small balloons. Height, 10 to 15 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 169 Byronopsis — A beautiful Summer climber. Flowers yellow, followed by pretty cherry-like green fruits, which change to bright scarlet marbled with white. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 170 Convolvulus Major (Mixed)—Handsome climbers, indispensable for trellises, verandahs, etc. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.
- 171 Convolvulus, Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories—Splendid climbers. The exquisite beauty and enormous size of the flowers, with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. Mixed. (S.) 6d. packet.



No. 171—Convolvulus—Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories (Climbers).

### CLIMBERS—Continued.

- 172 Dolichos (Japanese) "Daylight"—A very vigorous grower, covered with large spikes of pure white flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 173 Dolichos "Darkness" — Similar to above, except that the flowers are of a deep reddish-violet or lavender-purple colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 174 Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop)—The foliage is similar to that of the common Hop, and will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis-work, etc. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 175 ——— Variegated (Variegated Japanese Hop)—A fine variety with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green. Some are regularly striped and blotched. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.
- 176 Ipomoea Noctiflora Hybrida (Hybrid Moon Flower)—Often measure five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until ten or twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 177 ——— Heavenly Blue—A most beautiful hybrid variety, producing its flowers in large clusters, the colour of which is a lovely sky-blue, with a glow of yellow deep in the throat. It is a strong and quick grower. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 178 ——— Setosa (Brazilian Morning Glory)—This Ipomoea is one of the grandest and most luxuriant climbers ever grown. Flowers three to four inches across, of a pale rose colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 179 Mina Lobata—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive and beautiful flowers, borne in long racemes. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 180 Nasturtium, Tall, Mixed—Fine hardy climbers for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 181 ——— Tall, Variegated-leaved, Mixed The leaves are beautifully variegated with yellow, white, and green, and form a striking contrast to the various coloured flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

- 182 ——— Ivy-leaved, Mixed—The flowers are of medium size; the petals are quite narrow and standing well apart from each other present a striking star-like appearance. (S.) 6d. per pkt.

### SWEET PEAS.

(See page 71.)

- 183 Thunbergia, Choice Mixed — Rapid-growing climbers, flowering in great profusion; useful for trailing over fences, trellises, etc., 4 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 184 Tropæolum Canariensis (Canary Bird Creeper)—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. (S.) 3d. per packet.

### CLIMBERS PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

- 185 Ampelopsis Veitchii — (Virginian Creeper)—A well-known climber, with olive-green foliage, which turns to bright scarlet, crimson, and orange in the Autumn. Hardy Perennial. (S.) 6d. per packet.

### CLIMBERS—Continued.



No. 205—Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit).

- 186 Aristolochia elegans — This is a splendid Perennial creeper, producing immense flowers of a dark purple and white colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 187 Bignonia Tweediana — A splendid Perennial climber, producing large clusters of beautiful yellow flowers. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 188 Centrosema Grandiflora (Butterfly Pea)—Produces large clusters of inverted pea-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant, one to two and a half inches in diameter, and ranging in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, with bright feather markings through the centre. The seeds should be soaked in hot water before they are sown. (S.) 6d. per packet.



No. 193—Cobæa Macrostemma (Climber).

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.



## CLIMBERS—Continued.



No. 192—Cobaea Scandens.

- 189 Clematis, Large-flowering Hybrids—Handsome climbers. The seed has been saved from the finest blooms of all the best and newest varieties, and can be depended upon to produce splendid flowers and probably new varieties. (S.) 1s. per packet.
- 190 ——— Mixed — Hardy, well-known climbers, for training on walls, trellises, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 191 ——— Flammula—White, sweet-scented. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 192 Cobaea Scandens—A rapid growing climber, with large purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 193 ——— Macrostemma—This beautiful climber is distinct from the old, well-known variety C. Scandens, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective, with long stamens. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 194 Dolichos Lignosus (Hyacinth Bean)—Well-known hardy climbing plant of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, etc. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.
- 195 Dolichus Albus, the white variety of the above, very pretty indeed. 3d. pkt.
- 196 Eceemocarpus Scaber — Splendid climber, valuable for trellis-work, etc. Orange-coloured flowers. (S.) 3d. pkt.



No. 190—Clematis Mixed.

## CLIMBERS—Continued.

- 197 Ipomoea Leari (Blue Perennial Convolvulus)—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber, flowers bright blue. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.
- 198 Ipomoea, Double White Tassel—This beautiful flower remains open all day. It is a pure white, and produces very double and fringed blooms in great profusion. Comes true from seed. 9d. per packet.
- 198a Kudza Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana) A splendid climber, with purplish-violet Wistaria-like flowers. The large bright green leaves afford a dense shade and is invaluable for covering arbors, fences, old buildings, etc. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.
- 199 Lophospermum Scandens — A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Foxglove-like flowers of a rosy purple colour. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 200 Mandevilla Suaveolens — A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 201 Maurandia Barclayana—Deep violet. 3d. per packet.
- 202 ——— Grandiflora Alba—A great improvement on the old white variety, the flowers being larger and more freely produced. (S.) 9d. per packet.
- 203 ——— Mixed—Very graceful climbers with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 204 Medeola Asparagoides—A half-hardy Perennial climber, produces long, graceful leafy stems. Splendid for hanging baskets and house decoration. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 205 Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit)—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 206 ——— Cœrulea Grandiflora—Pretty blue and white flowers. (S.) 6d. pkt.
- 207 ——— Scarlet. 1s. per packet.
- 208 Pea, Everlasting, White—A hardy climber, useful for training on trellises, etc. Excellent for cut flowers. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.
- 209 ——— Everlasting — Brilliant Deep Red (Lathyrus Splendens). 6d. per pkt.
- 210 ——— Everlasting, Red—(A.S.) 3d. per packet.
- 211 ——— Everlasting, Pink Beauty—White, edged and shaded with rose-pink. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.
- 212 ——— Everlasting, Blue (Lathyrus Pubescens) — Produces lovely pale blue flowers resembling Wistaria Sinensis. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.
- 213 ——— Everlasting, Mixed—(A.S.) 3d. per packet.
- 214 Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower)—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 6d. per packet. (CROP FAILED).
- 215 Physianthus Albens (Cruel Plant)—A very curious climber, bearing large pods, lined with a silky substance. The flowers are white, somewhat resembling Stephanotis. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 216 Solanum Seaforthianum—A splendid climber, producing beautiful clusters of blue flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 217 Wistaria Sinensis — A well-known Creeper; beautiful trusses of lilac coloured flowers; hardy perennial. (S.) 6d. per packet.



No. 219—Collinsia Mixed.

## S. CLINTONIA.

Beautiful little plants, with Lobelia-like flowers, suitable for pots, borders, edgings and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

218 Elegans—Blue, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## COBAEA (See Climbers, p. 47.)

## A.S. COLLINSIA.

219 Mixed—Exceedingly hardy, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. COLEUS.

220 Dwarf Large-leaved—A dwarf strain, with leaves nearly the same size as the tall-growing varieties; varying from blackest red to red, marbled and spotted. The seedlings need no cutting back whatever. Height, 6 to 8 in. 2s. per packet.

221 Mixed—A magnificent class of ornamental foliage plants, especially suitable as pot plants for table and conservatory decoration, 1½ ft. Tender Perennial. 2s. per packet.

## A.S. COLLOMIA.

222 Coccinea—Scarlet and yellow. A very pretty Hardy Annual; useful for bees, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## COLUMBINE. (See Aquilegia.)

## S. COMMELINA.

223 Sellowiana—Produces large blue butterfly-like blossoms, which are very pretty, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. pkt.



No. 196—Eceemocarpus Scaber.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 237—*Crotalaria Retusa* (The Dwarf Yellow Pea.)

### S. CONVALLARIA.

- 224 *Majalis Alba* (Lily of the Valley)—A great favourite. Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. CONVULVULUS.

- 225 *Mauritanicus*—A Perennial Convolvulus with lavender-coloured flowers and trailing habit, very suitable for suspended baskets, etc. 6d. per packet.  
226 *Minor Mixed*—Excellent for clumps and bedding; various rich-coloured flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

### S. COSMOS.

A fine class of free-flowering Annuals. The plants grow from 5 to 6 ft. high, and are covered in the Autumn with large single flowers resembling a Dahlia. Splendid for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.

- 227 *Giant Early-Flowering Fancy, Mixed*—The flowers of this superb strain measure from 3 to 4 in. across, and are produced in great diversity of form and colouring. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink and deep rose, to crimson. 6d. per packet.

- 228 *Klondyke*—A fine variety, introduced from Mexico. The flowers run in size from 2 to 3 in. in diameter, and show



No. 228—*Cosmos Klondyke*.

### COSMOS—Continued.

a rich glow of orange yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the *Cosmos bipinnata hybrida*. 6d. per pkt.

- 229 *Lady Lenox*—A very fine *Cosmos*, producing gigantic blooms of a delightful shell-pink colour. It is a strong and vigorous grower. The flowers last an unusual length of time in water. 6d. per packet.

- 230 *Marguerite*—One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 in. across; the petals are deeply and irregularly laciniated or fringed; the flowers resemble the *Marguerite*. 6d. per packet.

- 231 *Cosmos, Crimson Ray*—A beautiful new crimson colour. 9d. per packet.

- 232 "Pearl"—Pure white. 3d. per pkt.

- 233 *Purple*—3d. per packet.

- 234 *Pink*—3d. per packet.

- 235 *Mixed*—Rose, purple, white, etc. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. COWSLIP.

- 236 *Mixed*—Very popular old English flowers, useful for beds. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

### A. S. CROTALARIA RETUSA.

- 237 *The Dwarf Yellow Pea*—A very pretty dwarf Annual, producing its flowers in dense clusters; like a Sweet Pea in form, and of a brilliant golden-yellow, with a blotch of maroon on the wing. 6d. per packet.

### S. CUPHEA (Cigar Flower).

- 238 *Platycentra*—A beautiful free flowering shrub, excellent for pots, with orange and scarlet flowers, very floriferous. 1s. per packet.

### A.S. CYANUS (Cornflower).

Very hardy and useful for ordinary bouquets; will succeed well in the poorest of soils. The blue variety is a splendid button-hole flower. Hardy Annuals.

- 239 *Double Mixed*—Produces about 50 per cent. of semi-double flowers, of various colours,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.

- 240 *Emperor William*—Very deep blue flowers; showy and beautiful,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.

- 241 *Minor, Mixed*— $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.

### CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

### S. CYPERUS (Umbrella Plant).

- 242 *Alternifolius*—Excellent as a decorative plant, thrives well in soil or water. A splendid hardy, useful plant for window and table decoration,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. DAISY (Bellis Perennis).

Well-known and favourite plants for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. Hardy Perennials.

- 243 *Delicata*—White, tinged rose; beautiful and most delicate colour. 6d. pkt.

- 244 *Longfellow*—Large dark rose-coloured flowers, with long stems, excellent for cutting. 6d. per packet.

- 245 *Maxima Mixed*—A new strain, producing very large flowers. 6d. per pkt.



No. 257—*Datura Cornucopia*.

### DAISY—Continued.

- 246 *The Bride*—A beautiful variety, producing extra large white flowers which are very double. 6d. per packet.

- 247 *Mixed, Double*—Contains several varieties. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. DAHLIA.

Exceedingly showy and useful plants. most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies.

- 248 *Cactus, Double, Mixed*—Saved from a large collection, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

- 249 *Cactus, Single, Mixed*—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. An exceedingly pretty class, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 250 *Collarette, New Hybrids*—Flowers single in various colours, with white quilled and tufted centres, very showy and distinct. 6d. per packet.

- 251 *Colossal, Single Mixed*—The flowers of this strain are enormous, being 8 to 9 in. in diameter; the stalks are long and the petals wide and perfect, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

- 252 *Double*—Choicest Mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

- 253 *Giant Perfection*—A large single French strain, producing flowers 4 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, in a variety of splendid colours, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 254 *Pæony-flowered, Double Mixed*—The enormous double flowers resemble a very large-flowered Tree Pæony, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

- 255 *Single*—Finest Mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

- 256 "Tom Thumb," Single, Mixed—A distinct class, of a close, very compact habit; splendid for bedding and edgings, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

### S. DATURA (Trumpet Flower).

Interesting plants, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet-scented; suitable for planting among shrubs. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 257 *Cornucopia (Horn of Plenty)*—A fine variety, producing immense flowers, the colour of which is purple and French white. 6d. per packet.

- 253 *Golden Queen*—A beautiful variety, producing flowers of gigantic size, of a bright yellow colour, many of them 10 inches long and very double. 6d. per packet.

**PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.**





No. 268—*Dianthus Heddewigii Nobilis*—  
(Royal Pinks.)

## A.S. DELPHINIUM. (Perennial Larkspur.)

The genus *Delphinium*, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful classes of plants, and for large and small gardens is invaluable. They produce gorgeous spikes of bloom in a variety of colour. Autumn is the best time to sow the seed. Hardy Perennials.

- 259 *Chinense*—Finest mixed. 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials, flowering the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.
- 260 — *Blue Butterfly*—A very charming *salvia*-blue variety, forming a compact free-flowering bush of about 15in. in height. 6d. per packet.
- 261 *Chinensis Tom Thumb Ultramarine*—A new perennial variety, growing to a height of about 8 inches. The well branched bushes being covered with pretty blue flowers. 6d. per packet.
- 262 *Formosum*—Blue and White. Very fine, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 263 *Extra Choice Mixed*—Saved from a splendid collection of Kelway's best Single and Double named varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of these beautiful flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

## DESERT PEA.

(See *Clianthus Dampieri*.)

## DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.

(See *Nigella*.)

## A.S. DIANTHUS.

As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they can be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique. Hardy Biennials.

- 264 *Chinensis*, fl. pl. (Indian Pink)—Double mixed. Produces clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 265 *Diadematus*, fl. pl. (Diadem Pink)—Double mixed. Dwarf compact habit, flowers very large and double, comprising a great variety of colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 266 *Heddewigii* fl. pl. *Luteolus*—While yellow tints of various shades have long been represented in the Border and Perpetual Carnations, nothing of the kind has hitherto shown itself among the annual species of *Dianthus*. They can be readily utilised for every kind of florists' work. 9d. per packet.
- 267 *Heddewigii*, Mixed — Flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent class, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 268 — *Nobilis*, Mixed (Royal Pinks)—The flowers are of a noble shape, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The petals are frilled and fringed, giving the large flower a graceful and light appearance. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.
- 269 *Laciniatus*, fl. pl.—Mixed. Very large and magnificent fringed double flowers, in a great variety of colours, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 270 *Mourning Cloak*—A splendid variety, producing large double flowers of a rich deep blackish-purple colour, with a clear white edge, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 271 *Salmon Queen*, fl. pl.—A very fine and striking flower of a rich salmon scarlet and very double, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 272 *Snowdrift* — Produces large double white flowers, with lacinated petals; very fine, 1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 273 *Superbissimus Mixed*—A lovely new strain of Single *Dianthus*. The flowers are very large, with crested surface to the petals and white throats. 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 274 *Vesuvius*—A single variety, producing intense orange-scarlet flowers of a most brilliant colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 275 *Mixed*—A splendid mixture, containing all the best Single and Double Annual varieties, 1ft. 6d. per packet.

## DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See *Sweet William*.)

## A.S. DIGITALIS.

(Foxglove.)

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders.

## DIGITALIS—Continued.



No. 266—*Dianthus Heddewigii Luteolus*.

They are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy Perennials.

- 276 *Gloxinoides*—Mixed, 4 ft. 3d. packet.
- 277 *Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties*—Mixed. A magnificent strain, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 278 *Fine Mixed*—A beautiful mixture, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

## S. DIMORPHOTHECA.

- 279 *Aurantiaca*—An excellent Annual of easy culture, with Marguerite-like blossoms 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter, of rich orange-gold. It should be transplanted in a sunny position, where it will blossom all the Summer, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 280 *Aurantiaca Hybrida*—They vary in colour from the purest white to redish yellow, changing from pale salmon rose to deep salmony-orange. These new hybrids deserve being as highly recommended as the parent, which is so much admired for its prominent qualities. 9d. per packet.



No. 279—*Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca*.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 304—Dwarf Gaillardia.

**DOLICHOS.**

(See Climbers, page 47.)

**DUSTY MILLER.**

(See Auricula.)

**ECCREMOCARPUS.**

(See Climbers, page 47.)

**EMMENANTHE.**

(Californian Whispering Bells.)

A beautiful Annual plant, producing golden-yellow flowers

281 *Penduliflora*—Golden-yellow, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

**A.S. ESCHSCHOLTZIA.**

(Californian Poppy.)

These are among the finest plants we have for Summer and Autumn blooming, suitable for mixed borders and masses. The seed does best sown in the spring, where the plants are intended to remain, as they do not readily transplant. Thin to about 9 inches apart. Hardy Annuals.

282 *Californica*—Yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.



No. 303—Fuchsia, Mixed.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA—Continued.**

283 *Dainty Queen*—The colour of the flower is pale coral pink, slightly deeper towards the edges, with a ground-work of delicate cream and is the same colour inside the flower as outside. 6d. per packet.

284 *Golden West*—A superb variety, producing very large deep yellow flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

285 *Mandarin*—Bright Orange Flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

286 *Rose Queen*—A splendid variety, of erect habit producing flowers of a rosy carmine colour, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

287 *All Varieties Mixed*—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

**EVENING-SCENTED STOCK.**

(See *Mathiola Bicornis*.)

**EUPHORBIA**

**S. HETEROPHYLLA.**

(Mexican Fire Plant.)

288 *A* beautiful variety. The leaves are at first entirely green, but about Mid-summer at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts. The surrounding leaves are either blotched with vivid carmine, or are carmine with green tips, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. pkt.

**EVERLASTING PEAS.**

(See Climbers, page 47.)

**EVERLASTINGS.**

289 *Acroclinium Album*, fl. pl. — Daisy-like flowers, valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded. Flowers double white; about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.

290 — *Roseum*, fl. pl.—Flowers double rose, about 50 per cent. come true. 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

291 *Globe Amaranth*, Dwarf Mixed—Very showy, handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button," ½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

292 *Helichrysum Compositum Maximum*—Finest double mixed. Very handsome; suitable for bouquets. Should be cut before the blooms fully expand. 3 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

293 *Rhodanthe Maculata*—The flowers of the *Rhodanthe* are of great beauty, and highly prized for bouquets. They should be cut before they become fully expanded. Flowers rose and yellow. 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

294 — *Alba*—Pure silvery white, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

295 — *Manglesi*—Pretty rose-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

296 — *Atrosanguinea* — Deep crimson. 6d. per packet.

297 — *Mixed*—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

298 *Statice Suworowi*—A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up ten to fifteen spikes, above sixteen inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers, almost hiding the foliage, 1½ ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

299 *Xeranthemum Annum Mixed*—Very free bloomers, and of quick growth. Excellent for crosses, wreaths, bouquets, etc., 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per pkt.



No. 282—Eschscholtzia California.

**FEVERFEW.**

(See *Pyrethrum*.)

**FORGET-ME-NOT.**

(See *Myosotis*.)

**FOXGLOVE.**

(See *Digitalis*.)

**A.S.**

**FREESIA.**

These pretty bulbous plants, with their lovely sprays of very fragrant flowers, last a long time when cut. They flower the first year from seed, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

300 *Leichtlini*—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 3d. per packet

301 *New Hybrids Mixed*—Quite new colours, such as pink and red, lilac and violet, as well as yellow and orange will be seen in these new hybrids. 9d. per packet.

302 *Refracta Alba*—Pure white. 3d. pkt.

**A.S.**

**FUCHSIA.**

303 *Mixed*—Well-known pot plants, thriving well in the open ground. Hardy Perennials. Saved from a first-class collection. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**A.S.**

**GAILLARDIA.**

A class of very effective and showy bedding plants. Hardy Biennials.

304 *Dwarf Varieties, Mixed*—They form compact bushes, and bear long-stemmed upright blossoms. The colouring of the flowers is just as rich and varied as that of the tall-growing varieties, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per pkt.

305 *Grandiflora, Mixed*—1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

Post Office,

Cambridge, South Africa.

Last year a friend brought me a packet of your "Tasmanian Giant Asters," and the results were magnificent. In all my experience at amateur gardening I and a number of others have not seen anything to equal them.

As drought resisters they are wonderful.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) H. E. LYNN.



## GAILLARDIA—Continued.



No. 319—Godetia—Gloriosa.

306 Grandiflora, Newest Perennial Varieties, Mixed—Saved from all the best new large-flowered Perennial varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

307 Lorenziana, Mixed—Large globular heads, ranging in colour from pale yellow to deep crimson. Fine for bouquets, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

308 Picta—Crimson and yellow, remarkably fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. GAZANIA.

309 Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed—Sown early in Autumn, the plants produce their many-hued flowers uninterruptedly all through the following Summer and Autumn. 1s. per pkt.

## GERANIUM (See Pelargonium).

## S. GERBERA JAMESONI.

(Barborton Daisy.)

310 Jamesoni—This beautiful herbaceous plant is easily cultivated. It requires well-drained soil and a fairly sunny position. The flowers are an intense rich scarlet, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne well above the foliage, on foot-stalks from 18 to 24 inches in length. 1s. 6d. per packet.

311 Jamesoni Hybrida (Adnets Hybrids)—Varying in colour from pure white through shades of yellow, pale red and salmon to orange-rose, scarlet and rich crimson or violet-red. 1s. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. GEUM.

Pretty, free-flowering, showy plants, splendid for cut blooms. Hardy Perennials.

312 Atrosanguineum, fl. pl.—Double scarlet, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

313 Coccineum—Scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

314 Coccineum fl. pl., Mrs. J. Bradshaw—One of the finest additions to the herbaceous border ever introduced. The



No. 327—Gypsophylla Paniculata.

## GEUM—Continued.

flowers, which are of the brightest scarlet, are borne on strong stems, and measure 2½ to 3 inches across, are nearly double, with large waved petals of great substance; they retain their colour in the most brilliant sunshine, and stand well in water. 9d. per pkt.

## S. GLADIOLUS.

315 Childsi—The seed should be sown in the Spring, in pots or pans under glass. Seedlings generally bloom the second Summer, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 3d. per packet.

316 Præcox—Seedlings of this new strain will flower the same year as sown. The blooms are large and the colours very fine and well marked. 6d. pkt.

## GLOBE AMARANTH.

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

GLORY PEA. (See Cichanthus puniceus.)

## GLOXINIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 37.)

## A.S. GODETIA.

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants, extremely hardy, of compact growth, and easy of cultivation. Should be in every garden. Hardy Annuals.

317 Crimson Glow—This variety forms a compact little bush 9 inches in height, which is covered with dazzling crimson flowers. 6d. per packet.

318 Duchess of Albany—A superb variety, producing large clusters of beautiful, glossy, satiny, white flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

319 Gloriosa—A beautiful variety, with large satiny, brilliant deep blood-red flowers; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. packet.

320 Lady Albemarle—Large bright, crimson flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

321 Rubicunda Splendens, fl. pl.—Brilliant red, double; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

322 Sunset—Rosy crimson, the most dazzling colour of all, and by far the most compact, forming perfect bushes 9 inches high. 6d. per packet.

323 The Bride—Flowers white, blotched with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

324 Mixed—3d. per packet.

## GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(See p. 70.)

## GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

(See p. 70.)

## A.S. GYPSOPHYLLA.

Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers, excellent for rock-work, baskets, or edgings, and will grow in any soil.

325 Grandiflora—A splendid variety, the flowers being pure white, and very large compared with the older varieties. Hardy Annual. ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

326 Muralis—Rose, Hardy Annual. ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.

327 Paniculata—White. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennial, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

328 Rokejeka—A tall strong-growing Perennial variety, bearing delicate rosy-pink flowers. 3d. per packet.



No. 335—Miniature Sunflower.

## HEARTSEASE.

(See Pansy.)

## A.S. HELENIUM.

329 Bigelowi—A beautiful hardy Perennial, producing bright yellow flowers with a black centre. They are splendid for cut blooms, and of easy cultivation, thriving in any soil, 4ft. 6d. per packet.

## S. HELIANTHUS.

(Sunflower.)

Very showy plants, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

330 Double Miniature—The flowers vary in colour from tender light yellow to dark yellow, including a nearly white variety; about 50 per cent. come true. 6d. per packet.



No. 310—Gerbera Jamesoni.



### HELIANTHUS—Continued.



No. 356—*Humea Elegans*.

331 *Globosus Fistulosus* — Large double Sunflower; bright orange flowers, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

332 *Golden Nigger*—A very striking variety, flowers of a deep golden colour, with a black eye. The stems and foliage are dark. 6d. per packet.

333 *Henry Wilde* — Tall, single. The flowers are medium sized, and consist of a small, jet black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals, overlapping each other. Very effective, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

334 *Large Russian* — Very large single variety, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

335 *Miniature* — A dwarf, free-flowering variety, producing an abundance of small, bright, golden-yellow flowers with a dark centre; very decorative, and highly useful for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

336 *Orion*—A beautiful single Sunflower, the petals of which are twisted like a Cactus-shaped Dahlia, 4 ft. 3d. pkt.

337 *Perkeo*—The plants form compact bushes that measure, when fully developed, about 10 to 12 inches in height. The seed offered will come about 80 per cent. true. 6d. per pkt.

338 *Silver Queen*—A very showy, single variety, with beautiful silvery foliage. Exceedingly floriferous, 6 ft. 3d. pkt.

339 *Star-Shaped (Double)*—Double form of *Miniature Sunflower*; flowers star-shaped, with twisted petals like a Cactus Dahlia, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

340 *Stella*—A miniature-flowered variety, producing bright, golden-yellow flowers, with a dark centre; very floriferous, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

341 *Finest Mixed*—3d. per packet.

### HELICHRYSUM.

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

### S. HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie).

Popular, sweet-scented, bedding plants, Half-hardy Perennials. Height, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

342 *Giant White* — A beautiful variety, producing large umbels of pure white flowers, which are beautifully scented. 1s. per packet.

343 *Queen Marguerite* — A beautiful dwarf variety, producing in abundance immense heads of deep dark-blue flowers, richly perfumed; splendid, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

344 *Regal (Dwarf Giant-flowered)* — The umbels are enormous, from 8 to 12 in. in diameter. The prevailing colours are light-blue, deep dark-blue, light and dark violet, lilac, and pale lavender, 1 ft. 9d. per packet.

345 *Mixed*—6d. per packet.

### A.S. HEUCHERA.

A beautiful class of Perennials, producing long, graceful flower spikes, which furnish splendid material for bouquets. Highly recommended.

346 *Hybrida Mixed*—A splendid mixture, containing many new and beautiful colours, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

347 *Sanguinea*—Rich crimson, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

### S. HIBISCUS.

348 *Crimson Eye*—A fine Perennial variety, with very large flowers, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The colour is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety-crimson in the centre, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

349 *Immutabilis Albus*—This variety is a fine addition to the Perennial shrubby species of Hibiscus. It produces in great abundance, all through the Summer, flowers of the purest white, which rise well above the graceful foliage. 9d. per packet.

350 *Manhot Sunset* — A fine shrubby Perennial variety; flowers rich yellow, with velvety maroon centre, each petal having a dark maroon blotch. An early and continuous bloomer, 4ft. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. HOLLYHOCK.

Well-known garden favourites, which need no description.

351 *Chater's Prize Strain*—Splendid mixed. Unsurpassed by any other in cultivation, 5ft. 1s. packet.

352 *Double*—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. HONESTY.

(Satin Flower.)

Old-fashioned English flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like transparent silver, and when cut and dried are exceedingly useful for Winter decorations mixed with ornamental grasses. Hardy Biennials.

353 *Purple*—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

354 *Variegated-leaved*—A variety with green and white foliage; very fine. Comes true from seed.

355 *White*—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

### S. HUMEA.

356 *Elegans* — Graceful, sweet-scented plant, producing feathery flowers of a ruby red. Half-hardy Biennial, 4ft. 1s. per pkt.



No. 357—*Hunnemannia Fumariaefolia*.

### HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

(Annual Japanese Hop.)

(See Climbers, page 46.)

### S. HUNNEMANNIA. FUMARIAEFOLIA.

357 A beautiful Biennial; bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly. It should not be transplanted; 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 354—*Honesty*—Variegated-leaved.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 361—*Incarvillea Delavayi*—Pride of China.

- A.S. IBERIS.**  
(Perennial Candytuft.)  
Very showy, profuse blooming plants, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.  
358 *Gibraltarica* — A large-flowered variety, with mauve-coloured flowers; magnificent. 6d. per packet.



No. 352—Hollyhock (see page 52).

## IBERIS—Continued.

- 359 *Sempervirens*—White, very fine. 6d. per packet.

## ICE PLANT. (See *Mesembryanthemum*.)

## S. IMPATIENS.

- 360 *Holstii* Hybrids, Mixed—An improvement on the Sultani class; the flowers are larger, more rounded, and produced in greater numbers. The colours offered are quite distinct and very beautiful. 1s. per packet.

## INDIAN PINK. (See *Dianthus*.)

## A.S. INCARVILLEA.

- 361 *Delavayi* (Pride of China)—A most beautiful Perennial, with Bignonia-like flowers of a rosy-carmine colour, with yellow and brown at the base. It is exceedingly hardy, and worthy of extensive cultivation. 6d. per pkt.

## A.S. INULA.

- 362 *Glandulosa Grandiflora*—A fine hardy Perennial, producing flowers 2½ to 4 in. in diameter, of a deep orange colour, 2ft. 1s. per packet.

## IPOMOEA.

(See Climbers, pp. 46 and 47.)

## A.S. IPOMOPSIS.

- Handsome plants, with long spikes of dazzling coloured flowers, 2 ft. Hardy Biennials.

- 363 Mixed—3d. per packet.

## A.S. IRIS.

- 364 *Kämpferi* (Giant Japanese Iris)—A fine species, with beautiful large, tripaloid Clematis-like, both single and double flowers. Sow the seed in pots or pans under glass, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 6d. pkt.

## A.S. IXIA.

- 365 Fine Mixed — Very pretty South African bulbs. They flower on spikes, with the blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the style of a miniature *Gladiolus*. They prefer a sheltered, sunny position, 3ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. JACOBÆA.

- 366 Double Mixed—Beautiful free-flowering hardy Annuals, producing dense heads of bloom, which are valuable for bouquets, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. KAULFUSSIA.

- Pretty hardy Annuals for small beds or borders, ¾ft.

- 367 Mixed—3d. per packet.

## KENILWORTH IVY.

(See *Linaria Cymbalaria*.)

## KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA.

## S. (Summer Cypress.)

- 368 A highly ornamental Annual, of unusually rapid growth, which forms

## KOCHIA—Continued.



No. 358—Iberis Gibraltarica.

regular pyramids about 2½ ft. high, having a Cypress-like appearance. The foliage at first is of a light pea-green, changing in the Autumn to carmine and blood-red. Its bright colouring has given it another name—"Burning Bush." The seed can be sown in the open ground in September. The seedlings should be planted singly, so as to show their symmetrical form. 6d. per packet.

## LADY'S SLIPPER, or TOUCH-ME-NOT.

(See Balsam.)

## S. LANTANA.

- 369 New Dwarf Compact Bedding Hybrids, Mixed—A splendid novelty in bedding plants, of as easy culture as Geraniums or Verbenas, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

- 370 Mixed—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.



No. 369—Lantana Hybrids Mixed.

Try one of our Collections  
of Choice Flower Seeds  
which contain extra good  
value.

Prices from 1/6 to 21/-

See page 69.





No. 378—Leptosiphon—French Hybrids.

**A.S. LARKSPUR.**  
(Annual Delphinium.)

Very showy Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth.

- 371 Dwarf Candelabrum — Mixed Dwarf branching varieties; very pretty, 15 in. 3d. per packet.  
 372 Dwarf Rocket—Finest mixed double, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.  
 373 Emperor—Choice double mixed, of splendid pyramidal and compact habit, with fine foliage, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.  
 374 Tall Rocket—Finest mixed double, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.  
 375 Rosy Scarlet—6d. per packet. (CROP FAILED).

**S. LAVATERA.**  
(Tree Mallow.)

- 376 Splendens Mixed—A great improvement on the older sorts; highly recommended. Hardy Annual. 3 ft. 6d. per packet.  
 377 Mixed—Very showy plants for large borders. Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

**S. LEPTOSIPHON.**

A most useful class of profuse blooming plants, well adapted for beds or rockwork. Hardy Annuals.

- 378 French Hybrids—Mixed, 3 in. 3d. pkt.



No. 384—Linaria Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.

**A.S. LEPTOSYNE.**

(Giant Yellow Marguerite.)

- 379 Maritima—A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers right through the Winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Biennial, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.  
 380 Stillmani—A fine variety, with golden-yellow flowers, blooming abundantly five to six weeks after sowing. Hardy Biennial. 6d. per packet.

**A.S. LINARIA**  
(Toad Flax.)

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

- 381 Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy) — A very pretty Perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; most useful for hanging baskets, vases, etc.; flowers rich violet. 3d. per packet.  
 382 Dalmatica—A yellow-flowering Perennial variety, fine for cut blooms, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.  
 383 Excelsior Strain—A splendid mixture, containing some beautiful varieties. 3d. per packet.  
 384 Reticulata Aurea Purpurea—Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.  
 385 White Pearl—The best white variety. 3d. per packet.

**A.S. LINUM.**

(Flowering Flax.)

- Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy Annuals.  
 386 Cœruleum—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.  
 387 Flavum—Yellow, free-flowering Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.  
 388 Rubrum—Brilliant Scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

**A.S. LOBELIA.**

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value, being almost indispensable for beds, edgings, baskets, vases, etc. Half-hardy Annuals, which are better sown in the Autumn, but must be protected from the frost.

- 389 Barnard's Perpetual—Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with a pure white marking at the base of the two lower petals, ¾ ft. 6d. packet.  
 390 Cobalt Blue—Deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.  
 391 Crystal Palace Compacta—The best bedding variety, flowers deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.  
 392 Emperor William—Dark blue, compact, and large-flowering, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.  
 393 Hamburgia—A rapid growing variety, producing sky-blue flowers with a white eye. The best for hanging baskets. 6d. per packet.  
 394 Hybrida Sapphire—The blossoms of this variety are unusually large for a trailing Lobelia, they measure about ¾ inch across, and are thickly set on the long graceful sprays of foliage, which often attain a length of 2 feet. A well-grown plant of Lobelia Sapphire, all covered with these lovely blue oculate flowers, makes a splendid sight. 9d. per packet.

**LOBELIA—Continued.**



No. 394—Lobelia—Sapphire.

- 395 Prima Donna—In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety-crimson maroon flowers are equal in size to those of Lobelia Speciosa. 6d. per packet.  
 396 Royal Purple—A fine variety, with dark stalks and deep blue flowers, with distinct white eye; splendid, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.  
 397 Tenuior—A charming variety, flowers cobalt-blue, with white centre, which are very large, nearly 1 in. in diameter, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.  
 398 White Gem—Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit, profuse bloomer, ¼ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 388—Linum Rubrum.

**PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL**





No. 414—African Marigold.

## LOPHOSPERMUM.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

**S. LOTUS.**  
399 *Peliorhynchus*—A beautiful trailing plant, producing red flowers similar in shape to *Clianthus*, but smaller. Very effective and useful for hanging baskets, etc. 1s. per packet.

## LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

(See *Nigella*.)

**A.S. LUPIN.**  
The ordinary varieties of garden Lupin are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spikes of bloom, 3ft. Hardy Annuals.

- 400 Blue—3d. per packet.
- 401 White—3d. per packet.
- 402 Yellow—3d. per packet.
- 403 Mixed—3d. per packet.



No. 426—Maurandia Purpusi.

## A.S. LUPINUS.

This class of plants is amongst the most beautiful of our border flowers; will flourish in almost any place or soil.

404 *Arboreus*—A Perennial variety, with bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

405 — *Albus*, "Snow Queen" (Snow-white Tree Lupin)—A beautiful variety, forming dense bushes about 4 ft. high, completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snowy-white flowers. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

406 *Douglasi* Mixed — Very fine Perennial varieties, producing spikes of bloom fully 1 ft. in length, of various shades of pink, purple, blue, and white. If sown early in the Autumn they will flower the same year, 4 ft. 6d. per pkt.

407 Annual Varieties Mixed—3d. per pkt.

408 Perennial Varieties Mixed—3d. per packet.

## A.S. LYCHNIS.

Showy herbaceous plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

409 *Fulgens*—Brilliant scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. MALOPE.

The Malope, with its large and very showy flowers, is of the easiest culture. Well adapted for large beds and borders, 2 ft. Hardy Annuals.

410 *Grandiflora*—Mixed. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. MALVA.

411 *Moschata Alba* (White Musk-scented Mallow)—This is an attractive garden plant, growing 1 to 2 ft. high. It produces numerous white flowers an inch across. Hardy Annual. 3d. per pkt.

## MANDEVILLEA.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

## MARGUERITE, or

## PARIS DAISY.

(See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens*.)

## A.S. MARIGOLD.

Well-known free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colors. The African is the most striking in large beds or borders. Hardy Annuals. 1½ to 2 ft.

412 *African Lemon*, Prize Strain—Very large and perfect flowers. Award of Merit, R.H.S. 6d. per packet.

413 *African Orange*, Prize Strain—Very large flowers of perfect shape. Award of Merit, R.H.S. 6d. per packet.

414 *African*, Mixed—3d. per packet.

415 *Marigold French* "Giant Tree Variety"—This hardy annual grows to a height of from 6 to 8 feet, and will flower almost continuously from January to June. The flowers are of the real Tango shade and produced in great profusion. It does not possess the objectionable odour peculiar to most Marigolds. 1s. per packet.

416 *French*, Legion of Honour—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden-yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

417 — Mixed—3d. per packet.

418 — *Scotch Prize*—Saved from prize

## MARIGOLD—Continued.

flowers only; a very fine strain. 6d. per packet.

419 — *Double Pigmy Varieties Mixed*—This strain, which grows only 6in. high, is strongly recommended for edgings and bedding. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. MARTYNIA.

420 *Fragrans*—Handsome Annual, with large crimson, sweet-scented flowers, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. MARVEL OF PERU.

("Four o'clock.")

This class of plants is worthy of extensive cultivation, and deservedly so, for they produce a grand effect from their mass of bloom and dense foliage. Hardy Perennials.

421 Mixed—2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

422 *Tom Thumb Mixed*—Of very dwarf and compact habit, ¾ft. 3d. per pkt.

## MATRICARIA.

423 *Eximia fl. pl.*—Pure white double flowers, useful for bouquets, hardy annual. 3d. per packet.

424 *Golden Ball*—Very compact and dwarf growing, fine for growing in pots and edgings. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. MATHIOLA.

(Evening Scented Stock.)

425 *Bicornis*—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance as soon as the sun has set. Lilac, 1ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

## MAURANDIA.

426 *Purpusi*—This is a graceful plant of shrubby growth, with a tuberous root. Sown in the early spring, it flowers, like an Annual, in the same summer. The roots are ripe in Autumn, when they can be taken out and conserved during the Winter-time in a dry place, free from frost. The short but graceful branches are densely covered with purple-crimson flowers and elegant light green foliage. 9d. per packet.

## S. MECONOPSIS (Welsh Poppy).

427 *Cambrica*—A beautiful large yellow flowering poppy. Very effective amongst bedding plants. Hardy Perennial, 1½ft. 6d. per packet.

## MEDEOLA.

## ASPARAGOIDES.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)



No. 421—Marvel of Peru.





No. 450—*Myosotis Robusta Grandiflora*.  
(Forget-me-not).

### S. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering most profusely. They are also well adapted for rockeries, old stumps of trees, etc.; will stand drought well and the hottest sun. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September.

428 Album—White,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

429 Cordifolium Variegatum — A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, excellent for growing in fern tubs, hanging baskets, etc., etc. Perennial. 6d. per packet.

430 Crystallinum (Ice Plant) — White,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per pkt.

431 Tricolor—Crimson and white flowers,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per pkt.



No. 441—*Mimulus*—Emperor.

### A.S. MICHAUXIA.

432 Campanulata—A very fine Biennial, throwing up a huge pyramidal flower spike 4 to 5 ft. high, which is covered with drooping Campanula-shaped flowers of large size. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. MIGNONETTE.

Universal favourites, deliciously scented, especially valuable for pot culture. Hardy Annuals.

433 Bismarck—A splendid variety, with large spikes of deep-red flowers; a great improvement on Machet. 6d. per packet.

434 Golden Queen—Distinct yellow spikes of flowers, exceedingly bright and showy; one of the best,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. pkt.

435 Golden Machet—A distinct variety, the plants are of strong, compact habit, with the large crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long massive spikes, crowded with golden-yellow blossoms,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per pkt.

436 Goliath—A fine giant-flowered variety, The colour is a magnificent pure bright red, by far surpassing all other red-flowering Mignonettes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. pkt.

437 Large-flowered—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

438 Machet—Very dwarf and vigorous, with dark-green foliage, and deliciously-scented red flowers,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.

### S. MIMOSA.

(Sensitive Plant.)

439 Pudica—A very interesting and curious plant, leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy Perennial. Pink,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. MIMULUS.

(Monkey Flower.)

A genus of exceedingly handsome, profuse-blooming plants, singularly shaped, brilliantly coloured flowers, splendid for green-house and conservatory. Half-hardy Perennials.

440 Clapham's Superb Strain — Mixed. Remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. 6d. per packet.

441 Emperor—A splendid strain, producing very large, richly-coloured flowers. Awarded a silver medal at the Floral Exhibition, at Frankfort-o-M., 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

442 Tigrinus Duplex (Hose-in-Hose) — Beautiful double tigered and spotted varieties,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.

443 — Grandiflorus—Very large flowering, tigered and spotted varieties; most beautiful, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

### MINA LOBATA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

### MORNING GLORY.

(See Convolvulus.)

### A.S. MUSK.

444 Moschatus—The well-known scented variety of Mimulus. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 433—Mignonette—Bismarck.

### MUSK—Continued.

445 — Compactus — A great improvement upon the preceding; it forms round and compact bushes. An excellent pot plant,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ft. 6d. per pkt.

### A.S. MYOSOTIS.

(Forget-me-not.)

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed; they succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

446 Arvenis—The old English Forget-me-not. 3d. per packet.

C/o J. Peters, Hood's Loose Bag,  
Via Boolarra, Victoria.  
July 23rd, 1914.

Dear Sirs,

It might interest you to know that Mr. Peter's garden was the wonder of his district last season. This should be a credit to you as well as to us as everything in it was obtained from your firm, and we expect to do even better during the coming season.

Thanking you for the care taken in despatching our small orders.—I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) W. J. MAYRON.



No. 449—*Myosotis Palustris*.

**PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL**



## MYOSOTIS—Continued.

- 447 *Alpestris Stricta Grandiflora Alba*—This white pillar-shaped Forget-me-not is most striking. All the branches that form the plants grow straight up, which makes it useful for pot culture or for edgings. 9d. per packet.
- 448 *Ruth Fischer*—Very neat and compact plants; the flowers, being a pure Forget-me-not blue, measuring half an inch across, show out well over the glossy dark green foliage. 1/6 per packet.
- 449 *Palustris*—Blue, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 450 *Robusta Grandiflora*—A remarkably fine large-flowered variety, the central blooms of which are double; habit pyramidal, 1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 451 *Sylvatica*—Pale blue, 1ft. 3d. per packet.
- 452 *Victoria*—A splendid variety, of dwarf and regular habit, sky-blue flowers, with double centre. One of the finest Forget-me-nots, 3/4ft. 6d. per packet.

## S. NASTURTIIUM.

The dwarf-improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich-coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. Half-hardy Annuals.

- Tall Mixed—See Climbers, page 46.
- 453 *Tom Thumb, Beauty of Malvern*—Orange-scarlet, very free-blooming, 1ft. 3d. per packet.
- 454 — *Crystal Palace Gem*—Sulphur-coloured flowers, spotted maroon, 1ft. 3d. per packet.
- 455 — *Empress of India*—A very compact variety, with dark-green foliage, flowers deepest scarlet-crimson, very rich and full of fire, 1ft. 3d. per pkt.
- 456 — *King Carmine*—Rich velvety-carmine, 1ft. 3d. per packet.
- 457 — *King Golden*—Rich golden-yellow, dark foliage, 1ft. 3d. per pkt.



No. 465—Nemesis Strumosa Suttoni.

## NASTURTIIUM—Continued.

- 458 *Tom Thumb King Vesuvius*—Rich apricot, very striking, 1ft. 3d. per packet.
- 459 *Queen of Tom Thumbs Variegated Foliage*—The flowers are a rich bright crimson, which forms a very pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage, and is a strikingly handsome and useful bedding or pot plant. Award of Merit Royal Horticultural Society. 6d. per packet.
- 460 — *Mixed (Variegated Foliage)*—A beautiful strain, with variegated foliage. The colours range from deep crimson to yellow buff and spotted; very showy, 1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 461 *Tom Thumb, Terra Cotta*—Tinted with salmon, very showy, quite unique, 1ft. 3d. per packet.
- 462 — *Finest Mixed*—1ft. 3d. per packet.
- 463 *Collection of 9 Dwarf varieties of above.* 1s. 9d.

## A.S. NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI GRANDIFLORA.

One of the most charming Annuals introduced for many years. The flowers are of almost endless diversity of colours or shades, including white, yellows from cream to ochre, orange reds from rosy carmine to magenta purple. 1 ft.

- 464 *Blue Gem*—1s. per packet.
- 465 *Mixed Colours*—9d. per packet.

## A.S. NEMOPHILA. (Love Grove.)

This is one of the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing Hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours most strikingly beautiful.

- 466 *Insignis*—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful light blue flowers, 1/2ft. 3d. per packet.
- 467 *All Varieties Mixed*—1/2ft. 3d. pkt.
- A.S. **NICOTIANA.**

(Var. Tobacco Plant.)

468 *Affinis*—Produces splendid long, white flowers on long terminal tubes, which render it valuable for bouquets. Very sweet-scented, 4ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

- 469 — *Hybrida Mixed*—The beautifully-coloured flowers have the same sweet fragrance as *Nicotiana Affinis*. Hardy Annuals, 4ft. 6d. per packet.
- 470 *Sanderæ*—This hardy variety, with its rosy-carmine flowers, produces a beautiful effect, either in flower beds or shrubby borders. Hardy Annuals, 3ft. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. NIEREMBERGIA.

471 *Gracilis*—Pretty little plant, excellent for edgings or hanging baskets. Flowers lilac and white. Hardy Perennial, 1 1/2ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. NIGELLA.

(Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush.) Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods, 1 1/2ft. Hardy Annuals.

- 472 *Miss Jekyll*—A fine variety, producing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers, which are of a clear Cornflower blue, 1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 473 *Mixed*—3d. per packet.



No. 462—Dwarf Nasturtium.

## A.S. NOLANA.

474 *Mixed*—Very pretty trailing plants, well adapted for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc., 1/2ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

## S. NYCTERINIA.

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, etc.

- 475 *Capensis*—White, brown centre, 1/2ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 476 *Selaginoides*—Pink, with yellow centre, 1/2ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. NYMPHAEA (Water Lily).

- 477 *Alba*—The well-known old white variety. 6d. per packet.
- 478 *Cœrulea*—Blue, 1s. per packet.

## A.S. OENOTHERA.

A beautiful free-flowering class of plants, very useful for mixed beds, borders, rock-work, etc., 1ft. Hardy Annual.

- 479 *Mixed*—3d. per packet.

## A.S. OXLIP.

480—*Mixed*—A distinct variety of Polyanthus, very pretty. Hardy Perennials, 1/2ft. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. OXYURA.

481 *Chrysanthemoides*—Showy Hardy Annual. Produces blooms in great abundance. Flowers lemon-coloured, with a whitish margin, 1ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 466—Nemophila Insignis.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.



## Pansy (HEARTSEASE) Our Great Speciality

We make Pansies one of our specialities, and spare no expense or trouble in procuring, direct from the growers, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. Seed should be sown as early as possible, say, from January to April if good blooms are wanted. Hardy Perennials.

### FINEST STRAINS OF MIXED PANSIES.

- 482 Bugnot's Exhibition Mixture—A splendid strain, saved from one of the finest collections in the world, and is sure to give the greatest satisfaction. The flowers are large, and of good form. 1s. 6d. per pkt. (CROP FAILED).
- 483 Bath's Empress—Extra special mixed. This selected seed is the result of the most careful selection of this renowned grower's finest strain of Pansies. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- 484 Bath's Empress Mixture—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than many Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore. 2s. pkt.
- 485 English and Scotch  
Splendid mixed. 1s.  
per packet.



- 486 "Dobbie's" Prize Strain—This mixture contains a large variety of markings and colouring, and is, we feel confident, certain to give entire satisfaction to all who give it a trial. Imported direct from Dobbie and Co., the well-known Scotch Pansy Specialists. Per packet. (CROP FAILED)

- 487 Giant "Madame Perret"—The flowers pass from light rose to pink, lively red striped to the darkest red, and are very effective. 1s. per packet.

- 488 Giant Ruffled, "Masterpiece"—This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. The large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance, are perfectly round, and contain the richest combination of colours that have ever been offered in a five-spotted strain of Pansies. 1s. per pkt.

- 489 "Incomparable" Mixed—We doubt if any mixture in the world is so consistent in producing such a large percentage of high-class blooms as this mixture. The hundreds of testimonials we have received from time to time from all parts of Australia, and the numerous prizes it has won,

prove the high quality of this strain. We spare no expense in procuring from the most notable Pansy specialists in the world the very best strains, which are all included in this mixture. We also add to it each year all the latest novelties of known merit, thus making it the most up-to-date mixture on the market. 2s. 6d. per pkt.

- 490 Non Plus Ultra—A very rich mixture, containing several very fine varieties; very effective. 1s. per packet.

- 490A Orchid-flowered Improved—A splendid strain, comprising rare shades resembling splendidly coloured Orchids. 1s. per packet. (CROP FAILED).

- 490B Parisian Giant Improved—A remarkably fine strain of the old favourite Parisian five-spotted Pansy. 1s. per packet.

- 491 Fine Mixed—Containing several named varieties. 6d. per packet.

- 492 Mixed—Excellent for bedding purposes. 3d. per packet.

"Pineridge Farm," McMillan's P.O., via Maconra,

March 10th, 1914.

Dear Sir,

The Pansies we got last season from you were very satisfactory.  
(SGD.) ISABEL SUMPTER.

Try our Incomparable Collection of  
Pansies. Price, 3/6 each.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.



## PANSY—Continued.



No. 503—Pansy—Peacock.

### TESTIMONIALS.

Railway Station, Kerrisdale,

10/4/14.

The last collection of Pansies I had from you were very delightful blooms.

(Signed) MRS. C. L. BRADY.

“The Castle,” Boundary Street, Bendigo.

I have a splendid collection of your Pansies, especially Bath's Royal Empress, I have never seen them so large before. The blooms are of immense size, and equal to the beautiful coloring of your Incomparable Pansies.

Your Incomparable strain are also making a beautiful display at present.

H. HORATIO HALL, Esq., Dentist.



No. 487—Giant Pansy—“Madame Perret.”

### GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES.

Beautiful class, of very vigorous growth, with flowers of great size.

- 493 Giant Azure Blue—6d. per packet.
- 494 Giant Fire King—Crimson and gold. 6d. per packet.
- 495 Giant Freya—Silver-edged. 6d. per packet.
- 496 Giant King of the Blacks—6d. per packet.
- 497 Giant Snowflake—White. 6d. per packet.
- 498 Giant White—With purple eye. 6d. per packet.
- 499 Giant Yellow—With large black eye. 6d. per packet.
- 500 Giant Mixed—6d. per packet.

*The Collection of Seven Giant Named Trimardeau Pansies, 1 packet of each, 2s. 6d.*

### VARIOUS NAMED PANSIES.

- 501 Emperor William—Ultramarine-blue, very showy. 6d. packet.
- 502 Golden Queen—Pure yellow. 6d. per packet.
- 503 Improved Peacock—A giant-flowered variety, slate blue, with white edge. 1s. per packet.
- 504 Lord Beaconsfield—Large purple-violet, top petals shading to white; very fine. 6d. per packet.
- 505 Psyche—Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated. The characteristic five velvety-violet blotches or eyes are surrounded by a broad white edge. Comes quite true from seed. 1s. per packet.
- 506 The “Incomparable” Collection of Pansies—This collection contains one packet each of the following superb strains:—Empress Mixture, English and Scotch, Madame Perret, Non Plus Ultra, Mixed, Masterpiece, Parisian Giant. Price, 3s. 6d. per Collection. (No Half Collections supplied.)

### PASSIFLORA.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

*Selected Seeds cost no more to purchase, therefore order “BRUNNING'S” Selected and save disappointment.*



No. 500—Pansy—Giant Mixed.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 517—Petunia—Double Fringed.

A.S.

**PELARGONIUM.**

(Geranium.)

Beautiful showy free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.



No. 511—Pentstemon—Hurst's Monarch.

**PELARGONIUM—Continued.**

507 Large-flowered, or Show—Choicest mixed. 2s. per packet.  
508 Zonale—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

**PENTSTEMON.**

Handsome herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental.

509 Mixed—Height, 3ft. 6d per packet.

510 Grandiflora, Mixed—A beautiful strain, producing very brilliant flowers of large size, 3ft. 1s. per packet.

511 Hurst's Monarch—A magnificent strain of gigantic size, with beautiful shades of pink, rose, and scarlet. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

S.

**PERILLA.**

Ornamental foliage plants, very useful for beds or ribbon borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

512 Atropurpurea Laciniata—Rich bronze-coloured finely lacinated leaves, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

**PETUNIA.**

This flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders, 1½ft. Hardy Perennials.

513 Double Striped and Blotched—Choicest mixed, producing about 25 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. packet.

514 Giants of California—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 inches across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon, running off into intricate veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

515 Fluffy Ruffles (Single)—The most delicate ruffled and fringed of all Petunias, slightly smaller than the Giants, but more ruffled. Mixed colours. 2s. per packet.

Smith Street, Clunes, 24th October, 1914.

I got a packet of Calceolaria seed from you through Miss C. Holman last January, and they are a picture now, one mass of flower in 10-inch pots. Some plants are 2 ft. 6 in. across and nearly two feet high, one mass of flower without the pots, and good Coleus Dalkeith strain and Schizanthus about 3 ft. high and more than 2 ft. wide.

R. FORD.



No. 514—Petunia—Giants of California.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL





No. 531—Phlox Drummondii, Extra Choice Mixed.

A—No. 532—Phlox D. Grand. Splendens.

B—No. 526—Phlox D. Cuspidata.

C—No. 530—Phlox D. Fimbriata.

## PETUNIA—Continued.

516 Giant Double Mixed—About 30 per cent. of the seedlings yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between  $5\frac{1}{2}$  and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. When well grown, these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great numbers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

517 Grandiflora Fimbriata, fl. pl.—Double fringed, large flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2s. 6d. pkt.

518 Hender and Sons' Single Fringed—2s. 6d. per packet.

519 — Double Fringed—2s. 6d. per pkt.

520 Intus Aurea (Fringed Yellow-throated Varieties)—All the beautifully fringed flowers are marked by a sharply

## PETUNIA—Continued.

defined golden-yellow throat. 1s. 6d. per packet.

521 King Alphonso—This fine Petunia of the Grandiflora Superbissima class bears large dark crimson flowers; a percentage of which are frilled to such an extent that the brilliant black throat of the flower is entirely concealed. 2s. per packet.

522 Single, Large-flowered — Superb mixed. From show flowers; unequalled. 2s. per packet.

523 Single—Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. PHACELIA.

Very pretty, free-flowering plants, allied to the Whitlavia.

524 Campanularia—Flowers, rich deep blue. Hardy Annual, 1ft. 6d. pkt.

## PHASEOLUS CARACALLA.

(Snail Flower.)

(See Climbers, page 47.)

## PHEASANT'S EYE.

(See Adonis Aestivalis.)

## A.S. PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

525 Alba—Pure white,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. packet.

526 Cuspidata (The Star-shaped Phlox)—Finest mixed. Produces flowers of a star-like form, whilst the plants are of compact habit,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per pkt.



No. 528—Phlox Drummondii Double Mixed.



No. 524—Phacelia Campanularia.

North Road, Oamaru, Otago,  
New Zealand, 20/5/14.

Dear Sirs,

I am very pleased with the results obtained from your Polyanthus Primrose seed. I think it is all you claim it to be, and I am sending you a repeat order.

I have won several prizes at Flower Shows with them. Would be pleased if you would send the following by return post.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) GEORGE A. IRVINE.



**PHLOX—Continued.**



No. 543—Polyanthus, Gold Laced.

527 Decussata—Perennial mixed. Saved from named varieties, 2ft. Sow the seed early in Autumn. 6d. packet.

528 Double Mixed — Produces semi-double varieties. Very fine for bouquets, does best in sandy soils, 1½ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 529—Dwarf Phlox—'Cecily.'

**PHLOX—Continued.**

529 Dwarf. "Cecily," Mixed—A splendid new large-flowering strain of very dwarf and compact growth. The flowers are as large as the "Grandiflora" type; for pot culture and for edgings it is unsurpassed, ½ft. 6d. per packet.

530 Fimbriata—Finest mixed. An elegant class, with fimbriated petals, all of which are distinctly bordered with white. A charming variety of this favourite flower. 6d. per packet.

531 Grandiflora—Choice mixed. A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flowers being much larger, 1½ft. 6d. and 1s. per packet.

532 Grandiflora Stellata Splendens — Vivid crimson, with white eye; very fine, 1½ft. 6d. per packet.

533 Mixed—1½ft. 3d. per packet.

**S. PHYSALIS.**

534 Francheti (Giant Japanese Winter Cherry)—A remarkably showy Annual, the branches of which are covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx, about three inches long by seven to eight inches in circumference, at first pale green, then gradually changing as they mature to orange, then finally to crimson. It is very effective in the open ground in the Autumn, or as a pot plant in the greenhouse. It is an edible fruit. 6d. per packet.

**PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS.**

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

*If you are troubled with Snails and Slugs try "PESTEND" the best preparation on the market for the destruction of same. Price, 6d. per packet, 1s. 9d. post paid in Victoria.*

**A.S. PICOTEE.**

535 Choice Mixed — Saved only from the finest stage plants. Hardy Perennials, 1ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**A.S. PINK.**

536 Choice Mixed — Hardy Perennials, 1ft. 9d. per packet.



No. 531—Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

**S. PLATYSTEMON.**

537 Californicum—A very showy dwarf annual, with bright lemon-coloured flowers, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

**A.S. POINCIANA.**

538 Gillesi (Bird of Paradise Flower)—A very pretty and novel shrub of easy culture. The flowers, which are produced in large trusses, are of a rich golden-yellow, while the large pistils are of a bright crimson colour and spread out in fan-like form. The foliage is similar to that of an Acacia, 6ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

**A.S. POLYANTHUS**

Beautiful class of plants; well adapted for borders and pot culture, producing immense trusses of bloom ¾ft. Hardy Perennials.

539 Blue-flowered — A splendid new strain, producing large trusses of flowers in different shades of blue, Highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

540 Duplex (Hose-in-Hose)—Mixed colours. 1s. per packet.

541 Giant Crimson—A very showy variety, producing large crimson flowers. 1s. per packet.

542 Giant Yellow—A splendid variety. 6d. per packet.

543 Gold Laced—Mixed. 1s. per packet.

544 Watts Polyanthus-Primroses — This special strain eclipses all others for size and colour. The flowers are extra large and colours very rich. It is the finest strain procurable for bedding purposes, ½ft. For plants see page 72. 1s. 6d. per packet.

545 Choice Mixed—6d. per packet.



No. 534—Physalis Francheti.

**PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.**



## A.S. POPPY.

Gorgeously coloured plants, very effective for large mixed beds or shrubbery borders. In gathering for house decoration it is most important to take a jug of water out to the bed, and as each flower is cut at once drop it into the water, else if the white viscid juice is allowed to become dry at the cut end the flowers are sure to fade. They should, too, be gathered early in the morning, and only the newly-opened or opening ones plucked. Treated thus, they will last well in water for two or three days. The seed of the Perennial varieties takes a long time to germinate.

## A.S. ANNUAL VARIETIES.

- 546 Admiral—A good percentage of the plants produce round, smooth-edged flowers of glistening pure white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. 6d. per packet.
- 547 Double Carnation, Mixed—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, 2½ft. 3d. per packet.
- 548 French Dwarf—Finest mixed. A beautiful race of Poppies, producing bright semi-double flowers, having thin paper-like petals, 2ft. 3d. pkt.
- 549 Glaucum (Tulip Poppy)—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, resembling, in both shape and colour, scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips, 1¼ft. 3d. per packet.
- 550 Papaver Somniferum "Hansa"—Single fringed (Papaver Somnife). The flowers of this new Poppy have a pure white ground colour, passing towards the finely slitted edge to a deep crimson. The single fringed Poppy is one of our prettiest and most favoured an-

## POPPY—Continued.

- nuals, and owing to the fact that every amateur can easily grow it without any experience, the demand for it is increasing every year. 9d. per packet.
- 551 Shirley—A fine strain of the Ranunculus-flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc.; some are edged with white, and the petals have a glossy, silk-like texture, 2ft. 3d. per packet.
- 552 Snowdrift—A beautiful double white fringed variety, 2 to 3ft. 3d. per packet.
- 553 The Mikado (Striped Japanese Poppy)—A very attractive double fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 3d. per packet.
- 554 Virginian—Beautiful large white flowers, with fringed soft pink edge. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

- 555 Nudicaule Album (white Iceland Poppy)—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 556 — Aurantiacum (Orange Iceland Poppy)—Bright orange, very beautiful and effective, 1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 557 Nudicaule (Yellow Iceland Poppy)—Beautiful clear yellow, 1ft. 6d. pkt.
- 558 Iceland Poppies—Mixed 6d. per pkt.
- 559 Iceland Poppies, Double Mixed—The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of double flowers. 6d. per packet.
- 560 Oriental Crimson—Enormous flowers of deep crimson, with a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

## POPPY—Continued.

- 561 — Hybrids, Mixed — Containing several charming colours — salmon, glowing scarlet, pink-blotched purple, reddish-orange, etc. Very fine. 6d. per packet.

## S. PORTULACA.

Most brilliant class of Annuals in cultivation. Their dwarf, compact habit and profusion of bloom, give them a highly attractive appearance. A sunny situation is best for them. Sow the seed from September to December. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 562 Choicest Double Mixed—½ft. 6d. per packet.
- 563 Grandiflora — Finest single mixed, ½ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. POTENTILLA.

Beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage. Excellent for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

- 564 Double Mixed—1ft. 6d. per packet.
- 565 Single Mixed—1ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. PRIMROSE.

Well-known Spring flowers. Succeed best in a cool situation. Hardy Perennials.

- 566 Blue—A very distinct variety, developing many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. 1s. 6d. per packet.
- 567 Common Yellow—Yellow, ½ft. 6d. per packet.
- 568 Extra Choice Mixed—Splendid, ½ft. 6d. per packet.

Read up the "Australian Gardener" the best and most useful book published for amateurs. Price, 2s. 2d., post free in Victoria.



No. 550—Hansa Poppy.



No. 568—Primrose—Extra Choice Mixed.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.





No. 582—*Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba Semiplena.*

### PRIMULA SINENSIS.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 37.)

#### A.S. PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

Excellent for bedding and edgings. Some of the varieties are excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennials.

569 *Cinerariaefolium* — Californian Insect Powder Plant, 1ft. 3d. per pkt.

570 Golden Feather—Bright golden foliage, fine for edgings, ¼ft. 3d. per pkt.

571 Golden Moss—An exceedingly beautiful variety, the foliage being prettily curled like moss; a great improvement on Golden Feather, ½ft. 9d. per packet.

572 Hybridum, fl. pl.—Very handsome herbaceous plants; a large percentage of double flowers are obtainable from seed, 2ft. 9d. per packet.

573 Hybridum Comet Flowered — The flowers are large (2 to 3 inches across), either single or semi-double, the petals being rolled, twisted, or sometimes tangled together. 9d. per packet.



No. 574—*Pyrethrum Roseum.*

#### PYRETHRUM—Continued.

574 Roseum — Persian Insect Powder Plant, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

575 — Hybridum Grandiflorum—A fine variety, producing flowers often 4 inches in diameter. They vary in colour between light rose and deep carmine. The splendid long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

#### A.S. RANUNCULUS.

Among dwarf flowers, the *Ranunculus* is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours. As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours, the effect is magnificent. Easily raised from seed, and flowers the same season if sown early. Hardy Perennials, 6 inches.

576 Asiaticus Superbissimus—Finest mixed. 3d. per packet.

#### A.S. REHMANNIA.

This is one of the most handsome perennial flowering plants in cultivation. It should be grown in a rather sheltered position; a fine plant for the conservatory. If sown early the plants will flower the same year.

577 Pink Perfection—The large flowers, which resemble in shape *Incarvillea Delavayi*, are of a clear bright pink colour, with a distinct pale throat, 2ft. 1s. per packet.

#### RHODANTHE.

(See Everlastings, p. 47.)

#### A.S. RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Plant.)

578 *Cambodgensis* (The Beautiful *Cambodium Palma-Christi*) — A rapid-growing foliage plant, with large, palm-like leaves, of a bronzy-red maroon colour, with large red veins, 6ft. 3d. per packet.

#### S. ROMNEYA.

579 *Coulteri* (The great white Californian Tree Poppy)—This fine Perennial is of supreme and stately beauty. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens resembling large white single *Paeonies*. The seed of this beautiful plant takes several months to germinate. 1s. per packet.

#### ROSA MULTIFLORA

#### A.S. POLYANTHA.

(Dwarf Polyantha Rose.)

580 It produces flowers about an inch across, usually very double, but occasionally semi-double, and single, which are borne in many-flowered clusters. What is most remarkable, they grow only ten inches high, and commence blooming in a few months after the seed is sown. Before sowing the seed, the pods should be broken open. 6d. per packet.



No. 580—Rose, Dwarf Polyantha.

#### S. RUDBECKIA.

581 *Bicolor Superba*—A very fine Annual variety, growing about 2 ft. in height. The disc is brown, the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Very effective, and exceedingly useful for cutting. 3d. per packet.

582 — — *Semiplena*—A fine variety, growing to a height of 2 to 2½ft., and covered with large semi-double golden-yellow to brownish-yellow flowers, which have a central dark brown ring and disc. 3d. per packet.



No. 577—*Rehmannia*—Pink Perfection.

**PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.**



## SALVIA—Continued.

and producing large flower spikes of an intense scarlet colour. 6d. per packet.

588 *Glory of Stuttgart*—This is one of the largest flowering and most graceful varieties in cultivation. The very large and long flower-spikes of charming fiery scarlet-red flowers appear in great profusion, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

589 *Little Lord Fauntleroy*—This variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than ten inches from the ground, the sin. scarlet flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark-green leaves. 9d. per packet.

589A *Patens*—Blue—2ft. 1s. per packet.

## A.S. SANVITALIA.

Dwarf-growing, free-blooming plants, suitable for rockwork and edgings. Hardy Annuals.

590 *Procumbens*, fl. pl. — Very double, golden-yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 583—*Salpiglossis*—Emperor.

## A.S. SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

583 *Emperor*—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. Something really of unusual excellence. 6d. per pkt.

584 *Grandiflora*—Finest mixed. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

585 *Multiflora*, Tom Thumb — Dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## S. SALVIA.

(Flowering Sage.)

Handsome free-flowering Perennials; fine for large beds. Very showy.

586 *Bonfire*—A very dwarf variety, producing long spikes of bright dazzling scarlet flowers. 6d. per packet.

587 *Fireball*—A splendid new early dwarf *Salvia*, growing about 18 inches high,



No. 594—*Scabiosa Japonica*.

## SCHIZANTHUS—Continued.



No. 589—*Salvia*—Little Lord Fauntleroy.

beautiful colours of this charming variety. They attain a height of about 12 inches, grow quite compact and pyramidal, and are literally covered with beautiful large flowers. 6d. per packet.

599 Mixed. 3d. per packet.

600 *Papilionaceus* (Butterfly Flower)—A charming variety; the flowers resembling some varieties of Orchids. 3d. per packet.

601 *Retusus Trimaculatus* — A beautiful variety, with bright attractive blossoms; each of the three upper petals bears a large bright golden-yellow, dark-veined blotch, edged with purplish-carmine, presenting thus a three-blotched flower, of a characteristic marking. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. SAPONARIA.

Charming little Annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like flowers; excellent for beds, rockeries, or ribbon borders. Hardy Annuals.

591 Mixed—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. SCABIOSA.

(Sweet Scabious.)

Well-known hardy plants; very useful for cut flowers.

592 *Caucasica Alba* — A splendid large-flowered white Perennial variety; most useful for cut blooms, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

593 — *Perfecta*—A beautiful Perennial variety; the flowers are blue with white centre, 2 ft. 9d. per packet.

594 *Japonica*—A new Perennial variety. The flowers, which are of a beautiful mauve colour, vary in size from 2 to 2½ inches across, and are produced on long wiry stems, 2½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

595 *Snowball*—A very fine pure white Annual variety. 6d. pkt.

596 *Tall Mixed*—Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

597 *Dwarf Mixed*—Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. SCHIZANTHUS.

Beautiful showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. From their curious and fantastic form, they resemble the Orchid, 1 to 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

598 *Hybridus Grandiflorus*, Mixed —Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and



No. 598—*Schizanthus Hybridus Grandiflorus*.

"Craigowen,"  
Lennox St., Maryborough, Qld.  
August 27th, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—

"Your *Salvia* have been a great success. The finest ever seen in Maryborough."—  
Yours truly (Signed)

MRS. H. C. GARDE.



**SCHIZANTHUS—Continued.**

No. 601—*Schizanthus Retusus*  
*Trimaculatus*.

602 *Wisetonensis*—These lovely *Schizanthus* make excellent pot plants, of light shades, and are unsurpassed for the decoration of apartments or cool greenhouses, so much the more as they remain a very long time—6 to 8 weeks—in bloom. Hardy Annuals. 9d. per packet.

*Selected Seeds cost no more to purchase, therefore order*

**Bunning's Selected**  
*and save disappointment*

**A.S. SCHIZOPETALON.**

603 *Walkerii*—A very fragrant and pretty Hardy Annual. White,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.

**SENSITIVE PLANT.**

(See *Mimosa Pudica*.)

**SHASTA DAISY.**

See *Chrysanthemum*.

**A.S. SILENE.**

Bright coloured, free-flowering plants; very showy, and suitable for rock-work, etc. Hardy Annuals.

604 *Pendula*, Double Mixed — 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

605 — Single Mixed—Flowers bright rose; makes a fine show in early Spring, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 603—*Schizopetalon Walkerii*.

**SNAPDRAGON.**

(See *Antirrhinum*.)

**SOLANUM.**

(See *Climbers*, p. 47.)

**A.S. SPHENOGYNE.**

606 *Speciosa*—A very pretty plant, of dwarf habit, elegantly-cut foliage, and creamy-yellow flower heads, like those of a single *Chrysanthemum*, which are produced in long succession. Hardy Annual, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

**A.S. STEVIA.**

607 *Serrata*—Excellent for cutting purposes; large heads of small white flowers of graceful effect. Hardy Annual. Height,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per pkt.

**STATICE.**

(See *Everlastings*, p. 50.)

**A.S. STOCK.**

These universally known, admired, and delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for the flower garden; they remain in bloom for a long time, and are very useful for bouquets, etc. All the seed offered is saved from pot-grown plants.

**TEN-WEEK STOCKS.**

(Hardy Annuals.)

608 Dwarf—Very finest mixed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.

609 Dwarf (Open-ground saved seed)—Mixed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 3d. per packet.

610 Giant Perfection—Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.

611 Large-flowering—Finest mixed.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.

612 Princess Alice—A magnificent white variety, of strong growth. Excellent for cut flowers,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 6d. per packet.

613 Princess May—A fine variety, flowers most delicate primrose colour; bears immense trusses,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 1s. per packet.

**WINTER OR BROMPTON STOCKS.**

(Hardy Biennials.)

614 Scarlet — Splendid, 2ft. 6d. per pkt.

615 Finest Mixed, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

616 Empress Elizabeth—A splendid variety, growing about 18 inches high.

**STOCK—Continued.**

No. 611—Large-Flowered Ten-Week Stock.

Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers, of a beautiful carmine-rose. 6d. per packet.

617 Giant White—Massive spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 2ft. 6d. pkt.

618 White Lady — This variety grows about 20 inches high and arrayed in remarkably handsome foliage; the plants throw up a massive central spike like that of a Tree Wall-flower, and other Winter Stocks. White Lady blooms early, and remains a long time in flower; it will produce 60 to 65 per cent. of doubles, and certainly surpasses in beauty any other White Stock. 1s. per packet.



No. 608—Dwarf Ten-Week Stock.

Mr. J. Peters,

Hood's L.B., Boolarra,  
23 July, 1914.

I am only too pleased to let the public know my opinion of the valuable stock you have supplied me with during the past three seasons, and it might interest you to know that Mr. Peters' garden was the wonder of the district last season. This should be a credit to you as well as to us as everything in it was obtained from your firm, and we expect to do even better in the coming season.

Thanking you for care taken in despatch of orders.

W. J. MAYRON.

**PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.**



## STOCK—Continued.

### EARLY LARGE-FLOWERING OF NICE STOCKS.

This class is highly recommended. The plants throw up a gigantic main flower stem about a foot in length, around which appear a number of side shoots loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers of nearly two inches in diameter. One of its most striking features is the rapidity with which the plants come into bloom, so that they may just as readily be employed as a Ten-week Stock.

- 619 Almond Blossom — Large white flowers, shaded carmine, 2ft. 6d. pkt.
- 620 Beauty of Nice—A delicate shade of fleshy pink, 2ft. 6d. per packet.
- 621 Crimson King—A brilliant crimson colour, 2ft. 6d. per packet.
- 622 Dark Violet—A very popular shade, 2ft. 6d. per packet.
- 623 Light Violet—A beautiful light clear violet; a very pleasing and useful shade. 6d. per packet.
- 624 Monte Carlo—A fine addition to this class, the colour being a delicate canary-yellow. 9d. per packet.
- 625 Queen Alexandra — Delicate, rosy lilac, 2ft. 6d. per packet.
- 626 Rose—Carmine rose, 2ft. 6d. per packet.
- 627 White—A useful variety for cutting 2ft. 6d. per packet.
- 628 Early-flowering of Nice, Mixed—2ft. 6d. per packet.
- 629 Collection 9 Varieties Nice Stocks, as above. 3s. 6d.

### INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.

- 630 East Lothian — Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, 1½ft. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.



No. 634—Stokesia Cyanea Alba.

## STOCK—Continued.

- 631 Peach Blossom — A beautiful rich pink colour. 6d. per packet.
- 632 Queen of the Whites—A magnificent variety. The spikes of bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in length. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

### STOKESIA

(Cornflower Aster.)

- 633 Cyanea.—This is one of the most beautiful Hardy Perennials in cultivation. The plants grow about 2ft. high, and produce from 20 to 30 handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like flowers. One of the choicest plants for the border, and indispensable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

- 634 Cyanea Alba—A magnificent white variety of the perennial, large flowering Stokesia Cyanea, which is coming greatly into favour. The flowers are composed of deeply lacinated little tubes, and broad ray-florets, so that they attain a dimension of 4 inches in diameter. 9d. per packet.

S.

### SUTHERLANDIA.

#### FRUTESCENS.

- 635 A very showy Annual, producing scarlet flowers, somewhat resembling Clinanthus Puniceus. When in flower the plants look particularly attractive, the scarlet flowers contrasting admirably with the beautiful light-green foliage. 6d. per packet.

### SUNFLOWER.

(See Helianthus.)

A.S.

### SWEET SULTAN.

- 636 Mixed—Fine, sweet-scented, hardy border Annuals, of easy culture, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.
- 637 Yellow—1½ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

### SWEET WILLIAM.

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

Well-known favourites, effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy Biennials.

- 638 Annual Varieties, Mixed—This new strain grows about 9 inches high. The flowers are of good size and well marked. 6d. per packet.
- 639 Auricula-Eyed—Finest mixed, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.
- 640 — Extra Large-flowered, Mixed—A very fine strain, producing flowers the size of a florin. 6d. per packet.
- 641 Finest Double Mixed—1½ft. 6d. per packet.

“St. Hilliers,” Devenish.

7/10/14.

Some time ago I procured seed from you of Beauty of Nice and Queen Alexandra Stocks, they are most magnificent plants 3ft. high and covered with beautiful bloom; no fewer than 40 spikes were counted on one plant, many of which were 15 inches in length with numerous side shoots; florets on central spike measuring 2½ inches in diameter I consider larger or finer stocks could not be grown.

(Miss) L. BATEY.



No. 639—Sweet William Auricula-Eyed.

A.S.

### TECOMA.

- 642 Smithii—A most beautiful Hardy Perennial shrub, bearing large heads of orange and lemon-coloured flowers. Highly recommended, 12ft. 6d. pkt.

A.S.

### THALICTRUM.

- 643 Adiantifolium—A beautiful Perennial with white flowers, having foliage of a light green, resembling that of Maiden-hair-fern. Height, 2½ft. 6d. per packet.

- 644 Aquilegiifolium — Columbine-leaved Hardy Perennial. Height, 3ft. 6d. per packet.

S.

### TORENIA.

- 645 Nymph—This is a very beautiful variety of compact growth. The main colour of the flower is a light blue, while the lip shows a dark velvety-violet spot. The flowers cover the plant in profusion all through the Summer, 9in. Half-hardy Annual. 9d. per packet.



No. 645—Torenia—Nymph.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.



### THUNBERGIA.

(See Climbers. p. 46.)

### A.S. TULIPA HORTENSIS.

(The Tulip.)

646 Mixed—The well-known old English Tulip. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. VERBENA.

647 Coerulea, Blue Shades—Containing all the blue shades from dark violet to light blue. 6d. per packet.

648 Defiance—A splendid scarlet variety; highly recommended for bedding. 6d. per packet.

649 Mammoth—Mixed. Produces a fair percentage of plants, with very large flowers. 9d. per packet.

650 Pink Shades—Producing flowers of most lovely shades of pink, deliciously scented; fine for bedding. 6d. per packet.

651 Choice Mixed—6d. per packet.

### A.S. VINCA.

(Madagascar Winkle.)

Compact-growing, free-flowering, ever-green shrubs, with beautiful foliage and handsome flowers. Hardy Perennials.

652 Mixed—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. VIOLET.

Great favourites on account of their fragrance and profusion of bloom. Hardy perennials.

653 Admiral Avellan—Dark purplish-crimson; long stems. 9d. per packet.

654 Common Blue—1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

655 Czar—Large, fragrant, purple flowers, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

656 Princess of Wales—One of the largest. The flowers, which are bright blue in colour, are borne on long stems. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

657 White—Flowers pure white, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. VIOLA.

Valuable Perennial bedding plants, profuse bloomers; excellent for bedding purposes; hybrids between a Pansy and a Violet. Height, ½ ft.

658 Admiration—Dark blue; splendid 6d. per packet.

659 G. Wermig—A new variety with abundant fine violet-blue flowers, early. 1s. per packet (CROP FAILED)

660 Lutea Grandiflora—The best yellow variety. 6d. per packet.

661 Mauve Queen—A very fine shade of mauve. 6d. per packet.

662 Papilio—A splendid variety, flowers blue and white. 6d. per packet.

663 White Perfection—6d. per packet.

664 Mixed—A splendid mixture comprising all the above varieties. 6d. per pkt.

### A.S. VIRGINIAN STOCK.

One of the most popular of Hardy Annuals; very floriferous, and excellent for small beds and edgings or borders.

665 Crimson King—Crimson, ½ ft. 3d. pkt.

666 White—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

667 Yellow—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

668 Mixed—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. VISCARIA.

(Rock Lychnis.)

Very ornamental and brilliant flowering Annuals, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

669 Mixed—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

### A.S. WALLFLOWER.

Old-fashioned English favourites; very fragrant and effective for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

### WALLFLOWER—Continued.

#### SINGLE VARIETIES.

670 Blood Red—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

671 Extra Early Parisian—The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers six months after sowing the seed. 3d. per packet.

672 Harbinger—One of the earliest Wallflowers; brown flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

673 Kewensis, Winter-flowering—The flowers are a delicate sulphur shade, passing gradually to orange-yellow or purple-violet. For Winter flowers, it will be found a very desirable plant. 1s. per packet.

674 Tom Thumb, Single Mixed—Range in colour from light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet and dark red, average in height from 6 to 8 inches. 6d. per packet.

675 Vulcan—A beautiful variety, producing rich velvety dark-crimson flowers of large size. 6d. per packet.

676 Finest Mixed—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

677 New Annual Varieties Mixed—A fine strain, flowering about six months after sowing. 6d. per packet.

678 Double Tall Sorts—Choice mixed, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

### A.S. WHITLAVIA.

Good, useful, free-blooming Hardy Annuals with pretty bell-shaped flowers.

679 Mixed—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

### XERANTHEMUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 50.)

### S. ZINNIA. (Old Age.)

One of the most brilliant of Annuals, and a general favourite. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

680 Curled and Crested—Double mixed, charming varieties, unique in appearance, with twisted and curled petals. 2ft. 6d. per packet.

681 Double Mixed—Height, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

682 Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima

### ZINNIA—Continued.



No. 678—Double Wallflower.

(Giant Zinnias)—A very robust-growing strain, producing perfectly-formed double flowers of immense size (often 5 inches across), 2ft. Finest mixed, 6d. per packet.

683 Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima, in 8 separate colours—White, Golden Yellow, Scarlet, Sulphur Yellow, Flesh Colour, Crimson, Violet and Purple. 6d. per packet; or, the set of 8 for 3s. 6d.

684 Keating's Exhibition Strain—A magnificent strain of Zinnias, which produces extra large double flowers, perfect in form, and of the most brilliant colours, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

685 Tom Thumb—Double mixed. Charming little plants. Very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary Double Zinnia, 1ft. 6d. packet.

686 Zebra—Double striped. The seed offered is saved from the most characteristic blooms, which produce about 50 per cent. of very fine striped varieties, 2ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 681—Double Mixed Zinnia.



## THE "VICTORIA" COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS

Easily grown from Seed. For Autumn and Spring Sowing. These Collections contain only seeds of the best quality and of the most popular varieties, and will produce an abundant supply of blooms. Specially recommended for Ladies' and Amateurs' gardens.

Post Free to any part of the States, 2/6 each.

### FOR AUTUMN SOWING

Containing the following:

1 Packet of Each.  
Stock, German, Ten-week.  
Finest Mixed.  
Candytuft, Mixed.  
Dianthus, Mixed.  
Linaria reticulata aurea  
purpurea.  
Mignonette, Mached.  
Pansy, Fine Mixed.  
Carnation, Marguerite,  
Mixed.  
Canterbury Bells, Mixed.  
Foxglove, Finest Mixed.  
Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket,  
Mixed.  
Godetia, Mixed.  
Chrysanthemum Burridgea-  
num.  
Calliopsis Lanceolata.  
Gaillardia, Mixed.  
Sweet Peas, Mixed.

### FOR SPRING SOWING

Containing the following:

1 Packet of Each.  
Aster, Finest Mixed.  
Balsam, Double Finest  
Mixed.  
Zinnia, Double Mixed.  
Phlox Drummondii Grandi-  
flora, Mixed.  
Linum Rubrum.  
Calliopsis, Mixed.  
Brachycome, Mixed.  
Leptosyne Maritima.  
Collinsia, Mixed.  
Virginian Stock, Mixed.  
Marigold, French, Mixed.  
Cosmos, Mixed.  
Salpiglossis, Finest  
Mixed.  
Poppy, Shirley, Mixed.  
Sunflower, Miniature.



Bouquet of Flowers, raised from Brunning's "Victoria" Collection of Flower Seeds.

### Choice Collections of Flower Seeds Post Free

Collection A.—Price, 1s., post free. A choice assortment of twelve popular varieties.

Collection B.—Price, 2s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 12 varieties.

Collection C.—Price, 5s., post free. A choice assortment of 24 varieties.

Collection D.—Price, 7s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 36 varieties, Hardy and Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

Collection E.—Price, 10s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 50 varieties, Hardy and Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

Collection F.—Price, 21s., post free. A choice assortment of 45 varieties. Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Chinese Primrose.

**FERN SEEDS** { GREENHOUSE SPECIES, MIXED—1s. per pkt.  
{ TREE VARIETIES, MIXED—1s. per pkt.

Fern Seed can be raised in an ordinary Greenhouse with a moderate heat. Sow thinly in a seed pan or box on a compost of leaf mould and sand. Do not water overhead, but stand seed pan in water nearly up to the rim, until thoroughly moistened.

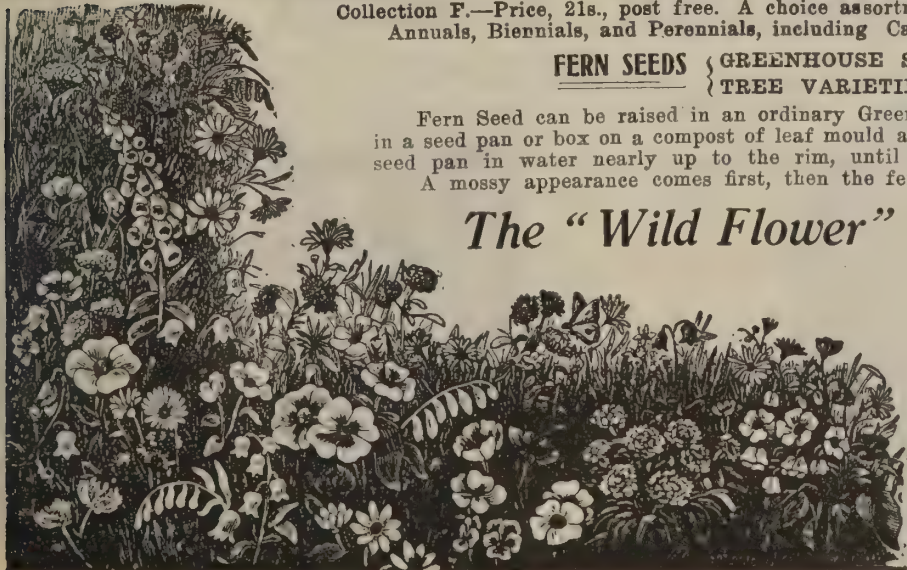
A mossy appearance comes first, then the ferns break out from that.

## The "Wild Flower" and Children's Garden Seed Mixture

Containing a great variety of splendid flowers, which will produce a continuous supply of bloom the whole season. It comprises Mignonette, Poppies, Asters, Foxgloves, Stocks, and very many other garden favourites. This mixture will be found very useful for ornamentation in shrubberies, parks, and churchyards, and for sowing in bare spots so frequently found about nearly every country place and farm-house.

6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz., Post Free.

FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.





# Ornamental Grasses

USEFUL FOR EDGINGS,  
CENTRES OF BEDS,  
RIBBONS, BOUQUETS, &c.

SOW IN THE OPEN BORDER, AND THIN OUT OR  
TRANSPLANT, GIVING EACH PLANT PLENTY OF ROOM



Bouquet of Ornamental Grasses.

- 687 *Agrostis nebulosa*—Very ornamental grass of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 688 — *pulchella*—A splendid variety for bouquets. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 689 *Andropogon argenteus*—Majestic grass, with silvery spikes, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.
- 690 *Avena sterilis* (Animated Oats)—Very curious, 2 to 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 691 *Briza gracilis*—Small quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 692 — *maxima*—Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

- 693 *Coix Lachryma* (Job's Tears)—Curious ornamental grass, with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate colour; valuable for the formation of Winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of beads are made from the seeds, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 694 *Eleusine indica*—A curiously horned grass, very effective in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 695 *Eragrostis elegans* (Love Grass)—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.
- 696 *Erianthus ravenne*—Fine handsome grass, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. pkt.
- 697 *Eulalia japonica*—Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.
- 698 *Gynerium argenteum* (Pampas Grass)—Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy Perennial, 8 to 10 ft. 3d. pkt.
- 699 *Lagurus ovatus* (Hare's Tail Grass)—Indispensable for bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 700 *Panicum plicatum*—Very graceful, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 701 *Pennisetum longistylum* (Villosum)—A lovely grass, excellent for anything. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

- 702 *Pennisetum ruppelianum*—A most beautiful variety; excellent for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 703 *Setaria alopecuroides nigra*—A fine variety, with graceful black spikes. Splendid, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 704 *Stipa pennata* (Feather Grass)—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.
- 705 *Tricholena rosea*—Produces magnificent feathery panicles, 2 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 706 *Uniola latifolia*—Beautiful for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.
- 707 *Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor* (Giant striped Japanese Maize)—Leaves bright green, silver, white, sulphur yellow, and rose striped; most effective. 3d. per packet.
- 708 — *quadricolor perfecta*—Differs from the older varieties by its bushier habit and the more intense colouring of the broad yellow, green, rose, and dark red stripes on its leaves. 6d. per packet.
- 709 Mixture of Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf Annual Varieties—3d. per packet, or 2s. per oz.

Collections of Ornamental Grasses. No. 710—12 Varieties, 2s.; No. 711—6 Varieties, 1s.

Ornamental  
Grasses Post Free.

## Ornamental Gourds

ALL GOURDS  
Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before the end of September. Annuals. 6d. PER PACKET.

**Japanese Climbing**—A very novel variety, producing fruit about the size of a cherry; light green, striped with white.

**Gooseberry**—The smallest variety in cultivation.

**Nest Egg**—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

**Dish Cloth, or Bonnet**—This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only shade your porch with its rapid growing foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you a Natural Dish Cloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent Chemists' shops. Excellent as a substitute for a sponge.

**Sugar Trough, Syphon**—The fruits make very useful household requisites.

**Pear Shaped**—Green, white striped.

Angora. Hercules' Club. Serpent. Double Bottle. Turk's  
Turban. Finest Mixed.



Gourds.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.



## General Collection of Sweet Peas

FOR NOVELTIES AND RECENT INTRODUCTIONS SEE COLOURED PAGES

For cut flowers Sweet Peas cannot be surpassed; besides being beautiful, they are most deliciously scented. As the flowers come into full bloom or fade, they should be cut off; for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming. To have them early the seed should be sown in April or May, in well worked enriched soil. Give the plants occasionally some liquid manure.

For the convenience of our clients we have arranged the colours under their respective headings, which we feel sure will be a great convenience.

All varieties enumerated in this our General Collection are of the "True Spencer Type."

### Picotee Edge.

712 Evelyn Hemus—Flowers cream, edged pink. 3d. per pkt.

### Rose.

713 Rosabelle—A fine large rose self. 6d. per packet.

### Salmon.

714 Barbara—A rich orange salmon colour. Requires to be shaded. 6d. per packet.

### Striped and Flaked.

### Chocolate on Grey Ground.

715 Senator Spencer—Flowers chocolate on a cream ground. 3d. per packet.

### Striped and Flaked.

### Red and Rose.

716 Mrs. W. J. Unwin—Flowers white, flaked with orange scarlet. 6d. per packet.

Lightship—See Novelties.

### Striped and Flaked.

### Purple and Blue.

717 Loyalty—Violet flake on blue ground. 6d. per packet.

Seagull—See Novelties.

### White.

King White—See Novelties.

718 White Spencer—A beautiful white variety. 6d. per packet.

### Bicolor.

719 Mrs. Cuthbertson—Standards rose pink, wings nearly white. 6d. per packet.

### Blue.

Wedgwood—See Novelties.

720 May Farquhar—Rich deep blue Spencer. 6d. per packet.

721 Lord Nelson Spencer—A deep blue Spencer. 9d. per packet.

### Pink (Blush).

722 Lady Evelyn Eyre—Pale pink suffused with salmon. 6d. per packet.

723 Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes—A beautiful blush pink. 3d. per packet.

### Lilac (Blush).

724 Agricola—A beautiful shade of blush rose, suffused pale lilac. 9d. per packet.

### Cream.

725 Dobbie's Cream—Flowers deep cream. Beautiful. 6d. per packet.

726 Clara Curtis—A fine cream colour. 3d. per packet.

### Cream Pink.

727 Duplex Spencer—A rich cream pink Spencer. 6d. per packet.

### Cerise Pale.

728 Edith Taylor—A distinct rosy cerise. 6d. per packet.

### Purple.

Royal Purple—See Novelties.

### Mauve.

729 Bertrand Deal Improved—A grand rosy lilac shade. 6d. per packet.

730 Mrs. J. C. House—A soft rosy mauve. 6d. per packet.

### Lilac.

731 Dorothy—Large rosy lilac self. A distinct colour. 6d. per packet.

### Magenta.

732 Menie Christie—A beautiful magenta colour. 3d. per packet.

### Maroon.

733 Mrs. E. Cowdy—A giant maroon Spencer. 6d. per packet.

734 Nubian—Deep chocolate self. 6d. per packet.

### Orange Scarlet.

735 Thomas Stevenson—A fine orange scarlet shade. 6d. per packet.

Robert Sydenham—See Novelties.

### Crimson.

736 King Edward Spencer—Deep carmine scarlet. 3d. per pkt.

737 Maud Holmes—A fine sunproof crimson. 3d. per packet.

### Scarlet.

738 Scarlet Emperor—A brilliant scarlet. Sun-proof. 6d. per packet.

### Fancy.

739 Prince George—A pastel shade. Flowers rosy lilac. 6d. per packet.

### Lavender.

740 Mrs. W. P. Wright—A light lavender shade. 6d. per packet.

741 Florence Nightingale—Soft lavender. 3d. per packet.

742 Aster Ohn—Lavender suffused with mauve. 3d. per packet.

### Cerise Deep.

Illuminator—See Novelties.

743 Kathleen—A very striking colour. Flowers deep cerise. 6d. per packet.

### Pink Deep.

744 Hercules—A giant pale rosy pink. Very strong grower. 6d. per packet.

745 Margaret Atlee—Pink or cream suffused with salmon. 6d. per packet.

### Pink Pale.

746 Elfreda Pearson—Very large pale pink. 6d. per packet.

### Carmine.

747 John Ingman—Rose Carmine. 3d. per packet.

## Dwarf Cupid Sweet Peas

A splendid race of Sweet Peas, growing only from six to seven inches high, and covering a circumference of about eighteen inches. They throw up innumerable short branches of green foliage, which soon become studded with flowers equal in form and beauty to those of the tall varieties. They are easily cultivated, and for pot culture, edgings, and small beds they are unique and beautiful. No. 748—Mixed Varieties, 3d. per packet.



No. 748—Dwarf Cupid Sweet Peas.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.



## SWEET PEAS—Continued

## New Winter Flowering Varieties

Winter flowering Sweet Peas are a most valuable acquisition, and have proved true to what they promised. They produce freely their large long-stemmed flowers in Winter, when flowers are scarce. They are certainly indispensable to florists as cut flowers for decorative purposes. If the seed is sown in January or February the plants will commence to bloom in the depth of Winter.

749 **Illustris**—A brilliant flower of charming cerise shade, giant blooms, long stems, very showy, and a good doer.

750 **Royal Purple**—A striking and handsome flower, rich glowing purple shade standard with amethyst variations. Wings purplish blue, giving the whole flower a gorgeous colouring.

751 **White Queen**—A pure white flower of great substance, long stems carrying frequently four blooms; equal to the best white Summer Pea. Splendid for cutting.

752 **Scarlet King**—Splendid scarlet flower of wonderful brilliance. Sun-proof, large waved standard; perfect form.

753 **Yarrowa Spencer**—A splendid pink variety. The flowers are borne on strong straight stems. Splendid for cutting.

**EACH 1s. PER PACKET, OR COLLECTION OF 5 VARIETIES AS ABOVE FOR 4/6.**

754 **Mixed Concord Hybrids**—This splendid mixture contains many new varieties, also many seedlings. The flowers borne on long straight stems are beautifully waved, and produce large individual blooms. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

## Collections

*These collections are specially made up by ourselves, and contain exceptionally good value, which we can with confidence recommend to any of our clients.*

### 5/- — 755 Collection — 5/-

All Spencer Type.

Containing 12 Varieties.

Mrs. Cuthbertson  
May Farquhar  
Hercules  
Edith Taylor  
Dobbies Cream.  
Maud Holmes

Florence Nightingale  
Mrs. E. Cowdy  
Thos. Stevenson  
Rosabella  
Loyalty  
White Spencer

### 1/3 — 757 Collection — 1/3

All Spencer Type.

Containing 6 Varieties.

Asta Ohn  
Countess Spencer  
Aurora Spencer

King Edward Spencer  
Othello Spencer  
White Spencer

### 3/6 — 756 Collection — 3/6

All Spencer Type.

Containing 12 Varieties.

Mrs. Harcastle Sykes  
Clara Curtis  
John Ingman  
King Edward Spencer  
Mrs. W. P. Wright  
Menie Christy

Evelyn Hemus  
Mrs. W. J. Unwin  
Senator Spencer  
Elfrida Pearson  
Dorothy  
Nubian

### 2/6 — 758 Collection — 2/6

All Spencer Type.

Containing 12 Varieties.

Asta Ohn  
Countess Spencer  
Frank Dolby  
King Edward Spencer  
Senator Spencer  
Aurora Spencer

Captain of Blues  
Evelyn Hemus  
Helen Lewis  
Othello Spencer  
White Spencer  
Primrose Spencer

## Sweet Pea Mixtures

759 **Waved Standard Varieties Mixed (Spencer Type)**—This mixture contains many Novelties and all the leading colours of the Spencer Type. 1s. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

760 **Waved Standard Varieties—Light shades only**, including pinks, white and cream. Recommended for bouquets and table decorations. 9d. per packet.

761 **Fine Mixed**—3d. per packet; 6d. per oz.

762 **Best Named Varieties Mixed**—A splendid mixture containing over 50 varieties. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

763 **Winter Flowering Sweet Peas (Grandiflora Type Mixed)**—A splendid mixture. The flowers are not so large as the Spencer Type. The seed requires to be sown during the months of January, February or March so as to obtain a succession of bloom during the winter months. 6d. per pkt.

## TESTIMONIALS

Dear Sir,—

I received the seeds; many thanks for same. I have been using your seeds for the past five years, and have found them to be most satisfactory. The Giant Zinnias I received off you last year; they were the best I have ever seen both in size and colour, and they were greatly admired by all who saw them.

I had them up to seven inches across; also I must state that I have taken prizes at the Corowa Shows for the last five years, namely, 180 Prizes, 1 gold medal, 2 silver medals, 3 bronze medals, which speak highly for your seeds.—

Yours truly,

“Como,” Guy Street, Corowa, N.S.W., 21/12/14.

(Signed) GEORGE PARKIN.

The Castle, Boundary Street, Bendigo, 20th February, 1915.

I have a splendid show of your incomparable and Empress Pansies this year; I have seldom seen them so fine before. The blooms are of immense size, and for colouring, are really beautiful.—Yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) H. HORATIO HALL.

**FOR NOVELTIES IN SWEET PEAS, SEE COLOURED PAGES.**



## CHOICE FLOWER SEEDLINGS

These we grow from the choice seeds as catalogued, and can be thoroughly relied upon. Sold in bundles containing about twelve plants. PRICE, 4d. PER BUNDLE, except where otherwise priced.

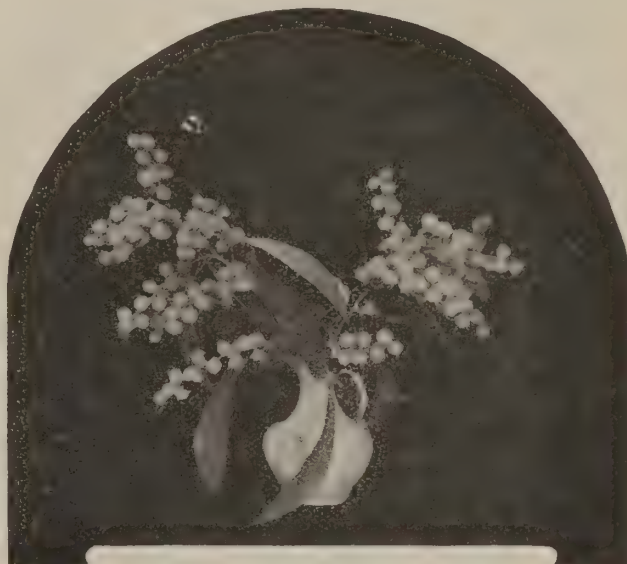
POSTAGE OR CARRIAGE CHARGED EXTRA.

### HARDY VARIETIES

Under favourable conditions, most of these varieties can be planted throughout the season:—

Anemone St. Brigid, 6d.  
Antirrhinum Grand mixed, 6d.  
Aquilegia (Columbine) mixed.  
Aquilegia, Long Spurred, hybrids, 1s.  
Calliopsis mixed.  
Calliopsis Lanceolata, 6d.  
Candytuft, mixed.  
Carnation Marguerite, mixed, 6d.  
Canterbury Bells, mixed, 6d.  
Chrysanthemum Tricolor, mixed.  
Cornflower, Emperor William.  
Daisy (Bellis), mixed.  
Delphinium Chinensis, mixed.  
Delphinium, choice hybrids, mixed, 1s.  
Digitalis (Foxglove), mixed.  
Dianthus, mixed.  
Everlasting Pea, mixed, 6d.  
Eschscholtzia mixed.  
Forget-Me-Not.  
Gaillardia Grandiflora.  
Gypsophylla Elegans.  
Helichrysum, mixed.  
Iberis Gibraltaria, 6d.  
Larkspur, mixed.  
Linaria.  
Lupins, mixed.  
Leptosyne Maritima.  
Nemophila Insignis.

Pansy mixed.  
Pansy, choice mixed, 1s.  
Polyanthus, mixed, 6d.  
Poppy, Shirley.  
Poppy, Oriental Hybrids, mixed, 6d.  
Poppy, Oriental red, 6d.  
Poppy, Iceland mixed, 6d.  
Pentstemon, mixed, 6d.  
Pyrethrum, Golden Gem, 6d.  
Ranunculus, mixed, 6d.  
Rhodanthe, mixed.  
Schizanthus Hybridus Grandiflora.  
Shasta Daisy, 6d.  
Stock, 10-week.  
Stock, Early Flowering, of Nice, Pink, 6d.  
Stock, Early Flowering, white, 6d.  
Stock, Early Flowering, rosy lilac, 6d.  
Stock, Early Flowering, almond blossom, 6d.  
Stock, Early Flowering, mixed, 6d.  
Sweet Peas, mixed.  
Sweet Peas, waved varieties, mixed, 6d.  
Sweet William, mixed.  
Wallflower, single, mixed.



Acacia Pycnantha (Golden Wattle).  
(See page 76 for particulars.)

### HALF-HARDY VARIETIES

(These Varieties do not stand frosts.)

VARIETIES MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK CANNOT BE SUPPLIED BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER.

\*Amaranthus, Tricolor.  
Aster, mixed.  
Aster, best, 6d.  
Balsam, mixed, 6d.  
\*Celosia Thompsoni magnifica 6d.  
\*Celosia Cristata,

Centaurea Imperialis, mixed.  
Cosmos, mixed.  
Dahlia, single mixed, 6d.  
Lobelia Crystal Palace Compacta.  
Marigold, African mixed.

Marigold, French mixed.  
Mimulus Tigrinus Grandiflora, 6d.  
Petunia, mixed, 6d.  
\*Portulaca, mixed.  
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.  
Salpiglossis Grandiflora.

Salpiglossis Emperor, 6d.  
Salvia Bonfire, 2s.  
Sunflower, Miniature.  
Verbena, mixed, 6d.  
Zinnia Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima, 6d.

Obtainable only from October and during the Summer Months.



Watt's Polyanthus Primrose.

### Watt's Giant Polyanthus Primrose

These lovely flowers (so fragrant, so easily grown and coming into bloom at a time when hardy flowers are scarce), should be in every garden. They are invaluable for bedding, for borders and for shrubberies. As a cut flower they are indispensable. This strain is the result of years of careful selection and cross fertilisation. If left undisturbed for two or three years they make a glorious show. They will grow in almost any soil or situation.

Plants obtainable from March till October.

Blue, Purple, Violet, and Lavender Shades, mixed, 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Mixed Varieties—3s. 6d. per dozen.

English Primrose, Yellow—5s. per dozen. Carriage extra.

FOR LATEST NOVELTIES IN SWEET PEAS, ETC., SEE COLOURED PAGES.



# TREE SEEDS.

## CONIFEROUS AND PINE SEEDS *Imported Direct from the Collectors*

As usual, in disposing of this class of seeds, it is with the distinct understanding that we shall not be held responsible for any failures of crops. We take every means to ensure the best quality, but many of the seeds come from distant countries, and trees sometimes fail to mature their seeds, although they may look well enough to the eye. To those unacquainted with the raising of tree seeds, we would recommend the following suggestions:—Sow in September-October, in boxes or pans well drained, and place under the shelter of a fence or arbour protected from the burning sun.

| Per oz.—s. d.                                     | CUPRESSUS—Continued.                                    | Per oz.—s. d.                               | Pinus monticola (Californian Moun-                         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abies amabilis (The Lovely Silver Fir) 4 6        | — Macrocarpa (The Large-fruited Cypress) 1 6            | tain-Top Pine) 6 0                          | — muricata (The Bishop's Pine) 4 0                         |
| — balsamea (Balm of Gilead Fir) 2 0               | — Tournefortia 1 6                                      | — picea 1 0                                 | — pinea (The Stone Pine) 1 0                               |
| — canadensis (Hemlock Spruce) 4 0                 | — Corneyana (Corney's Cypress) 2 6                      | — pinaster (Maritima) 1 0                   | — ponderosa (The Heavy-Wooded Pine) 2 0                    |
| — concolor 4 0                                    | — Sempervirens horizontalis (The Spreading Cypress) 1 6 | — torreyana 4 0                             | — Sabina (Sabine's Pine) 2 0                               |
| — Douglasi (Douglas's Silver Fir) 3 6             | — Torulosa (The Twisted or Bho-tan Cypress) 2 0         | — strobilus (The Weymouth Pine) 1 6         | — sylvestris (Scotch Fir) 1 0                              |
| — grandis (The Great Silver Fir) 3 6              | — Uhdeana (Dr. Uhde's Cypress) 2 0                      | — tuberculata (The Knob-coned Pine) 3 6     | Sequoia sempervirens (Red Wood Tree) 2 0                   |
| — Menziesi (Menzies' Spruce) 3 6                  | Libocedrus decurrens (The Incense Cedar) 3 6            | Thuja gigantea (Gigantic Arbor Vitae) 2 0   | — Aurea (The Golden Arbor Vitae) 2 0                       |
| — Mertensiana (Californian Hemlock Spruce) 7 6    | Pinus Austriaca (Black Austrian Pine) 1 0               | — orientalis (The American Arbor Vitae) 2 0 | Wellingtonia gigantea (The Mammoth Tree of California) 7 6 |
| — nobilis (The Noble Silver Fir) 4 0              | — Canariensis (Canary Island Pine) 2 0                  |                                             |                                                            |
| — Williamsoni 6 0                                 | — contorta (Twisted Pine) 5 6                           |                                             |                                                            |
| Callitris quadrivalvis 4 0                        | — Coulteri (Great Coned Pine) 1 6                       |                                             |                                                            |
| Callitris Robusta 2 6                             | — Fremontiana (Col. Fremont's Nut Pine) 2 0             |                                             |                                                            |
| Cedrus Atlantica (Silver Cedar) 2 0               | — halepensis (Aleppo Pine) 1 0                          |                                             |                                                            |
| — deodara (Indian Cedar) 2 0                      | — insignis (The Remarkable Pine) 1 6                    |                                             |                                                            |
| — Lebani (Cedar of Lebanon) 2 0                   | — Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's Pine) 4 0                         |                                             |                                                            |
| Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar) 1 6            | — Lambertiana (Lambert's Pine) 3 0                      |                                             |                                                            |
| — Lobbi 2 0                                       | — Laricio (Corsican Pine) 1 6                           |                                             |                                                            |
| Cupressus funebris (Chinese Mourning Cypress) 2 0 |                                                         |                                             |                                                            |
| — glauca pendula 2 0                              |                                                         |                                             |                                                            |
| — Goveniana (Gowan's Cypress) 2 0                 |                                                         |                                             |                                                            |
| — Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress) 2 0               |                                                         |                                             |                                                            |

## AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, and TREE SEEDS

It being impossible to give a complete list of all the varieties that we will have in stock, we have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. When required, we can supply upwards of 60 varieties.

6d. PER PACKET, OR 5/- PER DOZEN, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED.

|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Actinotis helianthi (N. S. Wales Flannel Flower)—Very fine.                                                                                              | Doryanthes Palmeri (Queensland Spear Lily)—Produces large spikes of red flowers; spikes often three feet long.                                                                                                                                       | Hardenbergia monophylla (Victorian Lilac or Spurious Sarsaparilla).                                                                    |
| Boronia megastigma (Sweet-scented Boronia)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. (See page 41.) | Elaeocarpus cyaneus (Victorian Olive Tree)—Produces berries of a bright blue colour.                                                                                                                                                                 | — monophylla alba (White-flowered Spurious Sarsaparilla).                                                                              |
| — pinnata—An excellent variety, producing flowers of a bright pink colour, 4 ft. 1s. per packet. (For full description, see page 41.)                    | Eriostemon nerifolium — Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.                                                                                                                                                            | Hymenoporum flavum (Yellow) — Highly perfumed flowers.                                                                                 |
| Brachychiton acerifolium (Flame Tree) — A very ornamental tree.                                                                                          | Eucalyptus calophylla rosea—A beautiful variety; flowers pink. 1s. per packet.                                                                                                                                                                       | Indigofera Australis (Australian Indigo Plant)—Flowers lilac.                                                                          |
| Brahea filamentosa (Cotton Palm)—Easily raised from seed. 6d. per packet.                                                                                | — citriodora (The Lemon-scented Gum) — A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves.                                                                                                                                                            | Kennedya nigricans (The Black Flower) — A very pretty climber.                                                                         |
| Callistemon coccineum (Bottle-Brush)—Flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow.                                                                                | — ficifolia (Crimson-flowered Gum)—A slow-growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery. 1s. per packet. | — rubicunda (Bean Climber) — Handsome creeper.                                                                                         |
| — rigidum (Bottle-Brush) — Scarlet; very handsome shrub.                                                                                                 | — leucoxydon rosea — This very handsome gum grows only about 20 feet and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1s. per pkt.                                                                           | Leschenaultia Biloba (Blue Heath)—3 ft.; W. Australia.                                                                                 |
| Cassia Lævigata — The showy Cassia; very ornamental.                                                                                                     | Ficus Australis (Native Banyan Tree).                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Melaleuca hypericifolia—Very handsome shrub; flowers bright scarlet.                                                                   |
| Casuarina quadrivalvis (She-Oak).                                                                                                                        | — macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig).                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Nuytsia Floribunda (Xmas Tree of West Australia)—A beautiful evergreen tree, growing from 25 to 30 feet, with orange-coloured flowers. |
| — stricta (Straight Oak).                                                                                                                                | Grevillea Hilliana — A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers. 1s. per packet.                                                                                                                                                           | Prostanthera Rotundifolia—A lovely tree, bearing purple flowers in great profusion. Evergreen.                                         |
| — torulosa (Cork Barked).                                                                                                                                | — robusta (Silky Oak)—A lovely tree for parks and avenues.                                                                                                                                                                                           | Stenocarpus Cunninghami—This magnificent shrub bears curious scarlet flowers like a wheel; fine foliage. 1s. per packet.               |
| Chamaelaucium Ciliatum (Geraldton Wax Flower)—2 ft.; W. Australia.                                                                                       | Hakea eucalyptoides (syn. Laurina) — (Cushion Flower).                                                                                                                                                                                               | Sterculia Diversifolia (Bottle Tree)—Butt of tree shaped like a bottle.                                                                |
| Chamerops excelsa—Tall Hemp or Fan Palm, very hardy. 6d. per packet.                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Swainsonia (Darling Pea).                                                                                                              |
| Cilanthus—                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Tecoma Australis (Churchill Island Jasmine or Creeper).                                                                                |
| — Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea)—For description, see page 48.)                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Telopea speciosissima (N.S.W. Waratah).                                                                                                |
| Cordylina—                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                        |
| — nutans — Broad-leaved Cordylina; handsome pot plant.                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                        |

ALL TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS IN PACKETS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



## Australian Eucalypti Seeds—Gums

Price per Pound on Application.

Special Quotations given for Large Quantities.

Any variety not mentioned in this list we will endeavour to supply at the current rate.

THE Gums of Australia are now being largely sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world, not only on account of the extreme value of their wood and for planting in malaria-stricken districts, but for their oil producing qualities. As we execute orders annually for large quantities for America, Africa, and India, we are in a position to supply the principal varieties at a cheap rate. Our supplies are procured from the most experienced collectors only, but we do not hold ourselves liable in any degree should they differ from the names under which they are known in the States.

Postage—1d. oz.; 1/4 lb., 3d.; 1/2 lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra, and 1s. 2d. per lb. Interstate. (For Parcels Post and Railway Rates, see page 3).

**E. alpina** (Alpine Gum)—Hardy evergreen tree; height, 10 to 15ft. 2/6 per oz.

**E. amygdalina** (Peppermint Gum)—The timber is valuable for shingles, palings, etc. 1/6 per oz.

**E. botryoides** (Bastard Mahogany)—This magnificent tree is now being extensively planted. It is far superior to the Sugar Gum, being quicker in growth, and is not affected with insect borer. Squatters of the Western District, who have seen this tree, say that they intend planting it largely as a break-wind and shelter tree. Attains a height of 80ft. 2/6 per oz.

**E. bicolor** (Bastard Box)—The timber is of great strength and durability, and is useful for piles and railway sleepers. 1/6 per oz.

**E. calophylla** (Red Gum of Western Australia)—It is said to be superior to *E. marginata* and *E. cornuta* for rafters, spokes, and fence rails. The flowers are large and white; bees are very fond of them. The seeds are very large. 2/6 per oz.

**E. calophylla rosea**—A beautiful variety; flowers pink. 1/- per packet.

**E. citriodora** (The Lemon-scented Gum)—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves. 1s. per packet; 3/6 per oz.

**E. Coriacea** (White Gum) — Syn, *Pauciflora*.

**E. cornuta** (Yate Tree of S.W. Australia)—A rapid growing tree, attaining 70 to 100ft. in height, stem diameter 2 to 3ft. Timber probably the strongest known, requiring sometimes a breaking load of 17½ tons per square inch. 2/6 per oz.

**E. corymbosa** (Bloodwood)—The wood is easily worked when fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. 2/6 per oz.

**E. corynocalyx** (Sugar Gum)—A very rapid-growing and ornamental variety, with dark green foliage. The wood, which is very durable, is used for railway sleepers, etc. Very valuable indeed as a fodder plant. 2/6 per oz.

**E. crebra** (The Narrow-leaved Ironbark of New South Wales)—The wood is reddish, hard and very durable; useful for piles, fence posts, railway sleepers, etc. 2/6 per oz.

**E. diversicolor** (Karri Gum)—Very hardy, and a comparatively quick grower, attaining a height of from 300 to 400ft. The timber, which is of straight grain and tough, is much used for spokes, ship-building, etc. 2/6 per oz.

**E. ficifolia** (Crimson-flowered Gum)—A slow-growing variety, attaining a

height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. 1/- per packet.

**E. gigantea**, Syn. *E. Regnans*—The timber is useful for rails, shingles, staves, etc., but it is not very strong. 2/- per oz.

**E. globulus** (Tasmanian Blue Gum) — One of the most useful of all Gums, and is a very quick grower. It is now being planted largely in several countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. 1/6 per oz.

**E. gomphocephala** (The Tooart of S.W. Australia)—Its timber is one of the strongest, tough and heavy, and very durable; grain close and twisted. 2/6 per oz.

**E. goniocalyx** (The Victorian Spotted Gum)—The wood, which is very durable, is hard and tough, and is much used by shipbuilders. 1/6 per oz.

**E. Gunnii** (Cider Tree)—A very useful timber variety; attains a great size. 2/- per oz.

**E. hæmastoma** (White Gum of N.S.W. and Qld.)—This variety is said to do well on sandy soils. It attains a considerable size, and furnishes wood for fencing and for rough buildings. 1/6 per oz.

**E. hemiphloia** (Common Box)—The timber is pale, strong and hard. Useful for fuel, fence posts, etc. 1/6 per oz.

**E. Lehmanni** (var. *Cornuta*) — Varies from a tall shrub to a small tree of 25ft., bearing masses of large green or greenish-yellow flowers; S.W. Australia. 2/6 per oz.

**E. Leptophelba**—A native of Queensland. Height rarely over 60 feet. Timber strong, hard and very durable, used extensively for bridge structures, mine props, and fencing posts. 2s. 6d. per oz.

**E. leucoxylon** (Ironbark Gum)—Its timber is noted for its great durability, and is used for underground work, railway sleepers, etc. 2/6 per oz.

**E. leucoxylon rosea**—This very handsome gum grows only about 20 feet and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1/- per packet.

**E. longifolia** (Woolly Butt)—Grows to a great height, and stands well in any situation. There is no tree extant that produces more useful timber. 2/- per oz.

**E. Macrocarpa**—Although not a tree of large dimensions, this splendid species is highly recommended for private gardens for the sake of its lovely large crimson flowers. The colour is some-

**E. MACROCARPA**—Continued.

what darker than *E. ficifolia*, but the individual flower is much larger, about 3 or 4 inches in diameter. The foliage is of peculiar shape, resembling that of *E. Globulus*, and as tough as leather, with a mealy whitish appearance. It attains a height from 10 to 12 feet, and grows very well in poor soil, flowering the third or fourth year from planting. 2s. 6d. per packet.

**E. macrorrhyncha** (Stringybark of Vic.) —The bark is greatly used for roofing huts, and the timber for fence rails, and joists, also extensively used for fuel. 1/6 per oz.

**E. maculata** (Spotted Gum of N.S.W. and Qld.)—This wood is principally employed in ship-building, wheelwrights' and coopers' work. The heart-wood is as strong as that of British Oak. 2/6 per oz.

**E. marginata** (W.A. Jarrah)—The timber, which is easily worked and of great durability, is largely used for piles, railway sleepers, etc. 2/6 oz.

**E. melliodora** (Yellow Box of Vic. and N.S.W.)—The timber is used for telegraph poles, fence posts, rails, etc. 2/- per oz.

**E. Microcorys** (Tallow Wood)—A tall tree, attains a great size, barrel up to 100 feet in length, and 7 feet in diameter. Timber hard and durable, lasts underground. Used for railway sleepers, wheelwrights' work, knees and breast hooks in shipbuilding, flooring boards and house carpentry, and is not a favourite of white ants. 2s. per oz.

**E. Muelleriana** (Yellow Stringybark of Gippsland)—The wood is clear in the grain, very durable, and largely used for splitting and sawing. It is said that fencing posts of this variety have lasted for upwards of 30 years. 2/- per oz.

**E. obliqua** (Stringybark) — A quick grower, and produces the best wood for rafters, flooring boards, etc. 1/6 per oz.

**E. obtusifolia** (Yellow Blackbutt) — A very quick grower, with wood like *E. obliqua*. 2/- per oz.

**E. paniculata** (Red Ironbark of N.S.W.) —This variety furnishes a very durable and lasting wood, excellent for railway sleepers, buildings, and fencing. 2s 6d. per oz.

**E. paucifolia** (The White, Drooping, or Swamp Gumtree of N.S.W., Vic., and Tas.)—A very hardy tree of handsome appearance; attains a considerable size. Cattle and sheep are very fond of the foliage. 2s. per oz.

ALL TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS IN PACKETS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



### EUCALYPTI SEEDS—Continued.

- E. pilularis** (Blackbutt of S. Qld., N.S.W., and Vic.)—One of the best timber-yielding trees, and of rapid growth. The timber is much used for flooring boards, railway sleepers, and telegraph poles. 2/- per oz.
- E. piperita** (White Stringybark of Vic. and N.S.W.)—Grows to a great height; the wood is useful for many purposes. 1/6 per oz.
- E. Platyphylla** (Broad-leaved Popular Gum of Queensland)—One of the best shade trees, leaves sometimes 1 foot long, and 9 inches wide. Grows in low open forests. Timber red, hard, and close grained. 2s. per oz.
- E. polyanthemos** (Australian Beech)—The timber is greatly used for mining purposes, and is very hard and lasting. 2/- per oz.
- E. punctata** (Hickory of N.S.W.)—The wood is of a light brown colour, hard, used for wheelwrights' work, also for shipbuilding. 2/6 per oz.
- E. regnans** (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A variety of *E. amygdalina*. The wood is used for rails, shingles, staves, etc., but is not very strong. 2/- per oz.

- E. resinifera** (Red Gum of N.S.W.)—Very durable, and fine for house work. 2/- per oz.
- E. robusta** (Swamp Mahogany)—This Gum succeeds well in low swampy ground; the wood is very durable, and is used for joists, ship-building, etc. 2/- per oz.
- E. rostrata** (Red Gum of Vic.)—The timber is unsurpassed for its durability, and is largely used for railway sleepers, posts, ship-building, etc. 1/6 per oz.
- E. Rudis** (West Australian Canoe Bark Tree)—Not a very tall growing tree, usually attaining a height of 80 feet. It succeeds well in low swampy ground. This variety is recognised as one of the species rich in volatile oil of its foliage. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. Saligna**—The wood, employed for rails, will last a lifetime, and largely used for building purposes. 2/- per oz.
- E. Salmonophloia** (The Salmon-barked Gum Tree of Western Australia).—It attains a height of over 100 feet and diameter of 5 feet. The timber is used for fencing and building purposes. The leaves produce a valuable oil. 2s. 6d. per oz.

- E. siderophloia** (Red Ironbark)—The wood is very hard, light-coloured, heavy, and of great strength and durability, and is used for railway sleepers, spokes, etc. 2/- per oz.
- E. sieberiana** (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A very quick-growing, straight-stemmed tree. Its wood, which is of excellent quality, splits freely, and is easy to work. Useful for fencing and general building purposes. 2/- per oz.
- E. sideroxylon** (Black Ironbark)—Noted for its great durability for underground work and railway sleepers. 2/- per oz.
- E. Stuartiana** (Apple-scented Gum)—A medium-sized tree, with drooping foliage. Useful for fuel and fencing posts. 1/6 per oz.
- E. tereticornis**—Closely allied to *E. Rostrata*. The timber is esteemed for the naves and felloes of wheels. 2/6 per oz.
- E. Urnigera** (Urn Fruited Gum)—An Alpine variety, growing 25 to 50 feet high. Flowers white; very hardy. 1s. per packet.
- E. viminalis** (Manna Gum)—The timber is light-coloured and clear, but it is not so strong as many other varieties, and is used for fence rails and ordinary building purposes. 1/6 per oz.

## ACACIA SEEDS (Wattles)

6d. per packet

The Wattle being the national floral emblem of Australia, should be planted by everyone interested in Horticulture. In sowing Acacia Seeds, they should have boiling water poured over them, and be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours before sowing. The seed should be sown in early Autumn, or in early Spring if desired. Acacias may be pruned without fear of damage, provided they are pruned at or immediately after flowering time.

It is not advisable to place manure, either artificial or animal, near young wattle trees when planting out; neither do they require manure at any time. They will grow practically in any soil, even the poorest, if well drained.

**NOTE.**—For the convenience of our clients, we have, where possible, included approximately the months the various varieties are in bloom in Victoria.

- Acacia Baileyana** (Cootamundra Wattle)—8 to 12 feet. N.S.W. (July to August.) 1s. 6d. per oz.
- **Aduca**, var. **Acicola**—A new variety, 8 to 20 ft. N.S.W.
- **cardiophylla** (Wyalong Wattle)—15 to 20 ft. N.S.W.
- **cyclops** (Round-Seeded Acacia)—12 to 20 feet. S. and W. Aust.
- **cultriformis** (Knife-leaved Acacia)—8 to 15 ft. N.S.W. and Q'land.
- **dealbata** (Silver Wattle)—30 to 100 feet. (August and September.) Vic., N.S.W., Q'land., S. Aust. 6d. per oz.; 4s. per lb.
- **decurrens** (Black Wattle)—30 to 100 feet. (August and September.) Vic., N.S.W., Q'land.
- **diffusa** (Spreading Acacia)—3 to 5 ft. Vic., N.S.W., and Tas.
- **discolor** (Sunshine Wattle)—10 to 20 feet. (April to June.) Vic., N.S.W.
- **elata** (Tall Acacia, or Cedar Wattle)—60 to 80 feet. (December to February.) N.S.W.
- **falcata** (Bastard Myall or Burra)—20 to 30 feet. N.S.W. and Q'land.
- **Farnesiana** (Sponge Tree, West Indian Blackthorn, or Cassie Oil Plant)—10 to 20 feet. Asia, Europe, Africa, America, and Australia.
- **floribunda** (Many-Flowered Acacia)—8 to 12 feet. (August to October.) Vic. and N.S.W.
- **glaucescens** (Mountain Brigalow, or Coast Myall)—30 to 45 feet. Vic., N.S.W., and Q'land.

- **implexa** (Twisted Acacia, or Lightwood Tree)—30 feet. (February.) Vic., N.S.W., and Q'land.
- **Jonesii** (Jones' Wattle)—5 ft. N.S.W.
- **juniperina** (Prickly Wattle)—8 to 10 ft. Vic., N.S.W., Q'land, and Tas.
- **leprosa**—(Slender-leaved Hickory Wattle)—15 to 30 ft. (September to October.) Vic.
- **linearis** (Narrow-Leaved Acacia)—5 to 8 feet. N.S.W., Vic., Tas.
- **linifolia** (Flax-Leaved Acacia)—8 to 12 feet. (March to September.) Vic., N.S.W., Q'land.
- **lophanta** (Cape or Crested Wattle)—8 to 12 feet. Africa and Australia.
- **longifolia** (Long-Leaved Golden Wattle)—15 to 30 feet. (August to September.) Vic., N.S.W., S. Aust.
- **lunata** (Crescent-leaved Acacia)—3 to 5 ft. N.S.W. and Q'land.
- **Maidenii** (Maiden Wattle)—50 ft. (March to May.) N.S.W.
- **melanoxydon** (Blackwood Tree)—40 to 100 feet. (August to September.) Vic., N.S.W., S. Aust., and Tas.
- **mollissima** (Soft Black Wattle, or Gum Wattle Tree)—30 to 100 feet. Vic., N.S.W., S. Aust., Tas.
- **myrtifolia** (Myrtle-Leaved Acacia)—5 to 8 ft. (July to October.) Vic., S. Aust., and W. Aust.
- **normalis** (Queen Wattle of N.S.W.)
- **obtusata** (Blunt-Leaved Acacia)—Vic. and N.S.W.
- **ornithophora** (Kangaroo Acacia).

- **oxycedrus** (Juniper Wattle)—3 to 10 ft. Vic., N.S.W., S. Aust., and Tas.
- **parvissima** (Alpine Wattle)—Evergreen, 8 to 8 feet. N.S.W. and Vic.
- **penninervis** (Feather-nerve-Leaved Acacia)—30 to 40 feet. Vic.
- **podalyrifolia** (Mt. Morgan Acacia)—10 to 15 feet. (May to July.) N.S.W. and Q'land.
- **prominens** (Golden-rain Wattle)—(August to September.) 10 to 15 ft. N.S.W. and Q'land.
- **pruinosa** (Frosty Acacia, or Mealy-stemmed Wattle)—(September to October.) N.S.W.
- **pycnantha** (Golden Wattle, or Tanagers' Wattle)—20 to 40 ft. (August to October.) Vic., N.S.W., and S. Aust. 6d. per oz.
- **retinodes** (Bald Acacia)—12 to 20 ft. (Nearly the whole year.) Vic. and S. Aust.
- **rubida** (Red-stemmed Acacia)—8 to 10 feet. N.S.W.
- **saligna** (The Willow or Weeping Wattle)—(September to October.) W. Aust. 12 to 15 ft.
- **spectabilis** (Mudgee Wattle)—8 to 12 ft. (August to September.) N.S.W. and Q'land.
- **suaveolens** (Sweet-scented Acacia)—6 ft. (All Winter months.) Vic., N.S.W., Q'land, S. Aust., and Tas.
- **stricta** (Upright Acacia)—2 to 10 ft. Vic., N.S.W., and Tas.
- **verticillata** (Whorl-leaved Acacia)—8 to 15 ft. Vic., N.S.W., and S. Aust.

ALL TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS IN PACKETS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



## TREE & SHRUB TREES 6d. per packet.

Sow in September  
and October in boxes  
or seed pans.

**Allanhus glandulosa** (Tree of Heaven)—Ornamental tree of rapid growth, 20ft. 1/- per oz.

**Arbutus unedo** (Irish Strawberry Tree)—A lovely shrub, producing bunches of waxy-white flowers and scarlet berries resembling strawberries, which are edible, 15ft. 1/6 per oz.

**Calycanthus floridus** (Allspice Tree)—A Spring flowering shrub, highly scented; flowers brown, 4ft. 1/6 per oz.

**Ceratonia siliqua** (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree of Scripture)—Excellent tree for warm climates, 15ft. 6d. per oz.

**Cercis siliquastrum** (Judas Tree)—Handsome flowering tree with red flowers, 12ft. 9d. per oz.

**Clethra arborea** (Lily of the Valley Tree)—Very pretty, with bunches of white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley, 9ft. 3/- per oz.

**Daphne mezereum**—The seeds of this variety are used for medicinal purposes, 4ft. 2/- per oz.

**Genista Andreana**—A most lovely variety of the common Broom, with the upper petals golden-yellow and the lateral ones rich wallflower-crimson. 3/- per oz.

— **Florida** — A very free-flowering broom, with bright yellow flowers; evergreen; 4ft. 6d. per packet.

— **Monosperma** — A beautiful white flowering shrub, growing to a height of about 10ft.

**Jacaranda — Mimosaefolia**—A handsome shrub or small tree, with Mimosa-like foliage and magnificent purple flowers, plant in a sheltered situation, 10ft.

**Kalmia latifolia** (Mountain Laurel)—A beautiful Spring flowering shrub; flowers white, spotted pink; excellent for florists. 2/6 per oz.

**Lagunaria Pattersoni** (Fugosia)—A very handsome flowering shrub, of fine pyramidal habit, very hardy. 4/- per oz.

**Larix Europaea** (The Larch)—Succeeds well in the cool districts. 9d. per oz.

**Laurus camphora** (Camphor Tree)—A fine ornamental tree, 20ft. 1/6 per oz.

— **nobilis** (Sweet Bay) — A hardy evergreen shrub; the leaves are used for flavouring custards, etc.; 12ft. 9d. per oz.

**Liquidamber styraciflua**—A magnificent deciduous tree; the leaves turn crimson in the Autumn, 20ft. 2/6 oz.

**Liriodendron tulipifera** (Tulip Tree)—A lovely ornamental tree, with yellowish-red flowers which are shaped like a Tulip. 1/- per oz.

**Melia Azedarach** (White Cedar)—A quick growing tree, excellent for dry districts. Largely grown in California, 35ft. 1/- per oz.

**Paulownia imperialis**—A splendid rapid growing tree, with large leaves and bearing great spikes of lilac-coloured flowers. 30 ft. 1/- per oz.

**Photinia serrulata**—A hardy evergreen shrub; flowers white, 10ft. 1/6 per oz.

**Protea mellifera** (Cape Honeysuckle)—A handsome flowering shrub, flowers pink and white, 6ft. 2/6 per oz.

**Prunus spinosa** (Irish Black Thorn)—6d. per oz.

**Rhus succedanea** (Sumach)—A deciduous shrub, with bright crimson flowers, 10ft. 1/6 per oz.

**Sambucus nigra** (Elderberry Tree)—This tree produces the berries which are used for making Elderberry wine, 15ft. 9d. per oz.

**Schinus molle** (Pepper Tree)—A beautiful, hardy ornamental evergreen tree, excellent for dry districts, 15ft. 1/- per oz.

**Sophora Japonica**—A deciduous shrub, with white flowers. 1/6 per oz.

**Spartium junceum** (Yellow Spanish Broom)—A very pretty shrub, with bright yellow flowers, 7ft. 6d. per pkt.

**Tilia Europaea grandiflora** (Large-leaved Lime, or Linden Tree)—A fine ornamental shade tree, 30ft. to 40ft. 1/- per oz.

**Tamarix gallica** (Flowering Cypress)—A hardy, graceful shrub, with pink flowers, 12ft. 2/- per oz.

**Viburnum opulus** (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree)—A pretty flowering shrub, covered in the early Spring with large heads of snow-white flowers, 10ft. 1/- per oz.

**Yucca filamentosa** (Adam's Needle)—Pretty, palm-like plant, excellent as single specimens for lawns, flowers white, 3ft. 4/- per oz.

— **aloefolia variegata**—A very pretty variegated variety, 4ft. 2/- per oz.

## NEW ZEALAND NATIVE SEEDS

Of late years we have received numerous enquiries for seeds of New Zealand Trees and Shrubs, and to meet the increasing demand, we have made arrangements with a collector of these seeds to supply us with the varieties we consider are well worth growing.

**Areca Sapida** (Nikau Palm)—Hardy Palm, will do best in shade. 6d. per packet.

**Alectryon Excelsum** (Titoki or N.Z. Oak)—A handsome evergreen, 40 to 60 ft. 6d. per packet.

**Clanthus Purpureus** (Glory Pea of N.Z.)—A hardy shrub, with very showy scarlet flowers. 5ft. 6d. per packet.

— **Puniceus Albus**—A white variety of above. 6d. per packet.

**Coprosma Baueriana**—This shrub makes a splendid hedge, having beautiful bright green shining leaves; it is very hardy, and does well near the sea coast where other plants will not stand the sea breeze. 6d. per packet.

**Corynocarpus Laevigatus** (Karakā or N.Z. Laurel)—Large, bright, glossy green leaves. 6d. per packet.

**Cordylina Australis** (N.Z. Cabbage Tree)—A very beautiful and hardy Palm. 6d. per packet.

**Entelea Arborescens** (Whau, Native Cork Bark)—Large light green leaves, and spikes of white flowers. 6d. per pkt.

**Hoheria Populnea** (Ribbon Wood or Lace Bark Tree)—Handsome foliage, and lovely white flowers. 6d. per packet.

**Passiflora Tetrandra** (Passion Flower)—E. Climber, large leaves, and small green flowers, fruit pea-shaped, bright orange, which hangs in wreaths in Autumn and Winter. 6d. per pkt.

**Phormium Tenax** (N.Z. Flax)—Hardy perennial, grows well in moist or damp situations. 6d. per packet.

**Pittosporum eugenioides**—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.

— **nigrescens**—1s. per oz.

— **undulatum**—A much stronger-growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.

**Metrosideros Tomentosa** (Pohutukawa)—Perhaps the most beautiful plant in the New Zealand flora, its blood-red flowers are produced from December to middle of January. 6d. per pkt.

**Myoporum Lacteum** (Ngaio)—Useful for planting near sea coast; makes grand breakwind. 6d. per packet.

**Myrtus Bullata** (The Ramarama)—White-flowered with reddish-brown leaves. 6d. per packet.

**Senecio Rotundifolia** (Leather Leaf)—Most striking leaves 6 to 8 inches in diameter, dark green above and grey underneath, suitable for exposed positions. 6d. per packet.

**Sophora Tetraptera** (The Kowhai)—A hardy shrub, producing lovely bright yellow flowers, with beautiful light foliage. 6d. per packet.

**Vitex Littoralis** (The Puriri)—One of the handsomest trees in cultivation. 6d. per packet.

## HEDGE SEEDS

TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED DESCRIPTION

**Acacia Ornithophora** (Kangaroo Acacia)—6d. per oz., or 6s. per lb.  
**Cape Broom**—6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.

**African Box Thorn**—9d. per oz., or 8s. per lb.

**Coprosma**—See N.Z. Seeds.  
**Pittosporum Varieties**—See N.Z. Seeds.

ALL TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS IN PACKETS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



# FARM SEED DEPARTMENT

## FORAGE CROPS

A LEADING SPECIALTY OF OURS

*When enquiring for Samples and Prices kindly state approximately quantities required.*

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—As we deal very largely in Agricultural Seeds of All Descriptions, and make them one of our specialties, we are enabled to supply large purchasers on unusually favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing etc.

**NOTE.**—A Special Price List of Agricultural Seeds, published in September, Post Free on Application.

### AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.—*Atriplex*.

**CULTIVATION.**—As the seeds of all varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore, the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about a half inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised.

It is particularly adapted for a dry hot climate like ours. The plants grow from two to five feet high, are of a salty flavour, and very succulent.



These most valuable Native Fodder plants are becoming more scarce on the inland plains of this continent, from year to year. Being so closely fed down, they get little chance to mature seed, which is their only natural means of reproduction. When left unmolested for a time, however, they quickly recover, and after a time produce seed in abundance, which germinates readily under ordinary conditions. Many of them are also readily increased by cuttings, so that it would require no great outlay to enter upon a proper system of conservation, or even cultivation of these most useful plants. Moreover, once the plants are well established, they will continue to grow under the most adverse circumstances of drought and heat. In fact, very few kinds of plants so useful for forage purposes could exist under such adverse circumstances as do most kinds of the Salt Bush family.

**Angulata** (Angular-fruited Salt Bush)—A dwarf shrubby plant, with spreading branches of about 2 feet, and more or less covered with a mealy whiteness. The leaves are arranged on long stalks, and are somewhat variable in shape, and also in size. The seed of this variety should be sown early in Autumn, after rain if possible, or, failing this, defer sowing until September or October. All stock eat it readily. 4s. per lb.

**Campanulata**—A soft wooded variety, of a creeping habit. It does not seem to thrive well off the sand hills or loamy ridges. It is splendid feed, horses being particularly fond of it. 5s. per lb.

**Halimoides** (Halimus-like Salt Bush)—A procumbent or diffuse under Shrub, often attaining a height of 1 foot or more. The leaves are variable in form, and are from 1 inch to 2 inches in length. It is excellent forage for both sheep and cattle, and they eat it with great avidity, often cropping it close to the ground. It also has the reputation of preventing fluke in sheep. The seed should be sown in the early Spring months, after rain, if possible. Stands the greatest extremes of drought. 4s. per lb.

**Holocarpa** (All-fruited Salt Bush)—A perennial plant, having an almost woody base, growing from 1 foot to 15 inches high, with leaves on rather long stalks, somewhat variable. Being an exceptionally free seeding variety, it is somewhat proof against extermination. The seed of this variety should, if possible, be sown after rain in the early months of Autumn, or failing this in September or October. 5s. per lb.

**Leptocarpa** (Slender-fruited Salt Bush)—A perennial plant, with herbaceous stems extending from 1½ to 2 feet, and covered with a hoary scaly tomentum. The leaves are very variable, but mostly oblong and angular toothed. Its drought enduring qualities are remarkable. Sheep, in particular, eat it very readily. Seed should be sown in February or March, after rain, if possible. 4s. per lb.

**Nummularia** (Round-leaved Salt Bush)—A shrub which attains a height of from 6 to 10 feet, and is covered all over with a scaly tomentum. Its leaves are variable, rather thick, and slightly sinuate toothed. Cattle, sheep, and horses are extremely fond of this plant, and often crop it so closely down that it has little chance to recuperate. The seed is best sown during Autumn, after rain. 4s. per lb.

**Rhagodia Hastata** (Halbert-leaved Salt Bush)—This variety when cultivated grows to a height of from 5 to 7 feet and 7 feet through, and in New South Wales it has been successfully grown as a hedge. In its native state it is a divaricately branched undershrub, spreading 2 to 3 feet, and is covered with a slightly mealy whiteness, which increases with the dryness of the weather. It is valuable food for horses, cattle, and sheep. 7s. 6d. per lb.

**Semibaccata** (Half-berried Salt Bush)—A prostrate much branched, slender perennial plant, with herbaceous stems spreading from 1 foot to 2 or more feet. The whole plant is pale green, though sometimes it is mealy white. A most valuable herb for sheep, which eat it down with avidity. Sow the seed after rain in the Autumn, or, failing this, in September or October, while the ground is moist. 4s. per lb.

**Vesicaria** (Bladder Salt Bush)—An erect, bushy shrub, growing about 18 inches or 2 feet high, and covered with a scaly tomentum. The leaves are variable, but mostly oblong, and about ¾ of an inch long. An excellent forage for both sheep and cattle only. Sow the seed in the Autumn. 5s. per lb.

OUR FARM SEEDS ARE MOST RELIABLE. SAMPLE AND PRICES POST FREE.



FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

## PURE BRED SEED MAIZE

Sow Maize in rows 3 feet apart. Maize cannot be successfully grown for either fodder or grain unless sufficient room is allowed for cultivation between the rows.

NOTE.—A Special Maize Manual, containing a complete list and full descriptions of all the latest and best varieties, also full Directions for Sowing, Harvesting, Growing for Grain and Forage, Cultivation, etc. Post free on application.

When sending for Samples, please state whether varieties for Grain or Forage are required.

To enable everyone to experiment with these new and prolific varieties, with regard to their respective adaptabilities to different climates, soils, districts, etc., single pound lots are obtainable at 3d. per lb. Postage extra.

*All Our Seed Maize Grown to Contract under Personal Supervision*

Dear Sirs,—

Kinarut Estate, B. N. Borneo,

20th November, 1914.

The shipment of 7 sacks Maize was delayed in Batavia, and it only reached me 4 days ago.

I was afraid that this delay on the journey would completely spoil the maize. However, the 7 bags arrived in perfect condition, and looks splendid stuff, and ought to do well.

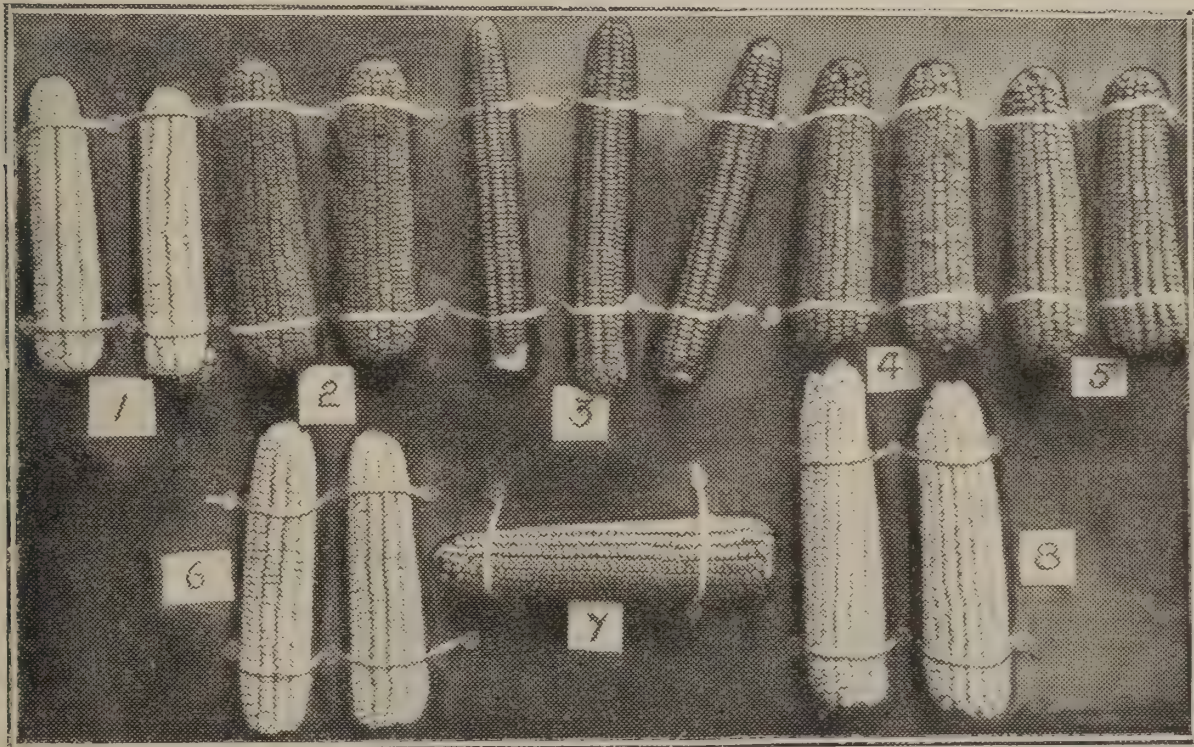
I am very grateful to you for having taken such trouble with this trial shipment.

It is a pity that the seed arrives just at the commencement of our dry season.

Our wet season starts in April and lasts till November, and we have just missed the wet season.

Anyhow we have to plant the Maize at once as it will not keep four months in this climate, and I am doubtful of the result.

(Signed) W. F. C. ASIMONT.



1. HICKORY KING. 2. ECLIPSE. 3. LONGFELLOW. 4. EARLY YELLOW DENT. 5. SIBLEY. 6. EUREKA.  
7. JAMES' YELLOW DENT. 8. CORNPLANTER.

*We are indebted to the proprietors of the "Australasian" for the use of this Block*

For list of Varieties stocked by  
us refer to our Maize Manual  
which will be sent Post Free on  
Application

Millgrove,

April 20th, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—

About the Maize Planter. I am glad to tell you that I have the finest crop of Maize anywhere in this district, and many others, so I am told by Massey-Harris' traveller and others who see my crop. It is the admiration of everyone.—

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDITH TEHAN.

**SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**



# LUCERNE

*The King of the Fodder Plants.*

*Excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c.  
Should be grown by every Farmer*

## NON-WARRANTY

We take the utmost care to supply Seed true to name and character, of good germinating strength, and genuine in every way, but owing to changeable climatic influences, different modes of cultivation and various causes over which we have no control, **WE GIVE NO WARRANTY**, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any of the Seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for crop. **ALL OUR SEEDS ARE SOLD SUBJECT TO THE FULL ACCEPTANCE BY OUR CUSTOMERS OF THIS NON-WARRANTY** on our part, and if Seeds are not accepted upon these terms, they must be promptly returned to us unopened.

The droughts which have been experienced in many parts of Australia during past seasons should awaken those who have not already prepared for such emergencies by taking time by the forelock, and laying down a certain portion of land in Lucerne, as, owing to its deep-rooting qualities it withstands drought excellently, and with only a shower or two of rain produces an abundance of fodder, which is eaten by horses, cattle, and sheep with great relish. It can be depastured on during the Winter months if cut during the Summer, without destroying its permanence. It excels all other fodder plants for the purpose of hay, our climate and rich deep soil being especially adapted to its growth. In a very favourable season it will produce six to eight cuttings from the beginning of August to the latter end of March, each cutting producing from one to two tons per acre, according to the character of the soil. This seed should be sown in good, deep, rich land, as the roots penetrate to a great depth. The more the land is worked the better chance there will be of producing a crop. It should be subsoiled during the Summer to as

great a depth as possible. After this, cross plough, harrow, and roll, until staple is as well pulverised and the surface as smooth as it is possible to get it. Care should be taken to eradicate all couch grass from the land before the seed is sown, as it is very injurious to a Lucerne crop. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of the hay. The seed should be sown in Autumn or Spring. 8 lbs. in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast, required to sow an acre.

Prices of Hunter River and Imported Varieties on Application.

## TESTIMONIALS

"Moonlyong," Cohuna,  
23rd April, 1914.

We may say that the Hunter River Lucerne Seed we got from you last year was the best lot of seed we ever handled, and it turned out just as good as it looked; has done remarkably well.

TURNOUR BROS.

"Bona Vista," Nilma,  
3rd Sept., 1914.

The Hunter River Lucerne Seed I got from you last year has made a very good stand.

T. D. DARRAGH.

Lindenow,  
28/8/14.

"The French Lucerne Seed I procured from you twice before in the past cannot be found fault with, but they all say in this district that there is nothing like the Hunter River, so will ask you to send me along 1 cwt. that I can try it against the French seed."

J. B. WHITBOURNE.

Rathfarnham, Hillside,  
20th July, 1914.

Messrs. F. H. Brunning Ltd.  
Gentlemen,—  
Some years ago I planted 80 acres of Lucerne at Lindenow with Hunter River and Hungarian seed, and after a few years the plants were destroyed by dodder. I then secured 50 lbs. of French seed from you, and had 3 acres sown here, that was 7 years ago. The second year had six cuttings, and ever since have had from 6 to 7 crops of hay each season, and this year from one cutting from the 3-acre had 11 waggon loads of hay which gave 250 bags of chaff.

In its third year, "E.N.R., of the "Australasian," saw the crop prior to its being cut, and pronounced it to be the best crop he had ever seen.

This Lucerne never had a sign of dodder or any foreign weed, and now is as vigorous as ever.

I intend sowing a large area next season, and must have French seed.

This seed gives a heavier crop, the leaf is very large, and free from dodder, three essentials in growing Lucerne.

The small area grown has never been grazed on, the crop is cut for my stud shorthorns, fed as hay or made into chaff.

Please quote me for 500 lbs. for March sowing.—Yours, etc.,

(Signed) A. J. WEBB.

21st December, 1914.

The following extract from J. B. Fitzgerald & Co., Mullagh, Harrow:—

"The Lucerne Seed and Dwarf Essex Rape we got from you some time ago were a great success."

Lucerne Crop at Nanneella, Rochester District.

**SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**





LUCERNE—Continued.

## TESTIMONIALS

Birregurra, 30/12/14.

"It is a wonder the Hunter River Lucerne procured from you grew at all as the ground was so very dry. I am well satisfied with all seeds I get from you."

H. DORMAN.

Rupertsdale, Benalla,  
May 18th, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—

You will be pleased to hear that I gained first prize for best crop of Lucerne within a 30-mile radius of Wangaratta last season with the seed I procured from you, the judge remarking it was the cleanliness of the crop that secured the prize. If this is of any advantage to you, I would be pleased to hear of it.—Faithfully yours,

(Signed) DICKSON W. HEANEY.

"Koorawatha," Narracan,  
16th January, 1915.

"Four months ago I put in two acres of Lucerne, half Hunter River and half French Provence. Two years previously I had tried this plant to grow, but without success. This time I put in your seed and had great success. One month ago I ran the mower over it when about 9 inches high, cutting it about 4 inches from the ground, and now I am going to cut it again in a couple of days."

CULLIS HILL.

We have just published a neat little book on "Lucerne and Its Cultivation," which we feel sure will be found most useful to all those interested in Lucerne as a Fodder Crop. Price 1/1, post free.

Kindly read this carefully—

## 1,000 Sheep

maintained for 11 weeks on the produce of seed supplied by us

A very interesting letter from "Old Morago," Deniliquin, N.S.W., has reached us, through the courtesy of Dalgety and Co. Pty. Ltd., which shows the results of some very practical experiments in sheep-fattening on Lucerne carried out by Mr. H. M. Eastmen. On this property 30 acres of Lucerne, now in its third year, sown in the month of July, at the rate of 8lb. per acre, have been subdivided into six 5-acre paddocks, on which were maintained 1,000 sheep for eleven weeks. In the "Yeoman" illustrations will be found a picture of one of these plots which had had six weeks' spell.

This particular plot cut an average of two tons to the acre of dried hay. Some particulars were given in our issue of January 31, which will be briefly recapitulated so that the present information may be understood. One thousand store merino wethers were put on the first 5-acre paddock, which carried them for four days. Then they were removed to another paddock, and so on in rotation, until all were eaten off, which occupied 28 days. A second rotation then commenced, the Lucerne in the first paddock standing by that time over 3 feet high, and being as good as at the beginning. After six weeks from the beginning 464 fats were marketed. From this stage the present information continues. Within eight weeks 1,242 wethers were sold out of a total of 1,454 put on the 30 acres, two died during the time, the balance were turned out; and breeding ewes put on at the same rate for another three weeks. At the end of this time, which was eleven weeks from the beginning, the Edwards River, an anabranch from the Murray, stopped running, the last of the water being utilised to grow a crop of hay and freshen up the ostrich paddocks. The average carrying capacity of the Lucerne is thus about 40 sheep per acre for the eight weeks.

## TESTIMONIALS

Myall Park, Mead P.O., via Macorna,  
23/7/14.

Dear Sir,—

Your letter of the 17th to hand. Yes. I won the Water Commission prize for the greatest quantity of hay made from Lucerne seeded not earlier than May; that is from May to May, ending May the 1st, 1909. It was from seed obtained from your firm. It was called M. and F. French Provence. I think every seed grew. It made beautiful hay. I got 6½ tons to the acre, and some of the seed was sown as late as September, on account of the caterpillars eating the first crop.—Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN McDONALD.

## Lucerne Maxims

Lucerne cannot stand wet feet.

Lucerne needs a well drained soil.

Lucerne is a poor weed fighter the first season.

Lucerne does not thrive when not cut.

Lucerne should be cut when one-tenth in bloom.

Lucerne should not be cut too late in the season.

Lucerne roots go deep.

Lucerne is the prince of drought resisters.

Lucerne needs a deep, well packed seed bed.

Lucerne does best on manured soil.

Lucerne is best seeded without a nurse crop.

Lucerne should be seeded with a drill.

Lucerne should not be pastured until well established.

Lucerne should not be pastured in the spring, when starting growth.

Lucerne boards itself and pays for the privilege.

Lucerne adds humus to the soil.

Lucerne sod ploughs hard.

Lucerne sod produces good crops.

Lucerne yields are large.

Lucerne hay represents quality.

Prices  
of  
Hunter River  
and  
Imported  
Varieties  
on  
Application



Crop of Hunter River Lucerne at Bacchus Marsh.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



## FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

EVERY SHEEP  
FARMER SHOULD  
TRY IT.

# RAPE

(DWARF ESSEX)

## The Great Feed for Sheep

We only stock one quality and that  
is the Genuine Dwarf Broad-leaved  
Essex Rape.

(HOLLAND GROWN)

Rape is without doubt one of the most useful plants for fattening sheep, containing as it does about eight per cent. of carbohydrates, two per cent. of albumen, and a little fat. It succeeds best in the cooler districts during the Summer, and in the warmer districts during the Winter. It likes well-cultivated land, fairly moist, and, if sown in August or September, will give a good Summer crop. If sown early in April, just after the first Autumn rains, it will provide good Winter feed. The seed should be sown broadcast on a finely harrowed surface, and the roller passed over it. This is sufficient covering, for if buried too deeply it will not germinate. Stock should never be turned into rape when hungry, otherwise they will become blown, and many will die. One acre will fatten about a dozen lambs. If not eaten too bare, its broad foliage enables it to smother the weeds; and by judicious grazing it will last throughout the season, and leave the land in good condition. It is also exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. 4 to 6 lbs. required to sow an acre.

TRUE DWARF BROAD-LEAFED ESSEX RAPE (Imported).

Price on Application.

### SAINFOIN or ESPARCETTE.

*Hedysarum enobrychis.*

Cattle are very fond of Sainfoin, whether in its green state or made into hay. It is especially valuable for dry climates, and yields two crops a year. Sainfoin is a Perennial; it grows upright, reaching a height of from two to three feet, and bearing a broad flesh-coloured flower. If the crop is intended to stand for more than one season, the ground should be clean and well-worked. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

### SHEEP'S BURNET.

A perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the rose family. It has been recommended for growth on dry calcareous lands, either pure or mixed with other grasses and clovers. In reality it possesses but slight economic value, and except on very dry lands, where better plants cannot be grown, its use is not to be recommended. Sow with other grasses 6 to 8 lb. to the acre. Colonial grown seed, 1s. 3d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

### SPANISH SULLA.

*Hedysarum coronarium.*

A splendid forage plant of very nutritious qualities, greatly liked by cattle, both in the green and dry state. It requires a heavy and good deep soil, with sufficient but never stagnant moisture, and a great deal of warmth. These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result. The seed should be sown in Autumn, after rain. (Shelled Seed) 6d. per oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.

### TEOSINTE REANA LUXURIANS.

This is a highly valuable Summer forage plant, and one that will succeed in all the warm districts of this State. It yields an immense crop of succulent fodder, one seed producing forty to sixty stalks, growing to a height of twelve to eighteen feet. It is excellent feed for cows, and when better known will be largely cultivated.

¼lb., 9d.; 1lb., 2s. 6d.

3lbs. to 10lbs. required to sow an acre.

### TREE LUCERNE.

THE TRUE VARIETY.

*Medicago arborea.*

Quite distinct from the Tagasaste.

The *Cytisus proliferous albus* was introduced some years ago, and called by the name of Tagasaste, or Tree Lucerne, which is a misnomer, causing it to be confounded with the true variety, *Medicago arborea*, which is in every respect far superior to it as a fodder plant.

It thrives well in any soil, resisting drought, salt air, etc., and grows to a height of about 6 feet. The plant is covered with small leaves, like those of the Lucerne, and bears nice yellow flowers. It is an excellent fodder plant, and as rich as the Lucerne in nutritive substances. 9d. per oz., 1s. 9d. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.

### TAGASASTE.

(Commonly called Tree Lucerne.)

Tagasaste is a very vigorous fodder shrub, and one that will stand the severest frost or drought. Cattle and horses are very fond of it, eating it greedily and fattening upon it very quickly. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. It succeeds well on poor land, but care should be taken that the land is well drained, for wet at the roots kills it. The seed should be sown early in the Spring or Autumn. The seed, which is very hard, should be steeped overnight in boiling water before sowing. The trees should stand ten to fifteen feet apart. In New South Wales it grew twelve feet high in six months from the time of sowing the seed. Besides its value as a fodder plant, it is exceedingly useful for shelter purposes. It is very ornamental in appearance, being covered with deliciously-scented white flowers, which are very attractive to bees. The seeds are valuable for feeding poultry. About 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient to sow an acre. 6d. per oz., 1s. 6d. ¼ lb.; 5s. per lb.

## MELILOTUS

(King Island Melilot.)

This fodder plant flourishes on poor, sandy, or dry clayey soil, where other plants will not thrive. Melilotus, which is an annual, is also useful for green manuring, and for increasing the humus contents of poor virgin soil. If the crop is intended for green manure, it should be ploughed in before the earliest seeds have ripened, otherwise it is apt to foul the land. As food for milch cows, we advise a mixture of oats or some other such fodder feed as hay, as there seems to be a doubt in regard to the Melilotus, when used to excess, imparting an unpleasant taste to butter and milk, especially when fed green. Baron Ferd. von Mueller says in his work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants," that when grown on the sea coast it becomes less odorous. This fodder plant has been the making of King Island; before it was introduced the island was absolutely bare of nutritious fodder. Since the advent of the plant the farmers on King Island have become one of the most prosperous agricultural communities in the world. They have a butter factory, and make regular shipments of fat bullocks. Large quantities of hay consisting of a mixture of oats and Melilotus were cut and sold at top market prices during the months of July, August, and September. Cattle devour it with avidity, and do very well on it. We do not recommend it for good soil that will grow better fodder plants, but in the dry, sandy coastal districts, where other plants will not exist, the Melilotus makes wonderful growth. About 15 lb. required to sow an acre. 6d. per lb.; 42s. per cwt.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



## FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

# SORGHUMS and MILLETS

Quotations and Samples for Quantities on Application.

For ———  
**GREEN FODDER PURPOSES**  
Market Fluctuates Considerably.

## Sorghums

Sorghums are valuable Fodder Plants for hot and dry districts, and yield an immense quantity of forage. They can be sown from September to end of January. Early Amber Sugar Cane and Improved Undendibule Sugar Cane are the best of the saccharine varieties. Many of the other varieties, although non-saccharine, are extremely useful, the seed being an excellent food for fowls. Johnson grass (Sorghum halapense) is a valuable Perennial variety, and should be more largely sown, as it thrives in almost any situation. Sow 8lbs. in drills, and 12lbs. per acre broadcast.

### JERUSALEM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

This variety belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 1s. per lb.

### DHOURA, or EGYPTIAN CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of Sorghum, producing a great yield of grain. It stands drought well, and grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green fodder. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 1s. per lb.

### KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of low stocky habit. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalks, as well as the blades, cure into excellent fodder, and in all stages are available for green feed. Withstands drought well, and is said to succeed on land too poor to grow anything else. The seed is excellent for chickens.

Red, or White—1s. per lb.

### SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

Syn. Holeus.

This is a bit slower and rather harder in the shell than Undendibule Sugar Cane, nevertheless it is a very good fodder. As to heat, all Sorghums revel in it. A long hot Summer will give double the feeding of a cool Summer. Rich deep soil, great heat and plenty of moisture are the three things essential for the successful cultivation of Sorghums. It is found to be more fattening than milk producing, and, therefore, better adapted for store than dairy cattle. It also requires the same kind of culture as Maize. It should be sown in drills three feet apart, put in thin, as its habit is to tiller. The plants may be thinned for use as they progress, until the remainder stand a foot apart. Price on application.

### EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

This is a useful and valuable fodder plant which is greatly relished by horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. It may be fed green, or made into ensilage. If fed green, it should not be used until the seed head has shot out, as before it reaches that state it has a bitter flavour. Lately a great number of cattle have been blown by being allowed to eat it before it has fully matured. Price on application.

### EARLY ORANGE SUGAR CANE.

This variety has been proved to produce more leaf to the acre than any other variety of Cane. The main feature, however, is its stem, which, though growing bold and heavy is succulent, palatable and extra sweet, and is eaten bare to the ground with avidity by cattle. It is earlier than the true Sorg. Sacc. Price, 1s. 3d. lb.

### IMPROVED EARLY UNDENDIBULE SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

This variety is from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than Sorghum Saccharatum, which is a great advantage. In a good hot Summer 2 or 3 cuttings may be got from it. If fed off two good crops of from 20 to 40 tons green fodder can be grown. Rich deep soil, great heat, and plenty of moisture are most essential.

The leading feature of this variety is the solidity of its stalk, which has a thin shell, and a large percentage of sugar. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, and fatten very quickly. Price on application.

### JOHNSON GRASS, or EVERGREEN MILLET.

Sorghum halapense.

A valuable Perennial variety of Sorghum, which has now come largely into use. It thrives well in almost all soils and situations, however warm and dry; but where it can be irrigated it produces enormous crops. Cattle, horses, and pigs are exceedingly fond of it. The seed takes a long time to germinate. Colonial grown, 1s. 3d. per lb.

### BROOM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

Although a non-saccharine variety, it is nevertheless largely grown as fodder for feeding stock. 6d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

### IMPHEE, or PLANTER'S FRIEND.

Var. Sorghum.

A valuable variety of Sorghum, and preferred by several to any other. It is largely grown in New South Wales for feeding stock. Sow in drills from September to December, about 3 feet apart, at the rate of twelve pounds to the acre; if broadcast, on clean land, sow 18 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

### YELLOW BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed, or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. The seed is excellent for chickens. 1s. lb.

## Millets

Sow from September to December. In drills (3 feet apart), 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 15 lbs. per acre.

### JAPANESE MILLET.

This Millet has proved itself to be one of the most popular forage plants in the United States and Canada. It is an Annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six to eight feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent quality of hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Its drought-resisting qualities will also render it a valuable green food when pastures are short. This Millet will prove most desirable, being rich in milk-producing properties, and yields a much heavier crop than the grasses and clovers generally used. 6d. per lb.

### HUNGARIAN MILLET.

A very quick-growing variety, excellent for Summer crop, and producing in a moist season two crops of hay. For warm districts it cannot be excelled. 6d. per lb.

### EGYPTIAN, or PEARL MILLET (PENICILLARIA).

A very productive and useful forage plant, which has been grown in New South Wales with great success. It is a strong grower, and yields a great amount of green fodder. When the plant first comes up, the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily, and growing rapidly after each cutting. 1s. 3d. per lb.

### SIBERIAN, or RUSSIAN MILLET.

This variety is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than German Millet, growing 4 to 5 feet in height, much ranker, producing more leaves than either the Hungarian or German Millet. Its stooling properties are remarkable, as many as forty-one stalks having been grown from one seed. The leaves start close to the ground, and continue nearly to the top of the stem; are wide and tender, making it preferable to all other Millets for hay. 1s. per lb.

**SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**



FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

## A FOUR PURPOSE CROP

1. Winter Feed that can be either cut, fed off, or ploughed in as circumstances warrant
2. Green Manuring
3. Cleaning the Land
4. A crop that has the effect of leaving the soil in better condition as far as available nitrogen is concerned for succeeding crops

**A** CROP to give the above results should, in most districts, be sown with first Autumn rains, while the soil is still warm, and for Northern areas under irrigation the following instructions may be carried out to advantage.

**FIRST**—Bearing in mind that cultivation must be thorough in order to achieve the highest possible measure of success, starting in the early Autumn the land should be well fallowed to a depth of at least 6 inches unless the surface soil is shallower, under which circumstances the plowing should not be deep enough to turn up the sub-soil, the land should be worked down with cultivators or harrows after each day's plowing as it will be found that this practice conserves moisture better than where the plowing is allowed to dry out, besides which a better tilth is obtained.

**LATER**—Land should be again worked with the one way disc, or cultivator to a depth of 3 or 4 inches if clean, or skim plow if dirty with weeds, and any one of the most suitable of the undermentioned mixtures sown.

### Special quotations given for large areas.

| No. 1.                                                                                                                                                                                                      | No. 2.                                                                                                                                                      | No. 3.                                                                                                                           | No. 4.                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Dun Peas.<br>7lbs. Golden Tares.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Cape Barley.<br>As recommended by Mr.<br>Temple A. J. Smith, of the<br>Department of Agriculture. | $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Dun Peas.<br>7lbs. Golden Tares.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Cape Barley.<br>$\frac{1}{4}$ bus. Algerian Oats. | $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Partridge Peas.<br>7lbs. Golden Tares.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Skinless Barley. | $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Partridge Peas.<br>7lbs. Golden Tares.<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Skinless Barley.<br>$\frac{1}{4}$ bus. Algerian Oats. |

Tick Beans . . . . . 60lbs. to the bushel  
 Rye Corn . . . . . 60lbs. " "  
 Dun Peas . . . . . 60lbs. " "  
 Partridge Peas . . . . . 60lbs. " "

#### No. 5.

1bus. Algerian Oats.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ bus. Skinless Barley  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ bus. Golden Tares.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Tick Beans.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ bus. Dun Peas.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ bus. Rye Corn.  
 An old and favored mixture.

Golden Tares . . . . . 60lbs. to the bushel  
 Cape Barley . . . . . 50lbs. " "  
 Skinless Barley . . . . . 50lbs. " "  
 Oats . . . . . 40lbs. " "

Our Seeds are all specially selected, and can be relied on to give every satisfaction. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We shall be pleased to make up mixtures specially to meet the requirements of our clients, if they will be kind enough to inform us of the nature of their soil, etc.

The Beans and Peas can be sown broadcast, the Rye, Vetches, Barley and Oats drilled in to a depth of not more than 2 inches, **BUT IT IS IMPERATIVE IN SOWING IN THIS MANNER TO ADVISE US OTHERWISE WE WILL SEND THE SEEDS ALL THOROUGHLY MIXED FOR THE USUAL METHOD OF ONE BROADCAST SOWING.** Manure to suit may be added. Care should be taken to sow the mixture while the land is still warm in order to give the crop a good start before the cold weather sets in.

The Rye Corn, Peas and Vetches are useful rotation crops, the former owing to its greater rooting system leaving more decaying organic matter in the soil than any other of the cereals, thus supplying humus, whilst all three have the effect of leaving the soil in much better condition.

It is quite possible to obtain 28 tons of green fodder per acre from this mixture. Better returns can be got from cutting than if the usual practice of feeding off is adopted.

Cutting can, if good Autumn rains have fallen or irrigation applied, be begun eight weeks after sowing though full growth will not be obtained for three months from time of seeding.

It is interesting to note that the average cow in milk consumes 70 to 100 lbs. of green fodder daily, sheep 20 to 30 lbs. Irrigationists will do well to remember Dr. Elwood Mead's advice to—

1. Increase the acres of fodder crops which will enable you to make an increase in the number of stock carried on each block.
2. Plow in mixtures 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 in August preparatory to sowing Lucerne.

It is desirable that only the best seeds are sown.

### PRICES ON APPLICATION

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



## GRASS SEEDS for Permanent Pastures

### ALL SPECIALLY MACHINE DRESSED

We are always glad to make up Special Mixtures and are pleased to answer inquiries as to the best grasses for different purposes and for sowing on various soils under varying climatic conditions.

Owing to the fluctuations of the market we cannot adhere strictly to the prices of the various Grasses mentioned in this list.

STATE APPROXIMATELY QUANTITY REQUIRED WHEN WRITING FOR QUOTATIONS.

20LBS. REPRESENTS A BUSHEL OF GRASS SEEDS.

SAMPLES AND PRICES POST FREE.

### COCKSFOOT, or ORCHARD GRASS.

Botanical name, *Dactylis glomerata*.

Perennial. Height, 3 to 6 ft.

Of all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say, from the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought; it does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures; it is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the Perennial varieties. We have no hesitation in recommending this as a pasture grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits. Sow on Scrub land, 20 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.



Hard Fescue Grass.

### COUCH, or BERMUDA GRASS.

2s. per lb.

Botanical name, *Cynodon dactylon*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 98.)

### CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Botanical name, *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A valuable fine short grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weather. Stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are very fond of it, until it commences to ripen, when it becomes wiry. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, tennis grounds, etc., and other places kept under by the scythe. It succeeds well in Gippsland, and is a capital Winter grass. From 3 to 6 lbs. per acre may be sown along with other grasses. 2s. per lb.

### CREeping BENT, or FIORIN.

Botanical name, *Agrostis alba*, var. *stolonifera*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

This grass, although not particularly nutritious for cattle, should be included in permanent pasture mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage early in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced or left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp or moist situations. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 2s. per lb.

### CHEWING'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula*, var. *Chewing's*.

Perennial. Height, 1 ft.

A variety of Hard Fescue successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It gives a large yield of herbage and forms a beautiful sole free from tufts. As a sheep food in high lands it is unexcelled, and does well in poor country at lower elevations in places where many other grasses will not thrive. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

### HARD FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ ft.

A dwarf-growing, hardy, and robust grass. It is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of pasture grasses. It retains its verdure during continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best of pasture grasses. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, but especially sheep, which always thrive well on the succulent herbage it produces. From the fineness of its foliage and evergreen appearance during Winter, it is eminently adapted for sowing in parks and ornamental grounds. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.



Meadow Fescue.

### MEADOW FESCUE.

(English Blue Grass.)

Botanical name, *Festuca pratensis*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

One of the best of our natural grasses for permanent pastures, being very early, productive, and most nutritious. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock and has excellent fattening qualities. It succeeds best in moist soils, although it does well in almost any kind of land. In some parts of North America it is said to remain green under the snow throughout the Winter and is not uncommonly called "Evergreen Grass." Commander Mayne refers to it thus in his book, "Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island":—"Cattle and horses are very fond of *F. Pratensis* or Sweet Grass, and it has a wonderful effect in fattening them. I have seen horses in Vancouver's Island, where the same grass grows, which have been turned out in Autumn, brought in in April in splendid condition, and as fresh as if they had been most carefully treated all the time." Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1/6 per lb.



Creeping Bent Grass.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.



**PASTURE GRASSES—Continued.**



Sheep's Fescue.

**RED, or CREEPING FESCUE.**

Botanical name, *Festuca rubra*.  
Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

A valuable grass of creeping habit, excellent for enduring severe droughts. Its roots penetrate so deeply into the soil that it retains its fresh green appearance when all others are burnt up. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures. When just in flower it is more nutritious than at an earlier period. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. lb.

**SHEEP'S FESCUE.**

Botanical name, *Festuca ovina*.  
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is supposed to have received its name from Linnaeus, on account of sheep being so fond of it. A large proportion of this grass should be included in all mixtures for dry districts, especially for sheep grazing, as they greatly relish it. Excellent for its nutritive qualities. Being short and dense in growth, combined with its fine foliage, it is exceedingly valuable for grass plots, etc. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

**SLENDER FESCUE.**

Botanical name, *Festuca tenuifolia*.  
(See Lawn Grasses, page 98.)

**JOHNSON GRASS.**

(See Forage Crops, page 83.)



Tall Fescue.

**TALL FESCUE.**

Botanical name, *Festuca elatior*.

Perennial. Height, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

This is a very productive and strong growing variety, and is greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food. It is most suitable for moist and strong soils, and is considered to be one of the best grasses in cultivation. Being very tall, it is not suited for lawn purposes. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

**HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.**

It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long-continued droughts make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxurious crop, particularly on fresh, sandy, loamy soil, and where the climate is warm. It is found that cattle eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used mown or saved for Winter use. The seed is sown in the early Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for years. 1s. 6d. per lb.

**MEADOW FOXTAIL.**

Botanical name, *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Perennial. Height, 2 ft.

This is one of the most desirable of all grasses for perennial pastures, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on well-drained, rich, loamy, and clayey soils, and makes excellent hay. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Being somewhat coarse in habit, it is not suitable for lawns or bowling greens. It is admirably adapted for irrigation, as it grows very early pasturage, and soon revives again with water. Sow (if alone) 15 lbs. to the acre. 2s. per lb.

**RIB GRASS.**

Botanical name, *Plantago lanceolata*.

Perennial. Height, ½ ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. Its root is Perennial; its leaves are numerous, lanceolate acute, tapering towards both ends, spreading or prostrate, and of a deep green colour, and they stand upon broad, flat, ribbed footstalks, and are accompanied at their insertion with large tufts of soft, white, woolly fibres. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep, and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pastures. Sow with other grasses, 2 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.**

Botanical name, *Poa pratensis*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 98.)



Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.  
(*Poa Trivialis*).

**ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.**

Botanical name, *Poa trivialis*.  
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A valuable grass for good, deep, rich moist loams, and stiff, heavy clays. It produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage, which is greatly relished by sheep, horses, and cattle. It should be sown in mixture with other grasses for moist and congenial soils. Being very tender and succulent, it is not adapted for severe, cold situations. In appearance it is somewhat like the *P. pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. See also Lawn Grasses, page 98. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 2/- per lb.



Meadow Foxtail.

**SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.**



## PASTURE GRASSES—Continued.



Wood Meadow Grass.

### PRAIRIE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Bromus unioloides*.

Perennial. Height, 2½ to 3 ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 6s. per bushel.

### TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Avena elatior*.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 4 ft.

A most valuable grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It succeeds well on sandy soils, and also withstands drought better than Rye Grass. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.



Sweet Vernal Grass.

### SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name, *Anthoxanthum puellii*.

Annual. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. The scent which it emits is not so discernible in a fresh as in a dry state. Stock relish it greatly in its young state, or when mixed with other grasses; and it is well known in England that pastures in which this grass abounds produce the finest flavoured meats. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot and Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

### SWEET SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name, *Anthoxanthum Odoratum*.

True or Perennial.

This is not of great value as a fattening grass, yet always desired for the flavor which it imparts to hay. It is an excellent grass for mixing among permanent grasses for lawns, standing well right through all the seasons. 3s. 6d. lb.

### TIMOTHY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Phleum pratense*.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This grass thrives best on moist soils on rich, wheat-bearing, alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It affords twice as much nourishment when its seeds are ripe as when it is cut in flower, and it is peculiarly valuable for either permanent grass or alternate husbandry on strong, stiff, rather moist soils, in consequence of its first yielding a hay crop and still continuing nutritious. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. 1s. per lb.

### WATER MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa aquatica*.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This variety is particularly valuable for damp meadows and flooded grounds. In such places it grows luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of herbage, and can be cut three or four times a year. Although rather coarse in growth, it is nevertheless very nutritious. Sow (if alone) 28 lbs. to the acre. 3s. per lb.

### YORKSHIRE FOG, or WOOLLY SOFT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Holcus lanatus*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

Although it is not as valuable as many of the other grasses, nevertheless it will grow well in any description of ground, whether poor or rich, swampy or dry, producing crops under the most unfavourable circumstances. In the interior of Central Australia, where rain seldom falls, it is said to succeed admirably. On marshy lands, where scarcely any other kind of grass will grow, it should be sown. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

### WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa nemoralis*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 98.)



Prairie Grass.

### WALLABY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Danthonia Semi-annularis*.

Mr. F. Turner, in his work, "Australian Grasses," says:—"It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; I have seen it growing plentifully in some of the high mountain ranges where snow falls occasionally. As might be supposed, it varies much in height in these different situations, but wherever grown it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and unlike most other species of this genus it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and sheep crop it so closely down in the colder parts of Australia that it gets little chance to perfect any seed. However, in the warmer parts and under ordinary circumstances it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily after showery weather in the Autumn or Spring months. If cut immediately the flower stems appear it makes capital hay. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant, when growing in the arid interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather." 3s. per pound.



Timothy Grass.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.



PASTURE GRASSES—Continued.

# NEW PASTURE GRASSES

## Teff Grass—(*Eragrostis Abyssinica*)

### South African Veldt Grass

This variety is a native of Abyssinia, and was introduced into South Africa some years ago, where it has proved of immense value for fodder, and it is very useful for a summer hay crop. Where there is sufficient moisture to germinate, it is of remarkably rapid growth. It has been cut for hay in seven weeks from the time it was sown. When it is high enough to shade the ground, its progress is simply phenomenal, and as many as two or three cuttings can be obtained in a short season. According to analysis, it is most nutritious, and cattle, horses, sheep and pigs eat it greedily. One farmer in South Africa declares that his cattle will leave green lucerne for it, while a prominent dairyman avers that it largely increases the flow of milk. A South African writer says:—"An average crop in this dry country is two tons per acre; but a good crop will yield three tons or more." Teff will thrive

on any ground, wet or dry, but soil of a sandy, porous nature is most suitable. It will grow luxuriantly where lucerne will not live, and being so well adapted to withstand drought, it should prove of great service to stock owners.

It is an annual, and will not stand severe frost, so should be sown in the spring at the rate of from 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. Some growers find that 7 lbs. of seed per acre gives better results, but this probably depends on the soil and climate. Under ordinary conditions, as much as 2½ tons of dry hay per acre has been harvested in one season. The seed being so fine, it is necessary, if sowing on a small scale, to mix it with sand or dry soil at about the proportion of 40 to 1 in order to successfully broadcast it, but for a larger sowing we recommend the use of the Cahoon Seed Sower, a handy little machine which distributes the seed evenly and rapidly.

PRICE, 2/- PER LB., 175/- PER CWT.

The Seed offered by us is Prime Heavy Machine Dressed

## Sudan Grass—(*Andropogon Sorghum* Var.)

### An African Sweet Sorghum Hay Grass

EXTRACT FROM THE TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

By B. A. Conner, Agronomist.

Sudan grass is thought to be the wild original form of the cultivated sorghums. It is a tall annual grass, which, under average conditions reaches a height of five feet. The stems are small and somewhat more leafy than those of Johnson grass. It is readily cured into hay fully equal in feeding value to Johnson grass hay. In general appearance it is very similar to Johnson grass, but is entirely distinct from it. Since it lacks the underground root stock it apparently produces a greater top growth than Johnson grass. It is an annual plant, and must be seeded each season, as is the case with millet.

Sudan grass may be planted in cultivated rows, in close drills, or broadcast. When the supply of seed is limited, it is recommended that the crop be planted in cultivated rows, 30 or 36 inches apart. If planted in this manner, from two or three pounds of seed per acre will be required. In the western part of the State, where the moisture supply is limited, Sudan grass should always be planted in cultivated rows. When an abundant supply of seed is available, best results will be obtained throughout the humid region by planting in close drills, using ten or twelve pounds per acre.

Sudan grass should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. The young plants are even more tender than those of sorghum, and, for this reason, the crop should not be seeded until grown for seed should be rogued carefully throughout the blooming period.

however, as early in the season as possible, since this will allow opportunity to secure a greater number of cuttings of hay.

The crop should be cut for hay as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cutting is advisable where two or more cuttings per season are expected. If left for seed it should be cut as soon as the greater portion of the seed is ripe, and caution should be taken to see that it is harvested sufficiently early to overcome loss by shattering which will be the case if left until over-ripe. The first cutting is most desirable for the seed crop. The grass may be harvested with a mower or wheat binder. If planted in cultivated rows, it can be cut with a corn harvester. Where seed is desired, it is best to harvest in bundles, as the crop can be more easily threshed in this manner.



Sudan Grass.

Sudan grass crosses very readily with all the cultivated varieties of sorghum, and, for this reason, fields grown for seed should not be planted adjoining fields of sorghum. Due to such crossing a certain amount of hybrid plants may appear in fields grown from this seed.

These hybrids should be removed from the field before they have put out blooms so as to prevent further crossings. They are readily distinguished by their larger stems, wider leaves and the general vigor of the plant.

The greatest care should be exercised in planting out fields for seed purposes. It is especially important that such lands are not infested with Johnson grass as the seed of the two grasses are not easily distinguishable. Fields

PRICE, 1/6 PER ¼ LB., 5/- PER LB.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.





WESTERN WOLTH'S GRASS BEING CARTED OUT FOR FEEDING TO STOCK AT RUAKURA

## PASTURE GRASSES—Continued.

### Western Wolth's Rye Grass

(*Lolium Western Woldicum*)

This new grass was discovered in the county of Westernwolde, near the German frontier, growing on poor sandy soil. Its value was first demonstrated by a labourer, who took measures to have it grown separate from other sorts.

It far surpasses Italian Rye Grass in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage, and thrives on almost all soils, but the best results have been got on heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. On good soils, when top dressed with nitrate of soda, it may be cut five or six times during a single Summer.

For one year's hay or pasture this Grass, when mixed with Red Clover, can be highly recommended. Many farmers in Holland are sowing it in proximity to their farm buildings, to provide a handy supply of green forage for their horses, as well as by smaller farmers whose cows are stabled during Summer. On well manured land the produce of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an acre provides sufficient food for one cow during the Summer months.

It has been found impossible to distinguish the difference between the seed of Western Wolth's Grass and that of Italian Rye Grass, which is so much cheaper and of less value. It will at once be apparent

## WESTERN W.—Continued.

how necessary it is to make certain when purchasing that the true variety is obtained, which is imported by us direct from the original raiser. Price, 9d. per lb.; 12s. 6d. per bushel.

### EXTRACT FROM THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

Western Wolth's is essentially a forage grass, and perhaps no other will give better results in a given time. Like all rye-grasses, it is a gross feeder, but if the seed is not allowed to ripen it will yield results which more than compensate for any extra soil-exhaustion, and if mixed with a few pounds of crimson-clover seed the soil-exhaustion will be reduced to a minimum and the forage correspondingly improved.

If sown at all with a permanent-pasture mixture the quantity should be not more than 2 lb. or 3 lb. per acre, as it is a vigorous grower and will smother all other grasses if a greater amount is used.

It is a grass which should not be sown on poor soil, but when sown under good conditions and liberally treated in the matter of manure the results are extremely satisfactory.

### ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium Italicum*.

Biennial. Height,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

A valuable Biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 8s. per bushel.

### PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium perenne*.

Perennial. Height,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.

This is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses, and its merits are becoming more and more recognised every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at all times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. In selecting this seed, it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, which, although perhaps a little more expensive at the outset, will always prove the most satisfactory in the end. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre.

Price on Application.

Shepparton, 6th May, 1914.

"Re Western Wolth's grass. With me it is apparently a perennial one. One paddock 3 years old is better than ever, anyhow I have found how to make all my Rye grass paddocks perennial or perpetual to be more correct."

DR. GAZE.



**PASTURE GRASSES—Continued.**

## *Phalaris Commutata*

**"THE KING OF ALL WINTER GRASSES."**

This is a splendid Winter Grass, being soft and succulent, and is to the taste sweet, like Maize or Oats; it makes splendid hay, which cattle eat greedily. It grows on an average fifteen to eighteen inches a month after cutting, and stools out well. It withstands the severest frosts, and will grow half an inch to one inch a day during the Winter months. If left uncut it will reach a height of five or six feet. It should be sown thinly on a seed bed, and when the plants are strong they can be transplanted eighteen inches apart. Under favourable conditions they will fill up the intervening spaces in one season, providing the seedlings are not transplanted till they have attained a fair size.

January to May is the best time to sow the seed, and roots can be planted from April till October in the cooler districts, but not later than August to September in the warm parts unless well watered.

**Seed**—1s. per ounce; 2s.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; 6s. per lb.

### PHALARIS ROOTS

**STRONG ROOTS**—2s. per 100, or 10s. per 1,000.

Special quotations for large quantities.

## *Paspalum Dilatatum*

(GOLDEN CROWN GRASS)

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

This Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It makes excellent hay, and yields enormous crops. It stands any amount of grazing, and the trampling of stock does not injure it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to our experience, it succeeds best in light sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre.

**Price for Prime Hand-Shaken Paspalum Seed.**

1s. 6d. per lb.; per post, 2s. 3d.

### PASPALUM ROOTS.

To those who wish to obtain quick results, we would advise planting roots, which come away at once. Planted at a distance of 3 feet each way, it takes 4,840 plants to do an acre.

**Strong Roots**—1s. 6d. per 100, or 7s. 6d. per 1,000.

"Illamahta," Rosedale,  
9th May, 1914.

"About eighteen months ago I got a large quantity of Paspalum seed from you, and I let Mr. J. Widdis, of Rosedale, have a sack, and he is so satisfied with the result of the seed that he has asked me to procure from you a further 3 cwt., which please send along to him at once."

T. A. UMPHELBY.

## *Rhodes Grasses*

(*Chloris Virgata*, or *C. Abyssinica*)

One of the Greatest Drought-Resisting Grasses ever introduced.

This was first brought under our notice by the excellent manner in which it thrived in many of the arid parts of South Africa, where it, of course, is a thorough perennial.

When newly planted it develops numerous running stems, which root at every joint after the same manner as Johnson Grass and Couch Grass. When these have covered the ground with herbage, the shoots assume an upright position, finally attaining a height of about 6 feet, or more under suitable conditions.

Under ordinary conditions it yields an immense quantity of nutritious herbage which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, and they thrive and fatten on it exceptionally well.

If cut just as the flowering stems appear it can be made into excellent hay, and the green herbage can be chaffed and fed to stock.

It can be propagated by plants in a similar way to Paspalum.

A splendid Summer Grass, its drought resisting qualities being remarkable, the Rhodes Grass standing out conspicuously green when all the surrounding grasses are scorched up. The plants should be planted 5 feet apart each way, thus requiring 1,742 plants per acre. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxuriant growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the Summer and Autumn.

**Seed**—1 oz., 6d.; 1 lb., 2s.

### RHODES GRASS ROOTS

**3-YEAR-OLD ROOTS**—2s. per 100, or 12s. 6d. per 1,000.

**SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.**



Paspalum Dilatatum.

### NON-WARRANTY

We take the utmost care to supply Seed true to name and character, of good germinating strength, and genuine in every way, but owing to changeable climatic influences, different modes of cultivation and various causes over which we have no control, **WE GIVE NO WARRANTY**, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any of the Seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. **ALL OUR SEEDS ARE SOLD SUBJECT TO THE FULL ACCEPTANCE BY OUR CUSTOMERS OF THIS NON-WARRANTY** on our part, and if Seeds are not accepted upon these terms they must be promptly returned to us unopened.



Phalaris Commutata.



# PURE CLOVER SEEDS

Please state Approximate Quantity required. Prices for 14 lb. to ton lots, with Samples, POST FREE on application. The Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds fluctuate from time to time, according to the markets. We shall be pleased to quote prices by mail.

## ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER

*Trifolium hybridum.*

A Perennial variety, hybrid between the Red and White, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will do well on all kinds of soil, yielding a heavy crop where no other Clover will succeed. Alsike Clover is highly valuable for permanent pasture. It is specially suited to damp, stiff soils, where other Clovers are more or less a failure. 12 lbs. are required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 1s. 6d. per lb.



CROP OF "BERSEEM CLOVER" GROWN AT NANNEELLA.

## BOKHARA CLOVER—*Melilotus leucantha.*

Also called Sweet Clover. A perennial legume, which grows well on poor soils, and yields abundantly. This variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10lbs. required to sow an acre. 2/- per lb.

## BURR CLOVER—*Medicago denticulata.*

Of recent years seeds of this annual Clover or small yellow or toothed Lucerne, have been greatly in demand; it is highly recommended for growing on poor, waste soil, the fertility of which it slowly enriches. It is not advisable to allow sheep to have access to the paddocks, when the burrs or seed pods are ripe, as they are at that stage injurious to the wool. Clean seed. 1s. 3d. per lb.

## *Berseem or Egyptian Clover*

*Trifolium Alexandrinum.*

This is a very productive Clover, growing two feet high or more in the coastal districts of New South Wales. It thrives on poorer soils, and withstands more heat and dry weather than most other Clovers. It is one of the principal auxiliary forage crops of Egypt, where it is much valued as food for stock. Suitable for a rotating crop on irrigated lands. It is very succulent, and much relished by stock. Its value as a soil renovator is very high. Recorded as an Annual.

**SOW THE SEEDS IN THE SPRING OR EARLY AUTUMN AT THE RATE OF 10 TO 30 LBS. TO THE ACRE, ACCORDING TO CONDITIONS.**

### *Roseworthy Tests*

The experience of the Roseworthy Agricultural College, South Australia, with Egyptian Clover (Berseem) is as follows (write the Adelaide "Observer"):

Field G was under Lucerne between 1908 and the present year. In March last the old Lucerne was ploughed up, and the land worked down. On the 17th of the month it was drilled over with superphosphate at the rate of 2 cwt. to the acre, and on the 27th Egyptian Clover was broadcasted at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre.

In preceding seasons it was found necessary to irrigate the crop only sufficiently to bring about early germination and strong young growth; but this season consistent irrigation was required throughout the winter. The first cut was taken between June 2 and 17, and averaged only 4 tons 16 cwt. 96 lb. to the acre; the second cut (July 21 and August 4) averaged 4 tons 7 cwt. 23 lb. The third cut, however (September 21 to October 14) averaged 9 tons 8 cwt. 53 lb., and the fourth (October 23 to November 8) 8 tons 5 cwt. 32 lb., representing a total return of 27 tons 4 cwt. 14 lb. of green stuff, or an average of 6 tons 16 cwt. 4 lb. per cut per acre.

**PRICE, 2/- PER LB. SPECIAL QUOTATION FOR QUANTITY.**

**SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**



**CLOVER SEEDS—Continued.**

**COW GRASS, or PERENNIAL RED.**

*Trifolium pratense* perenne.

This is distinct from the Common Red Clover, possessing a strong and more penetrating root, and is less affected by either drought or frost. It is of quicker growth than the other varieties, and yields an immense crop, which is highly nutritious. This should be introduced into all permanent pastures. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 1s. 3d. per lb.

**COW GRASS.**

**GIANT, EXTRA PRIME.**

This Clover is very popular among farmers throughout New Zealand. It is considered a better soil improver than the ordinary cow-grass. It is slower in arriving at maturity, but is possessed of more lasting character, and is therefore well adapted for long lasting pastures. 1s. 6d. per lb.

**ITALIAN SCARLET CLOVER.**

*Trifolium incarnatum.*

An annual Clover, with hairy stems, and is not a particularly hardy sort. Generally grown as a catch crop, the seed being sown in the Autumn, and the crop fed off the next Summer. As a green manure this Clover is excellent. It yields an abundant supply, and makes a capital hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent for an early crop. 12 to 15 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

**JAPAN CLOVER.**

*Lespedeza striata.*

This variety is said to succeed well in any kind of soil—rich or poor, clay or sandy, dry or wet—and is deep rooted. It is also wonderfully fattening. Very distinct. Sow 10 lb. to the acre. 2s. per lb.

**LUCERNE.**

*Medicago sativa.*

(See Forage Crops, pages 80 and 81.)

**LOTUS MAJOR.**

The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.

A deep-rooting Perennial Clover, producing an enormous amount of fodder. It is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which the roots penetrate, it is not liable to be injured by drought. It does particularly well in bushy and moist localities, or on wet meadows, and attains its greatest luxuriance on soils which have some peat in their composition. Very highly recommended. Sow 10 to 12 lb. per acre. 5s. per lb.

**CLUSTER CLOVER.**

*Trifolium Glomeratum.*

This Clover spreads rapidly, and yields an abundance of good pasture. It is purely an annual, which seeds freely, and so maintains itself, even on dry sandy soil. It is a splendid plant for improving bare, arid pasture lands. 2s. 6d. per lb.

**RED, or BROAD CLOVER.**

*Trifolium pratense.*

This variety yields an immense crop, but is only of Biennial duration. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 1s. 3d. per lb.

**STRAWBERRY CLOVER.**

A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit. In appearance it greatly resembles a Strawberry plant, the globose heads of seed being very conspicuous. Sow 2 to 3 lb. to the acre. In the husk, 7s. 6d. per lb. Clean shelled seed, 2s. per ounce., 20s. lb.; roots, 20s. per sack.



Italian Scarlet Clover.

**SUCKLING CLOVER.**

*Trifolium Minus.*

A small yellow-flowering annual plant. Forms a close herbage on strong land, seeding itself every year. Ripens early, but disappears quickly in dry weather. Seed should be sown early in the autumn, so that the plants will become well established before winter. Does well on sandy soils. 1s. per lb.

**TREFOIL, or HOP CLOVER.**

(Black Medick.)

*Medicago lupulina.*

This Clover is very distinct, bearing a yellow flower, is erect and branching, and yields a large crop. It should be sown sparingly, otherwise it will smother the other Clovers. If sown alone it may be

**TREFOIL or HOP CLOVER—Continued.**

cut for hay. It grows on any soil that contains lime, and although it is an Annual, it seeds itself so freely that it may almost be classed as a perennial. It is also used with Sainfoin to supply herbage the first year, before the Sainfoin is fully established. Stock of all kinds like it, and it should be included in mixtures for all inferior soils except such as are absolutely devoid of lime. It is useful for sowing with other grasses, at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. 9d. per lb.

**TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM.**

This Clover, which is one of the most nutritious plants known to agriculture, is indigenous to Britain, and is found growing on dry, sandy and gravelly soil. The stems grow over each other to a depth of 6 or 7 inches, the lower ones being as healthy as those above; indeed the lowest shoots are those that force their seed pods into soil in readiness for the following season's crop, hence the distinction applied to it: "Subterra." No other plant can develop or grow under such conditions. Of course where stock graze continually they keep it low, but even then are unable to eat it out on account of the lower stems clinging so closely to the ground. Sow, if alone, 15 lbs. to the acre, or 4 lb. if mixed with other grasses. Clean Seed— $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 1s. 9d.; 6s. per lb.

**WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.**

One of the most valuable Perennial fodder plants we possess. It forms a thick mat of sweet and very nutritious herbage. Occasionally grown alone for sheep pastures, but its chief use is in mixtures for general grazing purposes. In any cool, moist district this Clover, if once introduced, will soon spread, as the cattle carry it everywhere. 14 lbs. is required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 2s. 6d. to 3/- per lb.

**YELLOW SAND CLOVER OR KIDNEY VETCH.**

*Anthyllis vulneraria.*

The Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover, is a deep-rooted, herbaceous, hardy Perennial a native of Britain. It is exceedingly valuable for dry sands and poor soils, where nothing else will thrive. Sheep, cattle, and horses are very fond of it. It flourishes during the most severe droughts, and should be included in all mixtures for dry soils, as it produces an abundance of hay. As a garden plant it is often grown on account of its handsome yellow flowers. Sow 20 lb. to the acre. 2s. lb.

Polkemet, Feb. 26, 1915.

I should like to tell you that I consider Jap. Millet bought from you is the best investment I ever made. I was rather long in getting the water on to it, after the rain it was almost dry and loose in the ground; in three hours after the water was applied you could see the difference, and now it is a real solid patch.

E. D. CALDER.

**SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.**



## VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

NOTE.—Nothing less than Half-Bushels will be charged at the Bushel rate. When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.  
Owing to the fluctuations of the market, it is impossible to affix prices to several articles, but samples and quotations will be sent post free on application.

### BUCKWHEAT.

50 lbs. to the bushel.

In China and Japan the seed is used for making bread, and in Europe it is employed for various purposes. It is an excellent food for poultry, and also useful for bees.

**Japanese**—This variety supersedes both the Silver Hull and the Common as regards its enormous yield and earliness. The seed is distinct in size, shape and colour. Sow 1 bushel to the acre. 6d. per lb., 12s. 6d. per bushel.

### FIELD CABBAGE.

The Cabbage can be cultivated in two ways: by raising young plants in a seed-bed and transplanting, and by sowing the seed in drills where the crop is to grow. For the former style, 1 lb. is sufficient for an acre; for the latter from 2 to 3 lbs. are required.

If required to be mailed, add ¼ lb., 3d.; 1 lb., 9d. in Vic.; 1½ interstate extra.

**Giant Drumhead**—A late variety, growing to an immense size; very solid. Largely cultivated. 1s. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 6s. per lb.

### CABBAGE OR KALE.

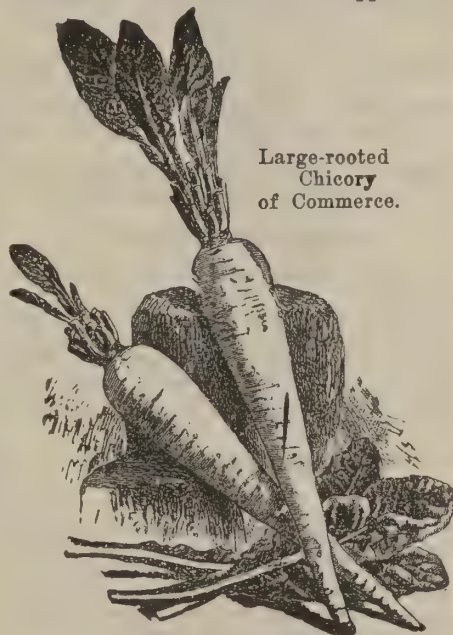
“THOUSAND-HEADED.”

**Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale**—This is invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the immense quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and may be fed off twice and sometimes thrice. It is a plant that produces more food per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land, and never causes sheep or lambs to blow or scour. Sow 1½ to 2 lb. to the acre. 2s. 6d. per lb.

### CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

(Large-rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee.)

The culture of this root should not be attempted unless the soil is of first-class quality, otherwise the expense of preparing the soil, keeping it clean, and digging and harvesting the crop, would exceed its value. The soil should be prepared as for Carrots, and the seed dropped at intervals of 9 inches, in shallow drills 18 to 20 inches apart. From August to October, according to the weather, is the best time to put in the seed. The young plants should be carefully singled as soon as large enough to handle, and the soil must be regularly cultivated throughout the season. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre in drills. (See cut.) 3s. 6d. per lb.



Large-rooted  
Chicory  
of Commerce.

### CHOU MOELLIER.

A very valuable fodder plant of rapid and vigorous growth, highly nutritious and eagerly sought after by stock. It belongs to the Kale family and is perfectly hardy. There are two special qualities which make this fodder plant so valuable:—Firstly, its great weight of leaves; secondly, its feeding qualities during the periods of drought when there is a general shortage of green food. The stalks average between 4 and 5 feet in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The stalk is of solid but sweet and juicy pith or marrow. There is no woody or fibrous bark such as the ordinary cabbage possesses. Chopped up, the cattle consume it with avidity, some of them turning from Mangels and Beet, preferring the Chou Moellier. As a milk producer it is unsurpassed, and does not give any objectionable taste to the milk like some of the other fodder plants. As the plants grow the leaves should be cut off (not pulled, as this destroys the new sprouts) once a fortnight. When it has exhausted its leaf supply the stem, which by this time will have developed to a large size, can be chaffed up with the remaining top leaves. The seed should be sown after the first Autumn rains to the end of October. The plants should stand from 12 to 14 inches apart, and two feet between the rows, thus giving each other support when they are standing in exposed positions. 2 lbs. in drills and 1 lb. transplanted is sufficient to plant one acre. Price, 1s. per oz., 5s. per lb.

Hastings, Nov. 28, 1914.

“The Chicory seed I got from you this year I got a good strike, and it is going to be a good crop.”

A. E. WHITEHEAD.

### COW PEAS.

A valuable fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower, when they will eat the entire plant. It is also very valuable as a green crop to plough under. 1 to 1½ bushels required to sow an acre. Colonial seed much superior to imported seed. 60lb. to the bushel.

**Whip-poor-will. Black.**

6d. per lb.; 25/- per bushel. Price for larger quantities on application.

### HEMP.

Hemp has been cultivated with great success in Gippsland. It likes a rich, moist soil, but will grow on almost any soil that is well manured. If sown in drills, a stronger fibre will be produced than that sown broadcast. It can be sown either in the early Autumn or Spring. About 60 lbs. required to sow an acre broadcast. Price on application.

### LINSEED, or FLAX.

56 lbs. to the bushel.

This is a most profitable crop to grow, and one to which farmers should pay attention. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre, which is worth a good price per ton. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to be very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn, at the rate of 1½ bushels for seed, and 2 to 2½ bushels for cordage purposes per acre. 6d. per lb. Price per cwt, or ton lots on application.



Chou Moellier.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.





Seradella.

### LUPINS.

One of the best plants known for soil-ing. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 60lbs. required to sow an acre. 6d. per lb.

Blue, White, and Yellow.

### MUSTARD.

Sow the seed broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, at the rate of 8 to 18 lbs. to the acre. The crop, which ripens in three months or less, should be gathered before any of the pods burst, otherwise it is apt to foul the land to a serious extent. The soil requires to be well worked, and will pay for a considerable application of manure. 1s. per lb.

### CATTLE PUMPKIN.

The Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil. Seed should be sown in Spring, as early as the weather will permit, three or four seeds in a patch, 12 ft. apart each way, the plants to be thinned to one or two. The only cultivation necessary is keeping the soil loose on the surface and free from weeds, but it may be covered with mulch to advantage. 2 lbs. required to sow an acre.

**Button**—This valuable Pumpkin will be found a great boon to farmers with dairies, large or small. It greatly increases the flow of milk, besides imparting to it a rich colour and really adds to the flavour and colour of the butter of all cows fed upon it. Twelve tons to the acre is no unusual yield. It is a most excellent keeper, and will be sure wealth to all who grow and feed it liberally. 6s. per lb.

**Connecticut Field**—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

**Crown**—A well known favourite variety. 6s. per lb.

## VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—Continued.

### PUMPKIN—Continued.

**Gramma**—A splendid variety, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. 6s. lb.

**King of the Mammoths**—A very large variety; the flesh and skin are golden-yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it makes a good table pumpkin. 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.

**Ironbark**—A well-known hardy variety; useful for cattle or table. 6s. per lb.

**Mammoth**—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.

**Mammoth Tours**—Grows to a large size; excellent for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

### SHEEP'S PARSLEY.

A little of this ought to be used on all pastures. It is especially valuable for sowing with Lucerne and Clovers, to prevent cattle from being blown when first put on the young grass; biennial. From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 lb. of seed is sufficient for an acre when mixed with other grasses. 2/6 per lb.

### FIELD PEAS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

This is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without sub-soiling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition a dressing of superphosphate may be given previous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at 18 in. to 2 ft. will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 60 lbs. bushel. Price on application.

Blue Prussian      Dun  
Grey or Partridge      White

### SERADELLA.

(Ornithopus Sativus.)

A valuable annual fodder plant, succeeding well on poor sandy soils, affording good pasture for sheep. It is also a good honey plant. 1s. per lb.

Extract from Baron Ferd. von Mueller's work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants":—"It is valuable as a fodder plant on sterile particularly moist and sandy soil. It requires no lime, but improves in growth on such, especially gypsum land. Particularly rich in digestive protein. Dr. Goessmann found in Pennsylvania the total of two cuts to be in a season 11½ tons green fodder, equal to nearly 3 tons dry, on an acre."

### SUNFLOWER.

This plant furnishes a large yield of excellent poultry food, besides oil of a quality little inferior to that of the olive.

### SUNFLOWER—Continued.

As 40 bushels of seed, yielding as many gallons of oil, may be obtained from an acre of ordinary soil, the crop would certainly be profitable if a market could be obtained. The residue, or oil-cake, is of great fattening value for stock. The stalks are useful as fuel, leaving a large residuum of potash; they also furnish a good textile fibre. The Sunflower has the merit of occupying the soil for a short period only, the crop arriving at perfection in a few months. The seeds should be sown in drills in September, the plants left three by two feet apart, thus affording space to clean foul land. It prefers calcareous soil, and requires to be well manured. 8 to 10 lbs. of seed are required to the acre.

Large Russian Black—1s. per lb.

Large Grey or Striped—Best of all for oil purposes. 1s. per lb.

### SOY BEAN.

Soja hispida.

Yellow-Seeded Variety.

This product, which is extensively cultivated in China, Japan, and India, has proved in Australia excellent under severe tests against drought, cold, and frost. In the Soy Bean we have a food and a fertiliser combined. Both dry beans and green foliage furnish good feed, being high in protein. All kinds of land can be greatly improved by ploughing under a crop. The seed should be sown in drills three feet apart in the rows, and about six inches apart between the seeds. We find the yellow-seeded variety withstands the drought to a remarkable degree, and will make a good crop where, under similar conditions, other crops will prove almost a failure. We import our stock direct from China. Its oil producing capacity is unlimited. Sow in September and October for best results, planting about 30lbs. to 60lbs. per acre, according to distance the rows are formed apart. 1s. per lb.; price per bush. on application.



Soy Bean.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



## VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—Continued.

### TOBACCO.

The soil best adapted for Tobacco culture is a deep chocolate or rich, sandy loam. Sow the seed in July and August in a warm position and transplant in September or October. 2 ozs. of seed are sufficient to plant an acre. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut  
Havana

Kentucky  
Virginian

### TARES or VETCHES.

(60 lb. Bushel.)

The Tare or Vetch is a most valuable forage plant, and also makes excellent green food. The crop should be sown in Autumn as early as the seed is able to germinate. It is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye (which helps to support it, and thus adds to its productiveness) at the rate of a half-bushel to the acre, or singly, 2 bushels.

Golden—Price on application.  
Black—Price on application.



Vicia Villosa (Hairy Vetch).

### TICK, or HORSE BEANS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing Beans is to sow rather thickly in drills wide apart—twenty-seven to thirty-six inches—and the seeds four or five inches apart. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Price on application.

### THE VILLOUS or HAIRY VETCH.

Vicia Villosa.

An excellent forage plant, which can be sown at almost any time, hardy, and succeeding well in all soils, and withstanding drought well. It is highly thought of by all Continental farmers, and is very largely cultivated by them. It is valuable for feeding green, or for cutting for silage. About 30 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1/6 per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

Samples and Prices . . .

Post Free on Application.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seed Grain is sold for NETT PROMPT CASH only.

**SKINLESS BARLEY**—This is highly recommended by the experienced farmers, also by the Victorian Department of Agriculture for an extra early winter crop. 10/- per bushel (50 lb.).

## SEED GRAIN

Exchange to be added to Cheques.

**CAPE BARLEY** (50 lbs. Bushel).

**RYE** (80 lbs. Bushel).

**OATS** (40 lbs. Bushel).

White Tartarian.

Black Tartarian.

Algerian.

Samples and Prices . . .

Post Free on Application.

**WHEAT** (60 lbs. Bushel).

**MAIZE** (56 lbs. Bushel).

(See page 79.)

### FIRST-CLASS SEEDS AT REASONABLE PRICES

We do not attempt to sell seeds at the lowest prices, but we do endeavour to supply the best seeds obtainable as low as first-class can be sold.

Sow Two to Three

Pounds per Acre.

## ROOT SEEDS TURNIPS

Sow Two to Three

Pounds per Acre.

**A**LL comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

6d. PER PACKET; 9d. PER 1/4 LB. 1s. PER 1/2 LB.; 2s. PER LB.

IF PER POST, 1/4 LB., 1s.; 1/2 LB., 1s. 5d.; 1 LB., 2s. 9d. IN VIC., 3s. 2d. INTERSTATE.

(For packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

**Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip**—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

**Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip**—A heavy cropper, well shaped, and very solid.

**Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip**—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

**White Globe Turnip**—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

## SWEDES

6d. PER PACKET; 9d. PER 1/4 LB.; 1s. PER 1/2 LB.; 2s. PER LB.

IF PER POST, 1/4 LB., 1s.; 1/2 LB., 1s. 5d.; 1 LB., 2s. 9d. IN VIC., 3s. 2d. INTERSTATE.

**Champion Purple-Top Swede**—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.

**Defiance, Large Purple-Top Swede**—A very heavy cropper of the finest quality, growing to a large size; it succeeds well on nearly all kinds of soil, and in any locality.

**Elephant Swede**—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour; very hardy, and a great cropper.

**John Bull Swede**—A distinct variety of King's Pedigree Stock.

**Kangaroo Swede**—A fine variety; very hardy, and a good keeper.

**Skirving's Purple-Top Swede**—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best.

**No Plus Ultra Swede**—It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form; bronze-purple in colour, of splendid quality, a quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper.

Narrawong.

You mention we have done business together for quite a number of years, and I am pleased to be able to say that I have always been well treated by your firm, and your seeds have at all time given entire satisfaction. Last year I was induced by a neighbour to get my Mangold seed through him, as he said he could buy it much cheaper than I could. I am thoroughly satisfied that it would have paid me twice over to have got the seed from you as his so-called cheap seeds have proved to be an awful mixture, while yours that I obtained from your local agents (Campbell & Sons) were true to name, and did very much better, although grown on the same land.

(Signed) BEN SAUNDERS.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



**ROOT SEEDS—Continued.**

## *Mangel* Sow Four Pounds per Acre

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich, friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state, and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills 30 inches apart, and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early Summer crop; September and October for main.

**6d.** per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; **9d.** per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; **1/6** per lb. If per post add the following extra:  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., **3d.**;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., **5d.**; 1 lb., **9d.** in Vic., **1/2** Interstate. For packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

**Mammoth Long Red.** (See cut.)

**Mammoth Long Yellow**

**Yellow Tankard** Best for Deep Soils.

**Champion Yellow Globe**—Best for shallow soils.

**Monarch Yellow Globe**—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended.



The Giant Half-Sugar Mangel.

## *Giant Half Sugar Mangel*

This variety has the reputation of being the most nutritious of all Mangels; while possessing all the good feeding and milk-producing qualities of the Sugar Beet, it attains the size of an ordinary Mangel, outyielding the Sugar Beet by two to one. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter. We strongly advise all dairy farmers to give it a trial, as it produces quite 100 per cent. more food per acre than Sugar Beet. (See cut.)

**Giant Half-Sugar White.**

**Giant Half-Sugar Rose.**

**8d.** per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., **1/-** per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., **2/-** per lb. If per post  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.  
**11d.**;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., **1/5**; 1 lb., **2/9** in Vic., **3/2** Interstate.

## *Sugar Beet*

The Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good deep friable loam or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which

should be about 2 ft. apart, and the distance between the plants about 1 ft. September, October and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre.

**6d.** per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; **1/6** per lb. If per post,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., **9d.**;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., **1/2**; 1 lb., **2/3**, in Vic.; **2/8** Interstate (For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

**Vilmorin's Improved.** **Wanzleben.** **White Silesian.**

## *Carrot*

### SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

The best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and in some instances land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a most magnificent return. Soils of almost any kind are suitable which possess the requisites of depth, openness, and perfect freedom from stones. If by post add **3d.** for  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; **5d.** for  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; and **9d.** for 1 lb. in Vic., **1/2** for 1 lb. Interstate (extra).

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

**Improved White Belgian**—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils, **1/3** per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; **4/-** lb.

**Yellow Belgian**—Similar to above except in colour. **1s. 6d.** per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; **4s. 6d.** per lb.

**Long Red Altringham**—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size and are of excellent quality. **1s. 6d.** per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; **5/-** per lb.

**Sinclair's Champion**—A great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weight 16 lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. Highly recommended. Obtained 1st Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, seasons 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904. **1s. 9d.** per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; **6s.** per lb.

**GIVE "SUDAN GRASS" A TRIAL. IT WILL REPAY YOU.**



Mammoth Long Red Mangel.





ROOT SEEDS—Continued.

# SILVER BEET

## *A Wonderful Fodder Crop*



Showing Silver Beet as a Fodder Crop.


---

*All  
 Sheep  
 Farmers  
 should grow  
 Silver Beet*


---

*Sow  
 in Drills  
 from  
 6 to 8 lbs.  
 per acre*

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE LEAFLET ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NEW ZEALAND:—

The phenomenal success which has attended the introduction of Silver Beet is naturally attracting the attention of farmers in all parts of Australasia. Its freedom so far from insect pests and fungoid diseases, its great prolificacy in producing a wealth of stem and leaf (giving quite six feedings-off with sheep in twelve months' time from date of first feeding), its resistance to drought and severe frosts, its apparent freedom from causing scour or bloat in sheep, the appreciation of all classes of farm stock for it (trials having proved that it is relished before Rape, Kale, or roots), the enormous tonnage of succulent forage it produces and its fairly high feeding value place it in the forefront of all other forage or root crops grown for stock in this country at the present time.

The value of Silver Beet in the fattening of sheep has been demonstrated by several feeding tests. In two instances the sheep put on at the rate of 1lb. per day live weight on the Silver Beet.

As farmers in general are not acquainted with Silver Beet as a forage crop, it is desirable that full details be given as to the correct procedure in preparing the land and of the subsequent management of the crop. In the first place it should be clearly understood that whilst splendid results can be obtained from the plant in the feeding of stock, Silver Beet is a crop that demands very careful treatment, indeed more than any other crop of a similar nature. While Silver Beet has done very well on rather unpromising soils and in unfavorable locations, the best results will only be obtained where the soil is good, and is well prepared for the crops. Then, when the crop is developed intercultivation is imperative, for it must be remembered that it is not the value of the first year's crops which determines the economical importance of Silver Beet, but rather the many subsequent crops which well-nourished plants carefully managed afford at subsequent seasons of the year.

Silver Beet appreciates a deep loam, well cultivated, and free from other plant growth. It should be sown in Spring, when the ground is warm, and again in Autumn. From 6lbs. to 8lbs. of seed per acre, sown in drills 21 inches apart, should be employed. The seed should be steeped for 20 hours in cold and clean water prior to sowing. Experiments have indicated that it is desirable to sow the seed on the flat—this in order to prevent stock from eating the plants too deeply down, which is always a danger with the plants sown in raised rows, when through the tramping of the stock too much of the root portion of the plant is exposed and eaten. The plants should be thinned out to about 12 inches in the rows. If there are blanks in the rows the plants will stand transplanting; but this should be done immediately before, during, or after rain.

PRICE—5s. PER LB.; 28 LB. LOTS AT 4s. PER LB.; CWT. LOTS AT 3s. 6d. PER LB.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



# Lawn Grasses

**Kentucky Blue Grass** (*Poa Pratensis*)—This is an excellent grass for lawns, as it adapts itself to almost any variety of soil from dry to moist. It is also distinct from the other Poas in colour of the leaves. When once established it will stand the driest summers. For lawn purposes it is exceedingly valuable, forming a thick turf of even growth. 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Wood Meadow Grass** (*Poa nemoralis*)—A valuable variety for lawn purposes, and is splendidly adapted for moist and shady places and those overshadowed by trees. Very scarce. 2s. 6d. per lb.

**Rough-stalked Meadow Grass** (*Poa trivialis*)—This makes an excellent lawn. In appearance it is somewhat like the *Poa pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. 2s. per lb.

**Couch or Bermuda** (*Cynodon dactylon*)—Valuable in dry situations. It is exceedingly useful for binding railway embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks, on account of its long creeping shoots, which root at every joint. It also makes a very good lawn when kept well cut. March, April, October, and November are the best months to sow, as during the cold Winter months it is unlikely to germinate if put down. Very scarce. 2/- per lb.

**Slender Fescue** (*Festuca tenuifolia*)—A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pastures. 2s. per lb.

**Finest Machine-Dressed Rye Grass** (free from all foreign matter)—For Bowling Greens, Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc. Price, 6d. per lb.; 8/- bushel.

**Buffalo Grass** (Roots only)—Makes excellent Garden Lawns, and is particularly valuable for enduring drought. It will grow on any soil, running freely, and producing a good sward on pure sand. It does not seed in sufficient quantity to be of any value. Cuttings of the creeping stems require to be dibbled into the soil, and should be planted early in the Spring. Price, 7s. 6d. per sack of roots; 4s. per half-sack.

S.S. No. 1714,

St. Helens, 1st July, 1914.

Dear Sirs,—

The Lawn Mixture has given every satisfaction, and the committee has authorized me to order a further supply of 2lbs.

Trusting you will forward same as soon as possible,

I am, yours faithfully,

JOHN R. RICHARDS, H.T.

For  
Garden  
Lawns,  
Cricket  
Grounds,  
Bowling  
Greens,  
etc.



For  
Garden  
Lawns,  
Cricket  
Grounds,  
Bowling  
Greens,  
etc.

## Brunning's "Incomparable" Lawn Mixture

As supplied to most of the leading Bowling, Tennis, and Cricket Clubs in and around Melbourne.

PRICE, 1s. 6d. PER LB.; OR 25s. PER BUSHEL (20 LBS.).

We are prepared to make up mixtures for large Lawns and Greens if clients will kindly furnish us with particulars of the nature of the soil, position, etc.

## Directions for Making a Lawn

IN the formation of lawns two important things must be considered—viz., the preparing of the soil and the draining of the ground. The beauty of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface and the richness of its verdure. This latter can only be produced on well-drained soils. For most soils, drains 30 inches deep are ample, and their distance apart will need to be determined by the drawing power of the soil. Another important consideration in making a lawn is to have the soil of an even depth throughout, so that the grass may be marked by a regularity of growth. The ground should be dug or trenched (the latter if the ground be shallow) to an equal depth, then a good dressing of manure should be given and forked in, after which it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled, and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. As soils differ somewhat in texture, the mixture must be composed of grasses suitable to the soil. Our "Incomparable" Lawn Grass is composed of the best and finest grasses, and cannot fail to suit almost any kind of soil. Clovers should be excluded, for though they soon make a beautiful surface, it will not bear the same amount of use as turf formed of the harder-texture grasses, and is likely to remain longer damp after rain or dew. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently moist, carefully raked in by hand, and afterwards rolled. **OUR SPECIAL MIXTURE OF LAWN GRASS SHOULD BE SOWN THICKLY AT THE RATE OF 1 OUNCE TO THE SQUARE YARD.**

TRY US FOR "LAWN MOWERS." A LARGE VARIETY ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.



## BIRD SEEDS AND SUNDRIES

Dealers should stock our  
Canary and Parrot Mixtures  
Prices on Application.

To keep your Birds healthy it is necessary to  
give them  
PURE, SWEET, CLEAN SEED.

Dealers should stock our  
Canary and Parrot Mixtures  
Prices on Application.

### Finest Mixed Bird Seed

(Summer and Winter Mixtures),

For Canaries, Finches, &c.

In packets, 6d. and 1s.

Price per cwt. on application.

**GENUINE TURKISH BIRD LIME**—For catching Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all sorts of birds. Thousands of these birds are caught annually with the Genuine Turkish Bird Lime.

6d. per tin; by post 8d.

Special Quotations to Storekeepers.

**SHELL GRAVEL**—For all cage birds.

In bags, 3d. and 6d. each.

(Too heavy for post.)

**BONE GRIT**, for Fowls.—6 lbs., 1s.; or 14s. cwt.

**BONE MEAL**, for Chickens. 6 lbs., 1s.; or 14s. cwt.

**Shell Grit** (McLintock's)—For poultry. 5s. per cwt.

**DRINKERS**, for Canaries—China, 2d. each.

**CHILLIES**, Small Red (dried)—2s. 1b.  
**MAW SEED**—1s. 6d. per lb.  
**WHITE FRENCH MILLET**—6d. 1b.  
**RED MILLET**—6d. 1b.  
**INGA or NIGER**—1s. 1b.  
**PEANUTS**—1s. per lb.  
**SUNFLOWER**—1s. per lb.  
**CANARY, RAPE, HEMP, LINSEED**—Prices according to market in quantity.

**CHINA BATHS**, for Canaries—4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

**CHINA BATHS**, for Parrots—1s. each.

**TIN CANARY NESTS**—For breeding Cages. Plain, 4d. each; Wired (to hang up), 5d. each.

**BIRD NESTS**—4d. each; per post, 5d.; or 3s. doz.; per post, 3s. 6d.

### The "Incomparable" Parrot Food Mixture

For Parrots, Cockatoos, Galahs, &c.

A Splendid Mixture for keeping Birds  
Healthy and in Good Plumage

In Packets, 2 lbs., 6d.

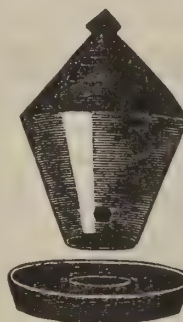
Price per cwt. on application.

**WIRE CAGE FRONTS**—For breeding Cages. They are made to fit kerosene cases.

Plain, 1s.; Wooden Framed, 1s. 3d. each.

**EARTHENWARE BIRD FOUNTAINS**—

These are invaluable for holding a supply of water. The smaller sizes are suitable for aviaries, and the larger ones for the poultry yards.



**TOO HEAVY FOR POST**

1 pint size, 1/6 each.

1½ " " 1/9 "

2 " " 2/3 "

3 " " 2/9 "

2 quarts " 3/- "

3 " " 3/3 "

1 gallon " 4/- "

1½ " " 5/9 "

2 " " 6/9 "

3 " " 9/9 "

Packing charges extra.

## POULTRY and CATTLE SUNDRIES

### Manning's Poultry Spice

Prevents and Cures Diseases in Poultry. Improves the Birds, and increases the Egg Supply. Recommended for Pigeons, Canaries, and Domestic Birds. Full particulars in each packet. Prices—In packets, 1/- and 2/- each. Per post, 1/6 and 2/9 in Vic., 1/8 and 3/2 Interstate. In tins, 10/- each (too heavy for post.) For Passenger Train Rates, see page 3.

### Manning's Invincible Horse and Cattle Spice

This spice is remarkable for its Tonic and Feeding Properties; it acts upon the digestive organs, increases the appetite, causing food that otherwise would be wasted to be consumed. It affects the liver and kidneys as a mild stimulant, giving that desirable glossy, healthy appearance to the hair of Horses and Cattle. For Worms, Urinary Complaints, Skin Diseases, and many other Ailments, it is a sure antidote; for Colic or Gripes it is also a specific. To Aged Animals it is of extraordinary use. Strongly recommended for dogs. Sold in bags, 2/6 each. (Too heavy for post, can only be sent by rail or coach.) For rates, see page 3. In each bag is placed a Measure and Directions for Use. In packets, 1/- each; per post, 1/9 in Vic., 2/2 Interstate.

### Singer's Egg Producer

This is a highly concentrated preparation of Egg Producing Nutrient, rich in albumen, albumenoids, phosphates, and other constituents which enter into the composition of eggs. It is easily assimilated and highly nutritious and stimulating. Sold in packets, 1/ and 1/6; per post, 1/9 and 2/6 in Vic.; 2/2 and 3/2 Interstate; also in 7lb. tins, 5/-; 14lb. tins, 8/- For Parcels Post and Passenger train rates, see page 3.

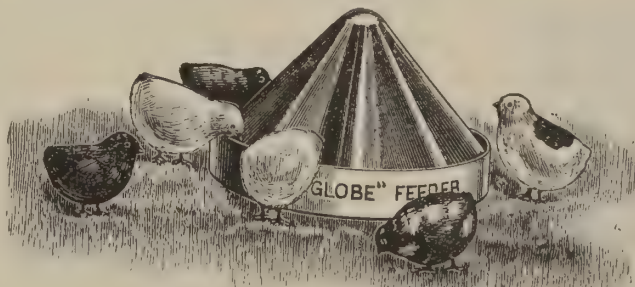
### Merval

A splendid Health Restorer for Poultry, which is administered by adding the required quantity as directed on the tins to the drinking water. For Curing Roup, Cold or Catarrh, Canker or Ulcerated Mouth, Chicken Pox, Diarrhoea, Chicken Cholera, Liver Complaints, Wasting Disease, etc. Full directions on tins. Price, 1/6; per post, 2/3 in Vic.; 2/8 Interstate.

### Water-Glass Solution

**FOR PRESERVING EGGS**—In bottles, price, 1/-; preserves 15 dozen Eggs, or a kerosene tinful. (Too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach.) Packing, 4d. extra. Half-gallon tins, price, 2/-; preserve 50 dozen eggs; Gallon tins, price 3/-; preserve 100 dozen Eggs. 5-gallon drums, price 12/6; preserve 500 dozen.

### The "Globe" Feeder



Is the Best Feeder on the Market.

Chickens cannot get into it or waste the food.

(See cut.) Price, 1/6 each.

If by post, add 9d. in Victoria, or 1/2 Interstate.

**PESTEND—FOR KILLING SNAILS AND SLUGS, ALSO VERMIN IN POULTRY** (see Page 102).



# TYZACK'S POULTRY REQUISITES

*We are Sole City Agents for all Tyzack's Poultry Appliances and Goods, and offer the following NEW GOODS FOR 1915*

## GREEN BONE CUTTERS

With Stand . . . . . £3 10 0  
Without Stand . . . . . 2 15 0

## PETTY'S PERFECT POCKET POULTRY PUNCH

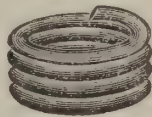


All Steel, Nickel Plated, Punches Clean, Hole is Right Size, will not Bruise the Foot.

Price, 1/-; Posted, 1/1.

## Celluloid Leg Bands

All Colors



Price for the Best 1/- per doz.

Quotations for Quantity.

Posted, 1/1 per dozen.

## ALLUMINIUM Self-Locking

### EMBOSSED NUMBERS

All the above goods are the best made and are all reliable.

You can purchase cheaper rings and we can supply them, but they fall off, and the birds pick them off.



Price

1/- per doz.  
1/1 Posted.

## GREEN FOOD CUTTERS

Will cut Chaff, Maize, Barley, Oats, Lucerne, or anything—any size by screw adjustment. 9/6 each.

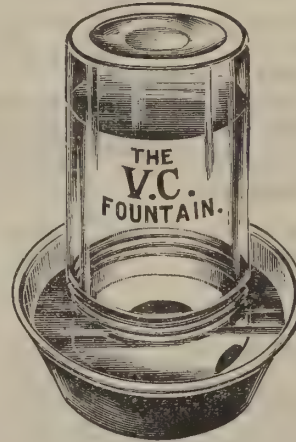
## TYZACK'S Guaranteed MEAT FIBRINE

The following is the analysis issued by the South Australian Government Department of Agriculture:—

Moisture, 5.6 per cent.  
Fat, 23.2 per cent.  
Mineral Matter, 5.3 per cent.  
Gelatine and Proteids, 61.7 per cent.

Be sure you get Tyzack's. See that the name is on every Package.  
Per cwt., 26/-; ½ cwt., 13/6; 28lbs., 7/-; 4lb., 1/-

## NEW PATENT WATER FOUNTAIN



These are well made, and with a little care will last a life time.

For Food or Water,

Pints, 1/3.

Quarts, 1/6.

Dishes, 1/- each.

Packing extra.

**VICTORIAN CHICKEN MEAL**—Specially prepared for chickens just out of the shell. A natural and invigorating food, free from Pollard, Bran, and Oatmeal. Specially prepared to prevent diarrhoea; is cheaper than eggs. Chickens fed on this Meal grow rapidly. In bags, 4lbs., 1/-; 7lbs., 1/6; 14lbs., 2/9; 28lbs., 5/3.

**GRAINOLINE**—A combined grain and meat food, which can be fed to chickens when they are three weeks old. In bags, 5lbs., 1/-; 28lb., 5/.

**TURKEY MEAL**—For rearing young Turkeys the success of this Meal is phenomenal. In bags, 4lbs., 1/-; 7lbs., 1/6; 14lbs., 2/9; 28lbs., 5/3.

## TYZACK'S Pure DRIED BLOOD

The use of Dried Blood produces 25 per cent. more Eggs, and also increases the fertility.

And we also certify that the Dried Blood contains the following ingredients in the proportion of the whole, set opposite thereto in the form hereunder—

Nitrogen, as Blood . . . . . 11.72 per cent.  
Phosphoric Acid, total insoluble in Citric Acid . . . . . 1.92 "  
Moisture . . . . . 11.60 "

Price, 18/6 per cwt.; 9/6 per ½ cwt.; 5/- per 28 lbs., 1/- per 5 lb.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED AND SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.



## MANURES and FERTILIZERS

All Manures are sold for NET CASH only.

Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne

CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs

**Agricultural Salt**—4/- per cwt., or 7/6 per bag (2 cwt.).

**Bone Fertilizer (Bone Dust)**, 7/6 per cwt.

**Mount Lyell Horticultural Manure**—Invaluable for all Horticultural work in general. In 7lb bags, 1/6; 14lb., 2/6; 28lb., 3/6. In tins, 1/- and 1/6 each.

**Mount Lyell Grass Manure**—Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet, and other Lawns. In bags, 7lb., 1/6; 14lb., 2/6; 28lb., 3/6.

**Mount Lyell Rose Manure**—In bags, 7lb., 2/-; 14lb., 3/-; 28lb., 5/-. In tins, 1/6 each.

**Guano, Peruvian**—This dissolved Guano is such a powerful manure that it is desirable to mix it with about twice its bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, not only to secure an even distribution of the manure, but also to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed. It has been used with much advantage as a general manure for all crops, in order to maintain the land in the highest state of productiveness. For garden purposes the following methods of application are recommended:—**Flowers**—Put 2 to 3 oz.—not more—of dissolved Guano in 10 gallons of water, and use it for watering flowers. **Vegetables**—4 to 6 cwt. per acre, applied when the vegetables are planted. **Fruit Trees**—1 to 2 lbs. per tree, according to its size and age, harrowed in round the tree in autumn or early spring. 3d. per lb.; 7lbs., 2/-; 14lbs., 3/6; 28lbs., 6/-; 56lbs., 10/-; 20/- per cwt.

**Nitrate of Soda**—An excellent fertiliser. 3d. per lb.; price per cwt. on application.

**Standen's Manure**—This valuable manure has been in use for over sixty years. For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. In tins, 1/- and 2/6. In ¼ cwt. kegs, 12/6 each.

**Sulphate of Ammonia**—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. In tins, 1/- each; or 4d. per lb.; 21/- per cwt.

**Superphosphate of Lime**—In 1cwt. bags, 7/- each.

**Mount Lyell Special Potato Manure "A,"** 8/6 cwt.

" " " Potato Manure "B," 8/- cwt.

" " " Onion Manure, 8/- cwt.

" " " Orchard Manure, 8/- cwt.

" " " Vine Manure, 9/- cwt.

" " " Rape Manure, 7/- cwt.

" " " Maize Manure, 8/- cwt.

" " " Pea, Bean, & Clover Manure, 7/- cwt.

Special Prices for ½ ton or 1 tons lots on application.

Prices of all Manures is subject to alteration

## Mackereth's Special Sweet Pea Manure

This Manure has been specially prepared for the Sweet Pea enthusiast. It is considered by the leading Sweet Pea Growers to be an absolute necessity for Sweet Peas grown for exhibition purposes, as it brings out the colours so perfectly. Full directions for use of this manure are given distinctly on each tin, which we advise our clients to read very carefully before using. **Imparts**—Sturdiness and vigour to the haulm; increased size and higher colour to the blooms; greater length and stoutness to the flower stems. Price, in tins, 1/6 and 3/6 each. Postage or Freight extra.

## "CARMONA"

### The Guaranteed Fertilizer and Plant Food

You never heard of such wonderful garden successes as those resulting from feeding plants with Carmona Plant Foods. Amateurs, quite new to the Show bench, have staged home-grown prize winning exhibits time after time. And experienced Exhibitors have never in their lives met with such success before. And people whose previous attempts at rose growing have been fraught with disappointment have succeeded to an extent which has delighted them. Carmona is the purest and most scientific of all Plant Foods. Quick and certain in action. Highly concentrated and clean in use. Each tin contains full directions for use, also a spoon for measuring out the required quantity. Keep the tin in a dry place. This fertilizer is made up in attractive tins and

is made up specially for the treatment of the various plants enumerated.

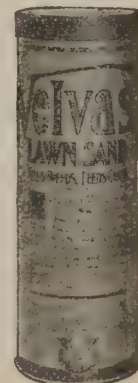
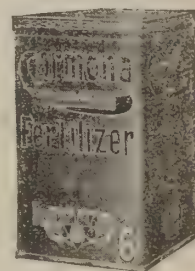
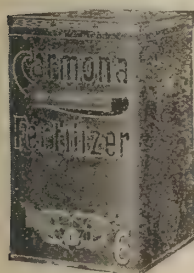
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|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Carmona Fertilizer, for general purposes .. .. . | 1/- per tin |
| " Tomato Fertilizer .. .. .                      | 1/- "       |
| " Rose Fertilizer .. .. .                        | 1/- "       |
| " Carnation Fertilizer .. .. .                   | 1/- "       |
| " Sweet Pea Fertilizer .. .. .                   | 1/- "       |

## Velvas Lawn Sand

Is a grass food and weed killer, a lawn beautifier, and a reliable dressing to maintain the grass always in good condition. It gives to the lawn that much sought for, velvet finish in colour and texture. It eradicates all weeds. Apart from the summer enjoyment to be obtained from the possession of a well-grown lawn, there is no part of the garden which figures so prominently in the general ensemble of the garden. And the good lawn is so easy to cultivate. In two or three weeks Velvas Lawn Sand will transform a very ordinary lawn into a beautiful carpet of emerald verdure. Try a tin now. Apply it according to the directions, and note the improvement.

In tins, 9d. and 1/- each. Postage or freight extra.

GIVE HEMINGWAY'S ARSENATE OF LEAD A TRIAL.





MANURES and FERTILIZERS—Continued.

## PLANTOIDS

A New Plant Food and the Greatest Gardening Discovery of the Century

Fern Plantoids are distinct from Plant Plantoids and are specially made for Ferns, Palms, Aspidistras, &c.



Plantoids contain all Nature's Fertilising Materials in convenient Tablet Form

Showing the Difference when Plantoids have been used

To-day anyone can grow prize-winning Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. Neither skill nor previous experience necessary; all you have to do is to feed your plants with the nourishment contained within Plantoids. There is no doubt or uncertainty as to the result, and there can be no failure, for Plantoids are the direct outcome of scientific discoveries of the World's four greatest agricultural scientists—Sir Humphrey Davy, Baron Liebig, Professor Bossingault, and Prince Salin-Horstmar.

**SOLD IN TINS AT 6d., 1/- AND 2/- EACH.**

**POSTAGE 2d. AND 4d. PER TIN EXTRA.**

Obtainable at all the leading Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the country.

Can be used for potting, sowing seed, and in the open ground

## JADOO FIBRE

A Specially Prepared Potting Material

Promotes perfect root action, ensuring the well-being of the crop

Jadoo Fibre is peat moss impregnated with a combination of all the elements necessary to sustain and nourish plant life of every description. It is not a manure, but a substitute for earth.

It is retentive of moisture, and lessens watering considerably. Clean, simple, and easy to use.

### HOW TO USE JADOO.

#### Sowing Seed.

Prepare boxes or pans in the usual way, and sow the seed upon a thin layer of Jadoo, firmed and pressed level, covering in the usual way. Every good seed will germinate, and when transplanted each will carry its portion of Jadoo attached to and feeding the root. The seedlings do not feel the operation of transplanting.

#### Pricking out and Potting.

Mix one part of Jadoo to four parts of soil, adding a little sand.



### For Pot Plants.

In all cases use pots two sizes smaller than you would for soil. A mixture of one part of Jadoo to three parts of soil will be ample for most plants, but if preferred half soil and half Jadoo will give finer results, especially for Carnations, Cinerarias, Begonias, Ferns and most foliage plants. Mix soil and Jadoo well, and pot very firm. It is indispensable for Hanging Baskets, being light and retentive of moisture.

#### Directions for Bulbs.

Use Jadoo and soil in equal proportions. Pot very firmly, and, after one copious watering, use water sparingly until the plants are in active growth, then treat as usual.

### PRICES:

Tins, 1/- each; 6d. per lb.;  
1/3 for 3 lbs.; 4/- half-bushel;  
7/6 per bushel of 20 lbs.

GIVE MANNING'S POULTRY SPICE A TRIAL, IT WILL REPAY YOU.



## INSECT and BLIGHT DESTROYERS

**Benzole Emulsion**—Highly recommended by the Government Entomologist for all insect pests. 1lb. tins make 5 gallons. 1/- per tin; 7lb. tin, 5/-; 14lb. tin, 9/-; 56lb. tin, 28/-.

**Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper)**—Used in the formation of various pest remedies. 6d. per lb. Special quote by the cwt.

**Bordeaux Mixture (Dry)**—The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl on Peach Trees, Scab and other Fungoid Diseases on Fruit Trees and Plants. 1lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins, 1lb., 1/-; 2lbs., 1/9; 4lbs., 3/3.

**Brunning's Orchard Wash**—Is a Concentrated Lime-Sulphur Wash, made up to the strength required by the U.S. Govt. As a scalecide, kills San Jose, Mussel Scale, etc. As a fungicide, prevents Black Spot, Curl Leaf, Shot Hole also Oidium in Vines. Choose a very calm day for spraying. For Winter spraying use approximately one gallon to nine gallons of water, and apply soon after the fall of the leaf.

### Prices:

Pint tins, 1s. each.  
Quart tins, 2s. each.  
Half-gallon tins, 3s. each.  
One gallon tins, 5s. each.  
Five gallon drum, at 1s 9d. per gallon.  
Ten gallon drum, at 1s. 6d. per gallon.  
Forty to Forty-two gallon drum, at 1s. 1d. per gallon.

For the Summer treatment of the Fungoid diseases the Wash should be used at the strength of 1½ gallons of Wash to 48 gallons of water on everything except Peaches, and for the control of Black Spot it can be used at this strength, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead, and sprayed as many times as necessary when spraying for the Codlin Moth.

**Clift's Fluid**—The guaranteed Insecticide, Soil Sterilizer and Germicide. Clift's Fluid cleanses the soil of insect pests and soil germinated disease bacteria in a remarkably thorough manner. It can be applied to soil immediately prior to the sowing of seed or planting seedlings,

without causing any injury to either one or the other, or retarding growth. For use, mix 1 part with 100 parts of water. Pint tins, 1/6; ½ gallon tins, 5/3.

**Clift's Manurial Insecticide**—Destroys soil insect pests (wireworms, millipedes, centipedes, white worms, slugs, etc.) by fumigation. When mixed with the soil the powder, actuated by the natural damp and heat of the earth, gives off heavy fumes which penetrate through the soil and destroy all insect life upon contact. And its effects are lasting, not for one month or two, but for many months. When digging, prior to the sowing of seeds or insert-

### CLIFT'S INSECTICIDE—Continued.

ing plants, mix two or three ounces of Clift's Manurial Insecticide with the soil to a depth of 3 or 4 inches from the surface. For slugs, during the growing season, sprinkle a little around the attacked plants and lightly, very lightly, rake into the top layer of soil. In tins, 1/- and 3/- each; 1cwt., 20/-; £15 per ton.



to 100 solution to each three or four square yards, and destroy all vegetation entirely, and prevent its reappearance over the whole of the treated area from 12 to 18 months. Eradiweed is manufactured from the very best chemicals, under the strict supervision of our own laboratory staff, and the weed eradicating properties of every "making" are guaranteed by analysis. For use, mix 1 part with 100 parts of water. One pint, 2/-; ½ gallon, 6/-.

**Fir-tree Oil**—Effectually clears all insects and parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines, and Plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

**Formalin (For Potato Diseases)**—As a preventive to the spread of Potato Blight (Irish Blight), Scab, Brown Rust, etc., immerse all Seed Potatoes (however clean apparently) in a solution of 1lb. Formalin to 32 gallons of water. Soak uncut tubers in the solution for two hours, spread out to dry, cut, and plant as usual.

**Formalin, for Destroying Flies**—Add a teaspoonful of Formalin to three-fourths of a cupful of water, and fill up with milk. Spread drops of this mixture on pieces of cardboard or other suitable material, in which way it serves to attract a great number of flies. Some sugar or syrup may also be added to the mixture with good results. Price, 2/- bottle; per gallon bottle, 14/-.

**Gishurst Compound (Patented)**—One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. In boxes, 1/6 and 4/- each.

**Nikoteen**—A preparation containing about 30 per cent. of nicotine. For all kinds of Scale and Aphis; it is very effectual and is easy to use. In bottles, making from 3 to 4 gallons of spray, 1/- each; 4 to 5, 1/3; 8 to 10, 2/6; 12 to 20, 3/6; 50 to 75, 12/-; 96/- per gallon.

**Paris Green (Blundell's London, Genuine)**—Poisonous; insoluble Powder, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Ca-

### PARIS GREEN—Continued.

terpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In tins, 6d. and 1s. 6d. each; or 2/- per lb.; 168/- per cwt.; casks, 2/6 each extra.

**Pestend**—One of the cheapest and most effectual destroyers of Slugs and Snails on the market. It can be applied to the tenderest plants without fear of injury. A little Pestend sprinkled in each nest and in the dust bath will keep your poultry practically free from vermin. In packets containing about 2½lbs., 6d., or 1s. 6d. post free in Victoria; 2s. 2d. post free Interstate. In bags—28lbs., 2s. 6d.; 56lbs., 4s. 6d.

**Pine Spray**—Non-poisonous Insecticide and Plant Wash—Pine Spray is a non-poisonous insecticide, clean and pleasant to use, easily mixed with water, economical and efficacious to a degree, in the destruction of green fly, black fly, thrip, and all other insects infesting foliage. Its regular use under glass and outdoor keeps foliage in a perfectly clean and healthy condition. Used regularly on roses, it prevents attacks of mildew and rust. Pine Spray is an excellent all round wash and insecticide that can be used with safety upon even the tenderest foliage. 1 quart, 3/6; ½ gallon, 6/-.

**Soaperine**—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Bushes, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermen on Dogs, Horses, and Cattle. 9d. per tin. Special quotations submitted for large quantities.

**Sulphur**—For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc., 3d. per lb.; or 21/- cwt.

**Surpazoll**—For destroying the Green Fly on Roses it is unsurpassed. It also destroys Scale, Caterpillars, Mealy Bugs, Thrip, Cabbage Fly, and many other insect pests. No. 1 size, 1oz. bottle, to make 7 gallons of spray, 2s. each. No. 2 size, 2½oz. bottle, to make 17½ gallons of spray, 4s. each. 5oz. bottle, to make 36 gallons, 6s. 6d.

**Tobacco Leaf**—Very superior for fumigating or spraying. 1s. per lb. Special quotation for quantity.

**Tobacco Stems**—For fumigating. 3d. per lb.; or 5/- per sack. Carriage extra.

**XL All Insecticide**—Per ½ pint, 2s. 6d.; per pint, 4s.

Destroys Mealy Bug, Scale, Thrip, Red Spider, Green and Black Fly, Caterpillars, Blight, etc., and is perfectly safe to use on tender plants, and on the young growth of Fruit Trees.

**Directions for Use.**—For Green and Black Fly, syringing or dipping, 1 to 40 parts of water. For Red



FOR CODLIN MOTH IN APPLES AND PEARS USE HEMINGWAY'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.



# INSECT & BLIGHT DESTROYERS—Continued.

## XL ALL INSECTICIDE—Continued.

Spider, Thrip, Caterpillar and Blight, 1 to 20 parts of water. For Mealy Bug and Scale, 1 to 12 or 15 parts of water. When dipping, the plants should be kept in motion for 15 or 20 seconds. When syringing, use a fine spraying rose, and apply with force.

Winter Spraying—Vines, both over

## XL ALL INSECTICIDE—Continued.

rods and buds, 1 to 8 parts of water. Peach Trees and such like, 1 to 15 parts of water.

Tobacco Stems—For fumigating. 3d. lb.; or 5/- per sack. Carriage extra.

Wayso Slug and Snail Powder—This mineral may be safely dusted on the plants; which kills slugs and snails instantly, and will act as an excellent preventive against more appear-

## WAYS0—Continued.

ing. 6d. per tin; to 1/3 post free in Victoria; 1/8 post free Interstate, 14lb. bags, 2/6; 28lb. bags, 4/6; 56lb. bags, 7/6 each; 1cwt. bags, 12/6 each.

XL All Compound Cakes—For use in XL All Fumigators; No. 1 sufficient for 1000 cubic feet. 1s. each.

XL All Fumigators—For the above, 2000 cubic feet. 3s. each; 5000 cubic feet, 4s.

## For Winter Spraying

# HARBAS

## For Summer Spraying

**The Best Spray Oil for all Fruit Trees, Vegetables, Plants, &c.**

KILLS San Jose, Mussel and Brown Scales, Woolly Aphis, Red Spider and Aphis on DECIDUOUS TREES.

Red Scale, Olive Scale, Cottony Cushion Scale, White Louse and Wax Scale on CITRUS TREES.

One of the features about "Harbas" is that, as it is a self-emulsifying Oil, an even distribution is thus assured. This is a matter of very great importance when it is used for Citrus and other trees. There is no Free Oil to damage the foliage.

## METHOD OF APPLICATION

The spray mixture is prepared simply by dissolving one gallon of "Harbas" in twenty gallons of cold water. It dissolves at once, and no agitation in the spray barrel is necessary, as the mixture holds in suspension indefinitely. In applying to the trees use either a Cyclone or Bordeaux nozzle, but the former is preferred as being the more economical. The more force with which "Harbas" is applied to the trees the better. As the result of a thorough application the bark becomes clean and shiny, and the remedy, besides being efficacious against wintering insects, cleans the stems of lichen.

**NOTE.—Do not spray Citrus Trees whilst in bloom**

## Instructions for Use

For Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach and other Deciduous Trees.—Winter—1 part Harbas to 20 parts cold water. Summer—1 part Harbas to 40 parts cold water.

For Citrus Trees.—Winter—1 part Harbas to 30 parts cold water. Summer—1 part Harbas to 35 to 40 parts cold water.

Summer Spraying, for Roses, Hedges, Palms and other Plants—1 part of Harbas to 50 parts cold water.

Spray Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beans, etc. with Harbas for Fly and Aphis—1 part Harbas to 50 parts cold water.

## Prices:

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 quart . . . . .   | 2/- each      |
| ½ gallon . . . . .  | 3/- "         |
| 1 " . . . . .       | 4/9 "         |
| 2 " . . . . .       | 4/3 per gall. |
| 4 " . . . . .       | 3/6 " "       |
| 40 " cask . . . . . | 3/- " "       |

**HARBAS is easy to Mix and Easy to Apply. Always Remains Mixed.  
Mixes with Cold Water. Keeps Fruit Trees Healthy.**

A sample bottle of "Harbas" will be posted free on application. It will serve to illustrate the splendid emulsifying properties of the article when mixed with water, and the entire absence of free oil.

## TESTIMONIALS

"Colora," Lower Portland, 11th January, 1915.

Dear Sir,—

It is with pleasure that I testify to the efficacy of Harbas as a Spray for many of the orchard pests. Citrus trees infested with White Lice, Red Scale, Black Smut and Fungus Growths, have been quickly freed without injury to the trees, and the renewed vigour, bright clean leaves and barrel that soon follow, show how effectively the spray does its work.

I have in mind particularly a few Mandarin, Orange and Lemon trees which were suffering severely, and which had some months before been sprayed with another preparation, but were still in a bad way. The application of Harbas made a wonderful difference, cleaning even the smallest branches.

In the treatment of San Jose Scale it has also proved effective, and, from indications, I believe if trees are sprayed at the right time it will be found that Brown Rot will be minimised, if not prevented. It is my intention to make a special test in this direction next season.

The ease with which Harbas can be applied, its cleanness as a spray, the saving of time, and, above all, the result make it a boon to the orchardist.—Yours, etc.,

A. UREN.

## HARBAS SPRAYING OIL.

Lower Portland, 7th January, 1915.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the extreme value of the above Spraying Oil. I have used it for various insect pests on fruit trees, and have been watching the result of Harbas used by the orchardists, and I can conscientiously say that it is superior to all others that I have used.

The simplicity of preparation, combined with its effectiveness, I have no hesitation whatever in recommending Harbas to those who are desirous of cleaning their orchard from all kinds of scale insects.

(Signed) J. T. MOTHERELL.

Lindisfarne, Bedford Road, Ringwood,

12/2/15.

"That tin of Harbas you sent me as a sample is absolutely the best thing I have ever used for Orange and Lemon trees. I sprayed one lot with Harbas and the other with Gargoyle. Harbas is far superior for Citrus trees.

I have just returned from a holiday to Sydney, and came into contact with several orchardists who have used Harbas on Lemon and Orange Trees over there, and they all speak very highly of it. It is so efficacious there is no need to use anything else, and, moreover, is so easily mixed that time and labor are considerably reduced. I will use it on all my orchard next year, also your Hemingway's Arsenate of Lead."

W. J. HUNT.

## HARBAS SPRAYING OIL.

Lower Portland, 7th January, 1915.

Having used Harbas extensively, I have much pleasure in recommending it to other orchardists for all kinds of Scale Insects.

After having used all other remedies on the market, I was induced to try Harbas, with the result that I can safely say that Harbas is the acme of scientific sprays.

(Signed) R. M. SMITH.

**TRY OUR "LIME SULPHUR WASH" ON YOUR FRUIT TREES.**



INSECT & BLIGHT DESTROYERS—Continued.

## Hemingway's Pure Arsenate of Lead

Hemingway's Pure Arsenate of Lead never scorches the foliage when properly applied by the orchardist. Hemingway's Pure Arsenate of Lead combines perfectly with the Lime-Sulphur Wash or the Bordeaux Mixture, and, in fact, increases the sticking power of the Lime-Sulphur Wash or Bordeaux Mixtures. When used with the Lime-Sulphur Solution there is no loss of efficiency owing to the scientific and practical methods of its manufacture.

### ANALYSIS OF HEMINGWAY'S LEAD ARSENATE.

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Total Arsenic Oxide . . . . .         | 34.65 |
| Lead Oxide . . . . .                  | 4.26  |
| Water Soluble Arsenic Oxide . . . . . | 1.15  |
| Water Impurities Soluble . . . . .    | 4.35  |
| other than Arsenic Oxide.             |       |

The above particulars are calculated on a dry basis, which is the state in which the insect or grub eats the preparation.

For destroying Codlin Moth, Pear Slug, and other leaf eating insects. As soon

as the buds show signs of bursting, the first spraying should be applied, using about 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 40 or 50 gallons of water; stir well, and then apply with a very fine nozzle. The second spraying as soon as the blossoms have fallen.

All Prices are Net Cash. Delivery ex store, f.o.r. or f.o.b., Melb.

### PRICES:

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1/2 lb. Jars . . . . . | 1/- each Net Cash. |
| 1 " . . . . .          | 1/6 lb. "          |
| 2 " . . . . .          | 1/5 " "            |
| 5 " . . . . .          | 1/3 " "            |
| 10 " . . . . .         | 1/- " "            |
| 25 lb. Kegs . . . . .  | 8d. " "            |
| 28 " . . . . .         | 8d. " "            |
| 50 " . . . . .         | 7d. " "            |
| 100 " . . . . .        | 6d. " "            |

### TESTIMONIALS

I have used Hemingway's Arsenate of Lead this last season with most satisfactory results. I took over my orchard the season before this, and I had about 60 per cent. of wormy fruit. This past season, with using Hemingway's Lead Arsenate together with a most excellent Spraying machine in the I.H.C. one horse power sprayer, I have had no Codlin Moth whatsoever, so little that I could not even say there was 1/2 per cent. of wormy fruit.

In fact, Hemingway's Arsenate has proved so satisfactory that I should not think of trying experiments with any other brand. I may say that my fruit has consistently topped the local market during the past season, as can be seen from the weekly reports in the "Argus" and "Australasian."

"Loiswattie," Hastings, 13/6/1914.

H. E. D'ESTERRE.

Dear Sirs,

I have never seen better spraying results. I am highly pleased with the effectiveness of your Hemingway's Arsenate of Lead, also the ease with which it is prepared for the spray tank.—Yours faithfully,

St. Clair's Orchard, Blackburn, 11th May, 1914.

(Signed) FRANK F. TAYLOR,  
Manager, Messrs. Levi and Nelson.

Dear Sirs,—

I have every confidence in saying that Hemingway's Arsenate of Lead is equal to anything I have used. It adhered well, and in every way has proved very satisfactory.—Yours truly,

Templestowe, 16th April, 1914.

W. R. JENKINS.

To our clients who are interested in Orchard work and spraying of any description, we should advise them to write for our Booklet entitled, "How and When to Spray," which we shall be pleased to post free of charge to any address.

## HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES

**Aphis Brushes**, for cleaning off scale, etc., 2/6 each.

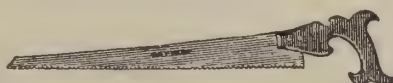
**Garden Lines** (English), Superior quality, each 20 yards long. 1/-, 1/3 and 1/6 each. These lines are attached to save knotting, should specially long lengths be required.

**Gishurstine**, an invaluable preparation for rendering boots, leggings, etc., waterproof. Used largely by all the leading gardeners in Great Britain. In tins, 1/-; per post, 4d. per tin extra.

**Grafting Wax, French Cold**—Indispensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also for healing all wounds in trees, and for stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always ready for use, and is easily applied with a spatula or knife. In tins, 1/3 and 1/9 each; per post, 3d. and 6d. per tin extra.

**Hanging Wire Baskets**, for Ferns—Plain—8 inches, 9d. each; 10 inches, 1/- each; 12 inches, 1/3 each. Ornamental—From 9d. each.

**Harvesting Twine** (Imported), for tying Dahlias, Shrubs, etc. In 1lb. balls, 10d. each; also in balls 4 to 5 lbs. in weight, 9d. per lb.



**Lopping Shears**—For lopping branches off trees, etc. No. 1, 7/6 each; No. 2, 8/6 each; No. 3, with stop, 10/6 each.

**Pencils** (Indelible), black, blue, and red, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

**Raffia**—This material is now very largely used by Vignerons for tying Vines and by Nurserymen. 1s. per lb. (Special quotations given for cwt. or ton.)

**Raffia, Coloured**—We carry a large stock of the following distinct colours—Red, Green, Blue, Black, and Light Brown. This coloured material is very extensively used for making Raffia Baskets, Hats, etc. Price, 2s. per lb.

**Saws, Pruning**, 14in., 3/-; 16in., 3/6.

**Scissors, Vine**, 2/6.

**Scissors, Rose Pruners**, 3/-.

**Scissors, Ladies' Flower Gatherers**, finest quality; nickel-plated, 3/6.

**Scythes**, patent sizes. Price on application.

**Scythe Sneds**. Price on application.

**Scythe Stones** (Waterloo), 6d. each.

**Shears, Sheep**, for cutting grass edgings, etc. 1/- and 2/6 per pair.

**Sieves**, all sizes. Price on application.

**Sphagnum Moss**, for filling wire baskets, orchid culture, etc. 10/- per sack; 1/4 sack, 3/-.

TRY WATER GLASS SOLUTION FOR PRESERVING EGGS.



## HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

### "Haws's" Improved Watering Cans

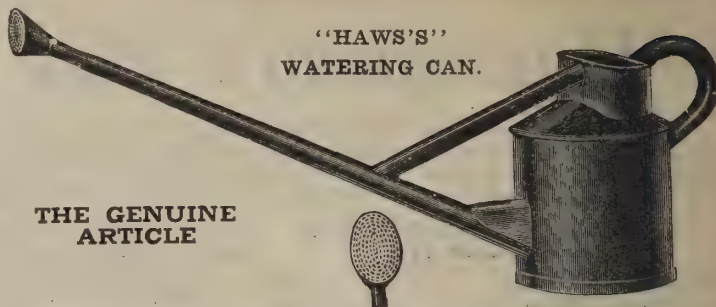
THE GENUINE ARTICLE, UNSURPASSED FOR HORTICULTURAL WORK.

Note the Trade Mark. None Genuine without.

Exclusive Features:—Correct balance for comfort. Patent strainer to clear can and regulate rose. Perfect rose spray. Strength in finish, ensuring longer wear.

These Cans are very substantially made, and the tops are so constructed that they cannot possibly overflow. Another special feature is, that when empty they do not overturn, a defect invariably found in the best cans.

Prices—2 quarts, 6/6; 4 quarts, 9/6; 6 quarts, 11/-; 8 quarts, 13/-; 10 quarts, 15/6; 12 quarts, 18/- each.



"HAWS'S"  
WATERING CAN.

THE GENUINE  
ARTICLE



Watering Can—  
The "Paxton."

### The "Paxton" Watering Cans

Sizes—4 quarts, 6/6; 6 quarts, 7/6;  
8 quarts, 8/6 each.

### Galvanized Watering Cans

Extra strong Colonial make. Made specially for us from our own design. Prices: 4 quarts, 6s. 6d.; 6 quarts, 7s. 6d.; 8 quarts, 8s. 6d.; 10 quarts, 10s. 6d.; 12 quarts, 12s. 6d. each.

### The Clyde Tree Pruner



4 ft., 3s. 6d. each; 6 ft., 5s. each.

This Tree Pruner is made from the very best material obtainable and has a spring device (patent applied for) which automatically opens the blade, permitting the operator to use both hands to guide the shear in difficult work.

### Tanned Garden Netting

For Protecting Fruit Trees, Vines, etc.

Sizes:—

| Each.             | Each.               |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 6 x 6 yds. .. 6/6 | 3 x 30 yds. .. 12/6 |
| 4 x 12 " .. 9/-   | 4 x 30 " .. 16/-    |
| 5 x 12 " .. 10/6  | 3 x 40 " .. 17/6    |
| 7 x 12 " .. 13/6  | 5 x 40 " .. 28/6    |
| 10 x 12 " .. 16/- | 7 x 40 " .. 40/-    |
| 12 x 12 " .. 21/- | 9 x 40 " .. 46/-    |
| 15 x 15 " .. 31/- | 15 x 40 " .. 61/-   |

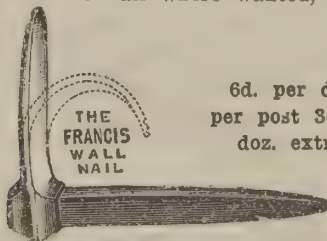
THIS IS NEW NETTING,  
AND LOCALLY MADE.

### ELLIOTT'S Improved Summer Cloud Shading

An excellent preparation for Shading Greenhouses, Skylights, and all Glass Surfaces. A packet contains sufficient to shade a hundred feet of Glass well. In packets (with full directions for use), 1s. 6d. each; per post, 1s. 11d.

### The Francis Wall Nail

For fastening Vines, Climbers, etc., to walls, trellises, etc. Simply drive in the nail where wanted, then bend the lead



6d. per doz.;  
per post 3d. per  
doz. extra.

flange around the stem. This will hold it securely without injury to the bark.

### Rose Tubes

Largely used at all principal shows for exhibiting Rose and Carnation blooms. 7s. 6d. per doz.

### Porta's Sulphur Bellows

(LATEST PATENT.)

These Bellows are constructed so as to evenly distribute the Sulphur on the foliage, and do not choke at the nozzle, as is often the case. They are absolutely, without doubt, the strongest and best make on the market.

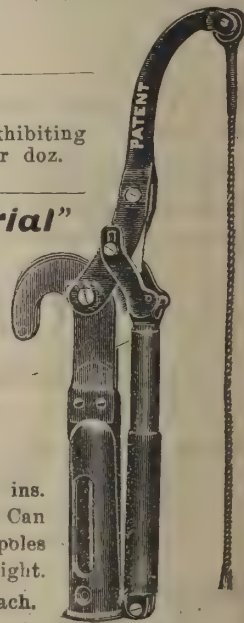
Price, 9s. each.

### The "Aerial" Auto- matic Tree Pruner

One of the best Tree Pruners ever offered, it will cut a branch 1 1/8 ins. in diameter. Can be fixed on to poles to cut at any height.

Price, 12/6 each.

Automatic Tree Pruner.



THE "ACME" POWDER BELLOWS.

### "Acme" and "The Midget" Powder Bellows

These useful appliances will prove a boon to amateur gardeners who do not wish to procure expensive Sulphur Bellows. In England they are now greatly used by Amateur Rose Growers for spraying sulphur and other powder insecticides. "The Midget" can be supplied with a round nozzle or a flat spreader, as shown separate in the illustration. The "Acme" Bellows are fitted with a patent pneumatic plug. They are not mere toys, but useful, well-made instruments.

"Acme," 2s. 6d. each.

"The Midget," 1s. 3d. each.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.



HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

## The "Perfect" Buttonhole Flower Holder

A New Invention which Entirely Supersedes All Other Holders, the Advantages of which are as follows:—

Being oval and neatly tapered, it enters the buttonhole easily and does not throw it out of shape.

Having two tubes, the inner one which grips the flowers can be easily removed, and fresh water added without disarranging them.

The inner tube is so arranged that it will securely hold either a large spray of flowers or a single spray with a large stem.

It has a pliable clip for the buttonhole which enables it to firmly fit any thickness of cloth.

Price: Nickel-plated or Oxydised, 1s. 6d. each, postage 2d. extra.

## "The National" Buttonhole Flower Holder

The "National" allows the stems to be placed in the holder, gripped, and inserted in the water tubes without touching the flowers. This is a new, original, and effective invention; there being no need to tie the stems, and no risk of spoiling the flowers by forcing them into the tube.

1s. each; per post, 1s. 1d.

### THE "VICTORIA" BUTTON-HOLE FLOWER TUBES.

Plain glass, with silver loop, 3d. each; per post, 4d.

**BUTTON-HOLE HOLDER.**—Nickel, with fern leaf, 3d. each; per post, 4d.

## The "Wikeham" Patent Weed Eradicator

CAN BE EASILY USED BY A LADY.



The only instrument that will effectually destroy Dandelions, Docks, and other coarse weeds in Lawns, etc., without injury to the surrounding grass, being a new invention brought out for this purpose, consisting of a tubular staff 36 inches long, fitted with a spike and self-acting valve. The upper part being filled with Weed Killer, it is so arranged that by merely stabbing the point into the plant, enough liquid is released into the tissues to destroy it.

When not in use, the point is protected by a cover, which may be screwed on or off as desired. Price, 10s. 6d. each.

EXTRA SPRINGS FOR ABOVE, 1s. each.

### MATERIAL FOR SHADING GLASS HOUSES FRAMES, &c.

## "WILLESSEN" Green Scrim Shading

**ROT PROOF, NON-ARSENICAL, DURABLE.** Awarded 8 Gold Medals in England.

Splendid shading for Conservatories, Greenhouse Blinds, and protection from the sun's rays. In use in all the principal gardens and estates in England for many years. Sample free.

Price, 2s. per yard, 60 inches wide.

## Green Cotton Shading

The best and most durable material on the market for GREENHOUSE BLINDS, SHADING GLASSHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, etc. Sample Free.

2s. 3d. per yard, 60 inches wide.

Write for Samples of "Willesden" Green Scrim and Green Cotton Shading. The best materials for shading Glasshouses, Conservatories, Frames, etc.

## Cahoon Seed Sower

Recognised Everywhere as the World's Standard Seed Sower.



The easiest running and most perfect machine on the market. It not only saves two-thirds labour, but 25 per cent. of seed. A man or boy can sow evenly any desired quantity at the rate of from 4 to 6 acres per hour. The weight of the machine when empty is 5½ lbs. It will scatter the following distances:—Wheat or Rye, 30 to 36 feet; Barley, 27 to 33 feet; Oats, 21 to 25 feet; Clovers, Millets, and Lucerne, 20 to 24 feet; Timothy or Couch Grass, 15 to 18 feet; Rye Grass, 8 to 12 feet; the breadth of cast being in proportion to the weight of seed. Price, 25/-.

## Robinson's Seed Sower

(Patented No. 5326.)

**LASTS A LIFETIME.**

Prices to the trade on application.



We have been appointed Sole Distributing Agents for this Handy Tool

The Handiest Tool in a Gardener's Outfit

Sows Seeds Regularly. Saves Thinning Out.

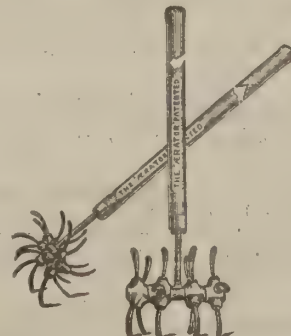
Price, 1s. 9d. each; per post, 2s.

## "THE AERATOR"

It will do six times more work in a given time than the ordinary Hoe. Should be used as soon as the young plants and weeds appear above the ground, and then again after a short interval, especially if the weather has been dry and rendered the surface of the soil caked or hard. The "AERATOR" loosens the soil, admits air, prepares for the coming rain, rouses up the bacteria or insect world, stimulates root action, hastens the growth of the young plants, and at the same time destroys the weeds in their infancy, which otherwise, in time, rob plant life of valuable sustenance.

PRICE, 7s. 6d. EACH.

Thoroughly turns over the soil, 6in. wide with a forward push of the handle.



Six inches wide, on ash handle, 4ft. 6in. long, well made and finished.

READ "THE AUSTRALIAN GARDENER" THE BEST BOOK PUBLISHED FOR AMATEURS.



## HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

### GLOVES

Gloves, Men's Leather Pruning or Harvesting, 2/- per pair.  
 Gloves, Men's Strong Canvas Gardening, 9d. and 1/- per pair; per post, 10d. and 1/2.  
 Gloves, Men's Strong Canvas Gardening, with leather palms, 1/6 per pair; per post, 1/8.  
 Gloves, Ladies' Leather Gardening.. 2/- per pair.  
 Gloves, Ladies' Strong Canvas Gardening, 9d. and 1/- per pair; per post, 10d. and 1/2.



Horsehide Glove.

If per post, 3d. per pair extra, except where otherwise marked.

Gloves, Ladies', Chamois Gardening. 1/6 and 2/- per pair; per post, 2d. extra.  
 Gloves, Genuine Horsehide (extra strong). Made in three sizes—8½, 9, and 9½. 2/6 per pair.

### ENGLISH GARDEN AND MOTOR GLOVES.

Men's, 830A—Very strong and pliable. 2/6 per pair.  
 Men's Best, 824—Tanned, 3/- per pair.  
 Ladies', 827A—Strong, hand-stitched, 2/6 per pair.  
 Ladies' Best, 826—Tanned, 3/- per pair.

## Saynor, Cooke & Ridal's Pruning, Budding, and Grafting Knives

Postage 3d. extra on Pruning Knives.



|         |         |         |         |          |         |         |         |        |         |         |           |           |          |          |         |         |         |        |          |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| No. 194 | No. 311 | No. 196 | No. 166 | No. 186½ | No. 188 | No. 191 | No. 189 | No. 02 | No. 187 | No. 195 | No. 312sb | No. 187bc | No. 312½ | No. 195½ | No. 326 | No. 325 | No. 329 | No. EL | No. 325½ | No. 204 | No. 207 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|

### PRUNING KNIVES (per post 3d. extra).

|                                                                                                |                                                                               |                                                                               |                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Each<br>No. 188 .. 4/6<br>No. 194 .. 4/9<br>No. 311 .. 4/6<br>No. 196 .. 5/8<br>No. 166 .. 3/6 | Each<br>No. 186½ .. 4/6<br>No. 189 .. 5/-<br>No. 191 .. 4/9<br>No. 468 .. 3/- | Each<br>No. 02 .. 4/9<br>No. 187 .. 4/6<br>No. 312SB .. 4/6<br>No. 195 .. 4/9 | Each<br>No. 186 .. 4/6<br>No. 312½ .. 4/6<br>No. 195½ .. 4/9<br>No. 187BC .. 4/6 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES

| (post free).                                                                                    |                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Each<br>No. 326 .. 4/6<br>No. 325 .. 4/6<br>No. 329 .. 4/6<br>No. 325½ .. 5/6<br>No. 204 .. 4/6 | Each.<br>No. 207 .. 4/9<br>SB .. 4/6<br>6NB .. 4/6<br>3NB .. 4/6<br>BL .. 4/6 |

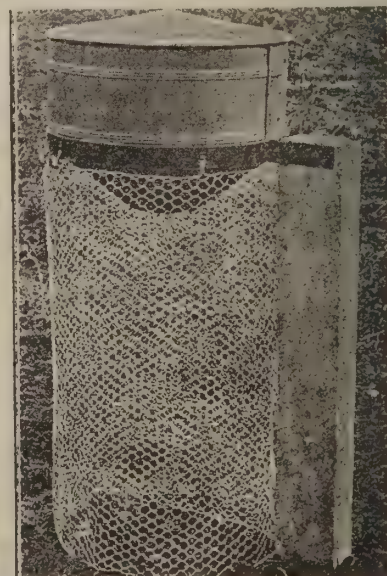
## Automatic Bird Scarer

**SIMPLE, CHEAP, EFFECTIVE. (PATENTED.) NEVER WEARS OUT. SAVES MONEY, TIME, and TEMPER.**

Briefly described the machine consists of a circular metal case about 14 inches in width, by 8 inches in depth, in the top end of which is fixed a spiral strip of iron. Along this is arranged a series of hooks or forks, adapted to receive a length of slow-burning fuse and large cannon crackers, one or more of which can be suspended from each hook in such a way as to bring its fuse in contact with the slow fuse.

The machine being charged, one end of the fuse is ignited and the cover closed. As the slow fuse gradually burns away, it ignites each cracker in turn, causing a loud explosion every fifteen or twenty minutes, or more or less often as desired, and will continue firing periodically for about 15 hours without further attention, and can also be set in the evening to begin firing off at any hour next morning.

Prices: Bird Scarer, £1 5s.; Crackers, per box of 800, £1; Fuse, per Hank, 4s. 6d.



Bird Scarer.

Platkop Fruit Farm, Clooclan, O.F.S., South Africa,

30th June, 1914.

"Some two years ago we obtained from you four Demon bird scaring machines. These have been so successful that we now desire more. We are enclosing draft for £40, and will be pleased if you will send along by first shipment 10 more machines, 22 cases of crackers, and 4 hanks of fuse."

(Signed) F. J. HARPER, Manager.

TRY THE COLONIAL MADE GALVANISED LABELS (see Page 111).



HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

## SKELTONS English-Made Garden Tools

### SHOVELS.

Square Nose.

No. 211D.—No. 0, 5/6 each.

No. 211D.—No. 1, 6/- "

### SHOVELS.

Open Socket.

D Handles.

No. 581D.—No. 3, 5/- each.

No. 581D.—No. 4, 5/6 "

### SHOVELS.

Long Handled (50in.).

All Bright.

No. 1292H.—No. 3, 5/- each.

### SHOVELS.

Post Hole.

With 50-inch Handle.

No. 2761H, 4/6 each.

### SPADES.

Best Solid Steel Plug Strap.

No. 2825D.—No. 1, 6/3 each.

No. 2825D.—No. 2, 6/6 "

### SPADES.

Solid Steel Riveted.

Treaded Blade.

No. 2752D.—No. 1, 4/6 each.

### SPADES.

Best Solid Steel, Strap Socket.

All Bright.

No. 2826D.—No. 1, 6/6 each.

No. 2826D.—No. 2, 6/9 "

### SPADES.

Best Solid Steel.

No. 3374D.—No. 2, 3/6 each.

No. 3374D.—No. 3, 4/- "

### SPADES.

Ladies' Strap Socket.

No. 3341D.—No. 1, 4/6 each.

No. 3341D.—No. 2, 4/9 "

### FORKS.

4-Prong Border.

No. 3502.—4/6 each.

No. 3592.—5/6 "

### FORKS.

4 Square Prong, Digging.

Double Riveted.

No. 3804D.—No. 1, 4/6 each.

5-Prong Digging.

No. 3805D.—No. 3, 5/6 each.

### FORKS.

Potato, 4-Prong.

No. 4242, 5/- each.

No. 4243, 6/- "

### WEED FORKS.

No. 11630, 3-prong, 1/3 each.

No. 11676, 4-prong, 1/9 "

No. 11677, 4-prong, 2/- "

### TROWELS.

Garden.

No. 11740.—6in., Black, 1/3 each.

No. 11754.—6in., Black & Red, 1/9 each

No. 11756.—6in., Black & Red, 2/- "

### DAISY GRUBBERS.

No. 11900, 2/6 each.

No. 11901, Long Handle, 3/- each.

**DAISY LAWN WEEDEE.**—For removing Daisies, Docks, etc., from lawns, without making bare patches. 1/9, 3/6, and 4/- each.

### SICKLES.

No. 3, Australian.

No. 6610, 2/- each.

### HOOKS.

No. 6930.—No. 3, 3/- each.

### MATTOCKS.

Best Solid Steel.

Short Cutter for Grubbing.

No. 8250.—Weight, 6lb., 6/- each.

(Black, with Bright ends.)

### GRASS EDGING IRON.

Handled.

No. 11967.—8in., 4/6 each.

### SOLID FORGED DRAW-DIAMOND HOE



This tool combines the ordinary draw hoe and a diamond-shaped hoe, which will penetrate where the draw hoe cannot with safety be used. 4/6 each.

### ONION HOE.

Swan Neck; Flat Edge.

No. 12883, 3/- each.

### SOLID FORGED FORK-END HOE.



Soil can be hoed and broken up with this tool at the same time if necessary.

No. 12860.—5in. x 3½in., 4/6 each.

### DUTCH HOES.

Handled.

No. 12961.—6in., 3/- each.

No. 12961.—7in., 3/3 "

No. 12961.—8in., 3/6 "

### GARDEN REELS.

No. 13541.—6in., 3/6 each.

### FLORAL TOOLS.

As per Illustration.

No. 11534.—4/6 per Set.



No. 11534.—Floral Tools.

### GARDEN SHEARS.

Bright Solid Steel.

With Notched Blades and Bevelled Edges.

Pinned through Hoops.

No. 14013.—8in., 6/-.

No. 14013.—9in., 7/-.

No. 14013.—10in., 8/-.

No. 14013.—12in., 10/-.

### LADIES' GRASS OR HEDGE SHEARS.

Light.

No. 14056.—6in., 4/6.

### BORDER SHEARS.

Bright Solid Steel.

36-inch Handles.

Fitted with Bolts and Nuts, also Spring

Washers.

No. 14073.—9in., 9/6.

No. 14073.—10in., 10/6.



## The New Maize Reaper

"THE YANKEE"

This new Corn Hook is specially noted for its simplicity and effectiveness. Will save time and labour. Much easier to work than all others. Price, 3/6 each.



SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S SCRUB AND WEED EXTERMINATOR.



# HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.



**HEART-SHAPED HOE.**

Highly recommended for making small irrigation channels, and to use as an ordinary draw hoe. Price, 4/-.

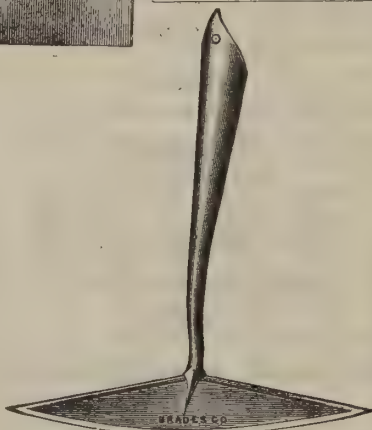


It will save its cost in a day. The special advantage of this over all other Weeders of this class is, that it has a band which passes over the fingers, which when the tool is not in use, gives full use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. It is neatly and strongly made. Price, 1/3; per post, 1/6.



**GRUBBING HOES—**

6in., 2/- each; 7-in., 2/3 each; 8in., 2/6 each.



**THE "NEW ZEALAND" HOE.**

Highly recommended for hoeing between potatoes and cleaning large patches of ground. As it cuts both sides, it does the work in half the time of an ordinary Dutch hoe.

Complete with handle, 4/- each.

## ONION WEEDEE.

This is a splendid tool for weeding onions or for using in any garden where hand-weeding has to be done. Price, 1/- each.

**THE "MITCHELL" HOE.**



This hoe is highly recommended for clearing large patches of ground. Besides having four cutting edges it always cuts on the slant, which severs the weeds more easily than the ordinary Dutch hoe. Price, 4/6 each.

**BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."**



"An Invaluable Weeding Implement, once used, always used."

This useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the forefinger, or on two or more fingers if required; it can be worn with or without a glove.

NOTE.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

Price, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

## PEDESTALS AND JARDINIERES.

We have a very fine assortment of this ware in the latest designs to choose from, useful for hall and room decoration. The Pedestals stand 3 feet high, and are capable of holding a large plant in a 12-inch pot.

Jardinieres, from 1/6 upwards.  
Pedestals, from 25/- upwards.

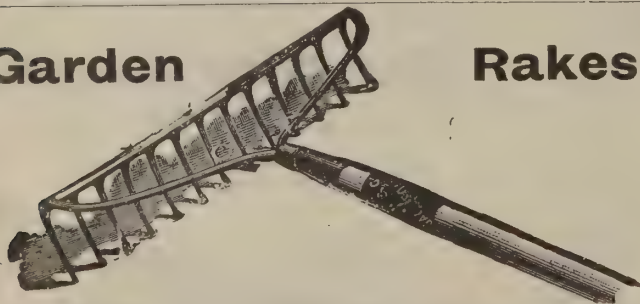


## Universal Lawn Shears

In using these shears the operator walks erect, and moving the handles, which are 35 inches long, cuts the grass in the most inaccessible places. The blades are instantly adjustable to any required angle, without the aid of tools. One blade remains stationary, thus permitting its use against buildings, fences, trees, monuments, etc., and is not thrown out of position by the closing of the blades, as is the case where both blades are movable. The construction of the Universal Lawn Shears is mechanically perfect in every respect—nothing to wear out, no bolts or nuts to come loose. The 12-inch blades are hand-tempered in oil, all working parts are properly machined and fitted. With ordinary care they will last a life-time. There is no need for crawling on your hands and knees while trimming the lawn. The Universal Lawn Shears permit your standing erect at all times, whether trimming under hedges, fences, and shrubs, or around walks and bushes. They can also be adjusted to trim shrubs, creepers, etc. Price, 8s. 6d.

## Garden

## Rakes



ALL STEEL BOW RAKES (Best Quality)—10-tooth, 3/3 ach; 12-tooth, 3/6 each; 14-tooth, 3/9 each; 16-tooth, 4/- each.

AMERICAN STEEL RAKES.—10-tooth, 2/9; 12-tooth, 3/-; 14-tooth, 3/3; 16-tooth, 3/6.

## DAISY or LAWN

RAKES — The best Rakes for cleaning lawns, after being cut.

16-Tooth, 7/6  
18-Tooth, 8/6  
20-Tooth, 9/6  
22-Tooth, 10/6.



Daisy or Lawn Rake.

READ "THE AUSTRALIAN GARDENER" PRICE 2/2 POSTED.



## HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

### The Boss Cultivator

This Adjustable Cultivator can be adjusted and plows removed without moving a bolt. It is light, weighing but 3 lbs. with the handle. Being forged of crucible spring steel, oil tempered, it is strong. It is simple in construction, having only 1 casting and 3 bolts. Its use destroys the weeds, thoroughly pulverises the soil and leaves it level. It works between the rows. With the centre plow removed it straddles the row.

There are 5 adjustable plows when all are in place. In planting and cultivating it takes the place of spade, hoe, rake and marker, and saves time and labor.

4/- EACH



THE BOSS CULTIVATOR.

### The "Buco" Hand Cultivator

This tool is constructed the same as the Boss in size and appearance, but much lighter.

3s. 6d. each.

### The "Cuma" Hand Cultivator

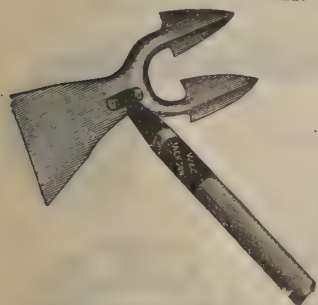
Indispensable for ladies' use in the garden, having 3 prongs constructed in the same style as the above two, but with a short handle about 18 inches. It takes the weeds out by the roots, loosens the soil thoroughly to desired depth, leaving it fine and smooth.

1s. 6d. each.

### The "Caxton" Hand Cultivator

A strong-made 3-pronged Cultivator, with long handle.

2s. 6d. each.



### The "Acme" Hand Cultivator

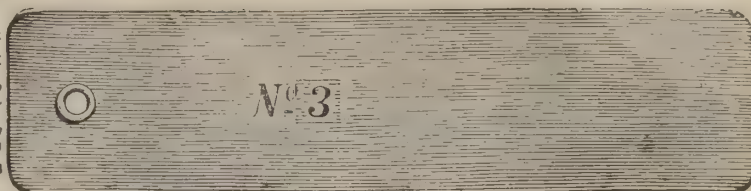
A very useful tool; 3/6 each.

### Zinc Labels for Trees, Plants, Borders, &c.

|                               |                         |                          |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| For Pots, Borders, etc.       | No. 1, 5s. per 100.     | No. 3, 4s. per 100.      |
|                               | No. 2, 4s. per 100.     | No. 4, 4s. per 100.      |
| For Suspending, Nailing, etc. | No. 5, 5s. per 100.     | No. 13, 3s. 6d. per 100. |
|                               | No. 6, 3s. 6d. per 100. | No. 14, 3s. per 100.     |
|                               | No. 7, 3s. per 100.     | No. 21, 4s. per 100.     |

### Indelible Ink

For writing on zinc labels. In bottles, 9d. and 1s. 3d. each.



### Imported Manilla Water-proof Label No. 3

Used by Nurserymen for labelling Fruit Trees, Roses, etc. The very finest quality, round edge. Manufactured by Blake and McKenzie, Liverpool. Prices, 1s. per 100; or 6s. 6d. per 1,000.

Square-Cut Labels, at 5/6 1,000.

### Fruit Tree Labels

These labels are ready strung and will be found most useful for nursery work. They are imported direct by us, and are of the finest quality. Price, 1/3 per 100; 9/- per 1,000.

### Labels—Galvanised Colonial Make

Size, 3in. x 3½in.

A specially made, good, strong label. Suitable for pot plants and open ground. 2/6 per 100.

#### Colonial Wooden Garden Labels.

In bundles of 100 each.

|              |     |               |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| 4in. . . . . | 1 0 | 8in. . . . .  | 2 0 |
| 5in. . . . . | 1 3 | 10in. . . . . | 2 6 |
| 6in. . . . . | 1 6 | 12in. . . . . | 3 0 |
| 7in. . . . . | 1 9 | 15in. . . . . | 6 0 |

#### Chandler's Patent Copper Labels.

Wired ready for use. 1s. and 1s. 3d. per doz.

### "The Allproof" Garden Label

The "Allproof" is absolutely the latest and best in labels. It can be altered at pleasure, and is absolutely weather-proof.

The sheath or frame is made of strong sheet zinc, therefore withstands the atmosphere and does not rust.

The end is bent over forming a roof to prevent rain driving in from the top.

The sides are closed over to form a groove or channel within which the glass slide is held in position, and at the bottom two extension ears are provided.



No. 1—3½in.



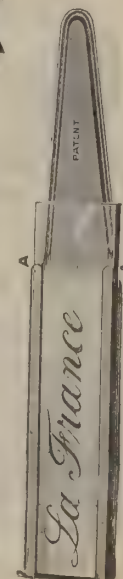
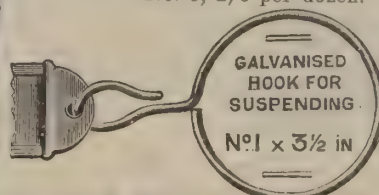
When an alteration of name is desired, it is only necessary to release the glass, obliterate the old writing with india-rubber or a little soap and water, rewrite and fix glass as before.

#### Prices.

No. 1, complete with suspending hooks, 2/6 per dozen.

No. 3, 3/- per dozen.

No. 5, 2/6 per dozen.



No. 3. 8in. long.

No. 5. 4½in. long.

GIVE HEMINGWAY'S ARSENATE OF LEAD A TRIAL.



## HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

### Garden Stakes

#### Square Jarrahwood Stakes (Recommended).

4ft. lin. x lin.—2/- per doz.; 14/- per 100  
5ft. lin. x lin.—3/- per doz.; 17/6 per 100  
6ft. lin. x lin.—3/6 per doz.; 22/6 per 100

#### Square Hardwood Stakes.

4ft. lin. x lin.—1/6 per doz.; 11/- per 100  
5ft. lin. x lin.—2/6 per doz.; 16/- per 100  
6ft. lin. x lin. 3/- per doz.; 20/- per 100

#### Hardwood Sticks (Unpainted).

##### In bundles of 100 each.

|                |     |                 |     |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| 1ft. round ..  | 1 3 | 3ft. round ..   | 3 6 |
| 1½ft. round .. | 2 0 | 3½ft. square .. | 4 6 |
| 2ft. round ..  | 2 6 | 3½ft. round ..  | 5 0 |
| 2½ft. round .. | 3 0 | 4ft. square ..  | 6 0 |
| 3ft. square .. | 3 0 | 4ft. round ..   | 6 0 |

#### JARRAH STICKS.

3ft. ½in. x ½in. .. 3/6 per 100.  
3½ft. ½in. x ½in. .. 5/- per 100.  
4ft. ½in. x ½in. .. 6/6 per 100.

#### GREEN PAINTED BAMBOO CANES.

2½ft., 6d. per doz., 3/6 per 100.  
3ft., 8d. per doz.; 4/- per 100.  
4ft., 9d. per doz.; 4/6 per 100.

#### CARNATION LAYERING PINS.

Specially imported; made of strong zinc.  
2/- per 100.

### Flower Pots, etc.

#### FLOWER POTS.

| Per doz.      | Per doz.              |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 3in. .... 9   | 8in. .... 3 6         |
| 4in. .... 1 0 | 9in. .... 5 6         |
| 5in. .... 1 3 | 10in. .... 8 0        |
| 6in. .... 1 6 | 12in. 1/6 ea. or 15 0 |
| 7in. .... 2 6 |                       |

#### FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

| Per doz.      | Per doz.             |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 4in. .... 0 9 | 8in. .... 3 0        |
| 5in. .... 1 0 | 9in. .... 4 0        |
| 6in. .... 1 6 | 10in. .... 5 0       |
| 7in. .... 2 0 | 12in. 1/- ea. or 9 0 |

#### SEED PANS.

| Each.        | Each.         | Each.         |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 8in. ... 6d. | 10in. ... 9d. | 12in. ... 1/3 |

### GARDEN SYRINGES

#### Lawson's Patent Brass Garden Syringes

English Make.  
(SELF-OILING.)

These are most useful instruments for impelling water over plants in pots, trees, etc. When the object is merely to refresh the plants, the operator should stand at some distance from the plants, so that the water may spread and fall upon them like a shower; but if insecticides are to be applied, stand close to the plants, and drive it forth with greater force. With care these Syringes will last a lifetime.

No. 1.—12inch. barrel x 1½in., 10/-

No. 1½.—16inch " x 1¼in., 12/6

No. 2.—18inch " x 1½in., 15/-

SYRINGES, Colonial made; in great variety.



No. 4.



No. 1½.

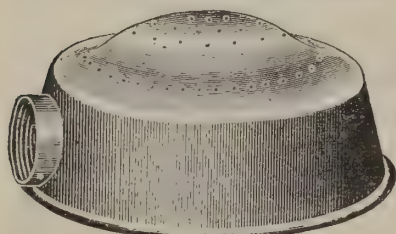
No. 2½.—18inch barrel x 1½in., 17/6

No. 3.—18inch " x 1½in., 20/-

No. 4.—18inch " x 1½in., 22/6

Prices, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.

#### All Brass Garden Spray (American)



Diameter, 5 inches.

Price, 3/- each.

It has just enough holes to give great force to the spray. The surface is so constructed that it throws the spray in all directions, a combination that makes a Perfect Sprinkler, a big misty spray that covers a large area. Saves water and troubles with stopped-up holes.

#### Pine Spray Syringes

This Syringe gives the fine mist-like spray so essential to the successful application of Pine Spray and other washes. And its spraying head carried on a knuckle joint permits of the spray being directed up or down at will, for overhead or under-leaf sprayer. No bends or things to screw in and unscrew, just bend the head up or down as wanted. Then there's another point. Delivery can be changed from a spray to a "rose" immediately by half turning the syringe in the hand. The two outlets are controlled by a ball valve, which is operated by the turning movement, and so brings into use whichever outlet the user requires.

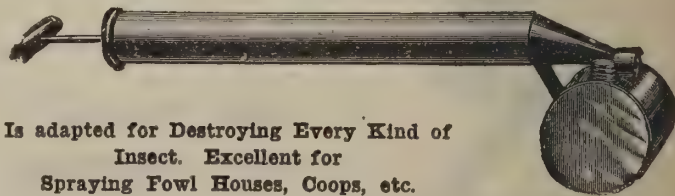
Price, 15/- each.

#### The "Faultless" Sprayer

Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Made in Brass and Tin. Throws a Spray as Fine as Mist.

Price, in Tin, 4s. Price, in Brass, 6s.

Price, in Tin, with Brass Reservoir, 5s. each.



Is adapted for Destroying Every Kind of  
Insect. Excellent for  
Spraying Fowl Houses, Coops, etc.



**"Climax"  
Powder  
Weed  
Killer**

In tins sufficient to make  
25 gallons

Price:  
2/6 per tin



#### SECATEURS

For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.—We keep a very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand.  
Price, from 2s. to 19s. 6d. each.

**"HARBAS" IS THE BEST SPRAYING MATERIAL ON THE MARKET (see Page 104).**



HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

## Lawn Sprinklers, Hose, and Hose Fittings

### Daisy Lawn Sprinklers

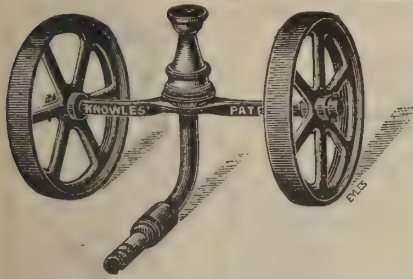
3-inch "Daisy" Spray and Stand, 5s. 6d.; Hose Coupling and Clips, 1s. extra.

This is one of the best Sprinklers that has come under our notice. The 3-inch size is the most suitable for ordinary gardens. The 6-inch is more adapted for bowling greens and extensive lawns. The 4½-inch is similar in construction to the 6-inch; it distributes water 35 feet, and can be worked with an average water pressure. When ordering state whether your water pressure is high, low, or medium, as these Sprinklers are made to suit all pressures.

3-inch, with Stand, 5s. 6d.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 6s. 6d.

4½-inch, 10s. 6d.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 11s. 6d.

6-inch, 15s.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 16s. 6d. When ordering please state size of hose used.



**Knowles  
Patent  
"Aquarius"  
Lawn  
Sprinkler**

The advantages these Sprinklers possess over all others are that they can be readily moved by means of the hose from one part of the lawn to another without stopping the flow of water or getting the feet wet by walking on the wet grass. By attaching a length of cord they can be drawn back to any desired position. The nozzle is of an entirely new construction, which causes the water to cover the grass evenly within a radius of from 24 to 30 feet, according to the pressure obtainable. Made for ½-inch and ¾-inch hose, 10s. 6d. each.

The "AQUARIUS JUNE."—A small size, designed especially for those possessing only small lawns, for which they are admirably adapted.

Made for ½-inch hose only, 5s. 6d.

### The Mystic Lawn Sprinkler

This Sprinkler is the best of its class. Under a fair pressure it will cover a space 40 feet in diameter. It is of simple construction, and cannot possibly get out of order. Made in ¾ inch size only. 4s. 6d. each.

### Garden Hose

**ELECTRIC  
HOSE**

½in., 1s. per ft. ¾in., 1s. 3d. ft. 1in., 1s. 7d. ft.

Best American, non-kinking, obtainable in any lengths from 1ft. to 500ft.



### Hose

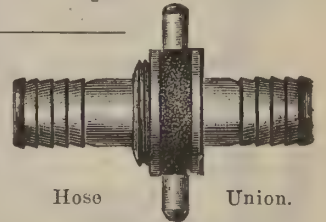
"RED SEAL BRAND" (Colonial Made).

A real good quality 3-ply Hose. Can only be supplied in 30 or 60 feet lengths. ½-inch, at 7d. per foot; ¾-inch, at 9d. per foot.

### Hose Unions

Brass, for ½-inch Hose,  
1s. 6d. each.

Brass, for ¾-inch Hose,  
2s. 6d. each.



Hose Union.

### Royles Tap Unions

For Connecting Hoses to Taps.

To fit ½in. tap, 1/6 each.

To fit ¾in. tap, 2/3 each.

To fit ¾in. tap, and ½in. hose,  
2/- each.



Royle's Tap Union.

### Brass Hose Clips

It is not necessary to remove the nut altogether, but unscrew it sufficiently to allow the clip to pass over end of hose, then insert the connection and tighten with a screw-driver.

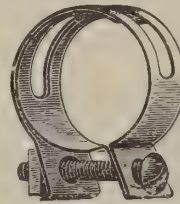
Brass Clips for ½in. Hose . . . 4d. each.

Brass Clips for ¾in. Hose . . . 5d. each.

Brass Clips for 1in. Hose . . . 6d. each.

Ribbed Brass Piping for Connecting  
Hoses.

½in., 4d. each; ¾in., 6d. each.



Brass Hose Clip.

### "The Pivot" Garden Hose Support

(Patent)

Watering the Garden is now a pleasure. The "Pivot" fills a want long felt. No garden should be without this effective mechanical hand. Satisfaction of users is boundless. Price, 15s. 6d.

### "Yan Yean" Garden Hose Support

Watering your garden is a wearying ordeal, especially when you have to continue clutching the hose pipe in your hand. The support in the accompanying illustration is almost human in its possibilities; it may be moved up, down, round or about, in fact, in any direction, like the human wrist. Price, 7s. 6d. each.

Hose Nozzles, with rose of best quality, ½in., 3s. 6d.; ¾in., 5s.



### Improved Perfect Clinching Hose Mender

(Patented.)

A one-piece article of solid steel, electric welded. Every clamp clinches the hose. No flimsy brass tubes. No joint to get loose from rust and leak. No black iron to corrode and rust. They make a perfect mend; strong, durable, smooth, and absolutely watertight.

PRICES— ½-inch, 6d. each  
¾-inch, 7d. each



Yan Yean Support.

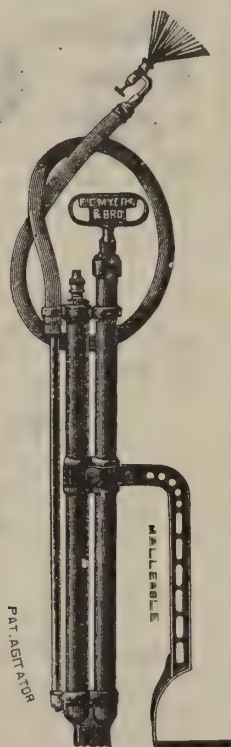
FOR "THE ADELAIDE SPRINKLER" (see Page 114).



## SPRAY PUMPS and ACCESSORIES



Knowles' "Favourite" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump.

**KNOWLES' "VICTORIA" SPRAY PUMP.**—This Pump is made with a wrought iron lever handle. It is fitted with a dasher agitator which thoroughly mixes the spraying compounds. It is supplied with 6 feet of best quality hose, an 18-inch delivery pipe, stop cock, agitator, and patent "Triumph" nozzle. Price, complete, as shown, in 5-gallon drum, £4/10/-; in 10-gallon drum, £4/15/-.

**KNOWLES' "FAVOURITE" SPRAY PUMP** is one of the best and cheapest ever offered, being well built in all parts of its construction. It has a two-inch air chamber, high-class Valves, and is fitted with 6 feet of I.R. delivery hose, which is detachable from the pump at will, being supplied with brass union, and eighteen inch G.I. delivery pipe, tap and Triumph nozzle. It is fixed in a four and a half gallon strong G.L. pail and can be thoroughly recommended to those who have only a limited number of Fruit Trees. Price, £3.

**KNOWLES' "LOTUS" SPRAY PUMP.**—A splendid Pump. It is supplied with 4 feet of hose, a 12-inch galvanised director and spray nozzle, and is fitted to a strong galvanised iron drum holding 4 gallons. Price, £2 10s.

### The "National" Pneumatic Knapsack Sprayer

For spraying fruit trees, roses, root crops, vines, etc. The best Knapsack Sprayer on the market. Made in brass. Capacity, 3½ gallons. It is made of well-rolled and polished copper, and, although of 3½ gallons capacity, only weighs 14lbs. Two spray nozzles and one jet are sent out with each pump, also a fine copper strainer. The nozzle is so constructed that should it become clogged it is cleared instantly by pressing a spring, or the stream can be cut off altogether by turning the stop cock affixed to the delivery pipe. Price, £2 15s.

**MYERS' "LEVER" BUCKET SPRAY PUMP.**—Fitted with lever and patent agitator, and can be used in a bucket or attached to the top of a barrel. It is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle. When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel. Price, £1 5s.

**"PLANTOIDS" THE NEW DISCOVERY FOR POT PLANTS** (see Page 101).

**MYERS' "IMPERIAL" SPRAY PUMP.**—This Pump is fitted with a patent agitator, malleable iron foot rest, and a "Vermorel" spray nozzle, and is constructed of brass. The pumping is done on the down stroke of the piston, which keeps the pump down. When spraying, it discharges a fine jet into the bottom of the bucket, which keeps the solution thoroughly mixed. (See cut.) Price, £1.

**MYERS' "PERFECT BUCKET" SPRAY PUMP.**—By the use of the large air chamber the operator is enabled to charge the pump with liquid and carry it about the tree, and by simply working the plunger he is able to get a continuous spray for several minutes. The pump is built with a wide base, which enables it to stand alone, being a great convenience in using the pump. Has brass valve seats, brass cylinder and ball valves. All work is done on the down stroke of the piston. Price, £1 5s.

**EXTRAS FOR MYERS' SPRAY PUMPS.**—4-foot Extension Rods, at 2s. each. 3-foot Hose Lengths, without Nozzle, at 2s. 6d. each. Galvanised Clips, for fixing hose, price on application. Myers' Graduating Vermorel Nozzle, for above Pumps, at 4s. 6d. each.

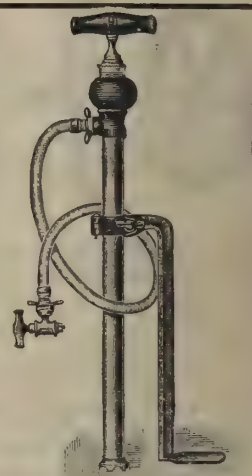
### The "British" Bucket Pump

British Made Throughout.

This is a most useful pump for small gardens, and suitable for using in any old oil tin. The finish is absolutely first class throughout. All fittings are of Cast Brass of best quality and the pump tube is of extra strong gauge. The stand is of malleable iron, fitted with 2 ft. 6in. of good quality rubber tubing. The Bordeaux Nozzle supplied is of superior design and quality, and throws a splendid spray.

Price, 18/6 each.

Too heavy to carry by post.



The British Bucket Pump.

### The "Adelaide" Sprinklers

These will water any shape bed, and are set up with pipes to water circle, half-circle, and quarter-circle, and a long narrow bed. The advantage to many people, who have to do their watering in spare hours, is that you do not require to hold the hose, as you can fix the Sprinkler and move it about when required.

No. 1.—To water circle only. 5/- each.

No. 2.—To water circle, half-circle, quarter-circle, and long narrow beds, 6/6 each.

Fig. 1.—Connection for ½ inch hose.

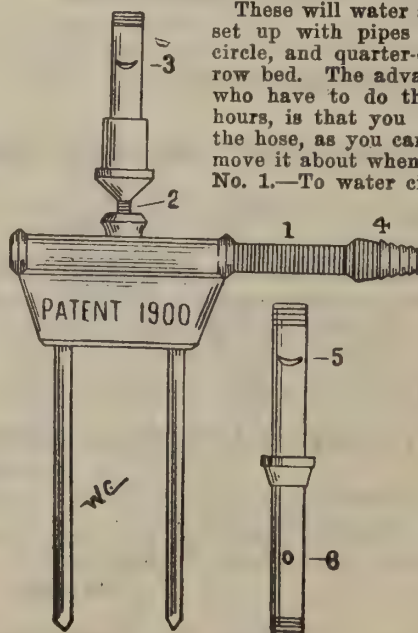
Fig. 2.—To water a circle.

Fig. 3.—to water a half-circle.

Fig. 4.—Connection for ¾ inch hose. By screwing this off, the Sprinkler can be fitted to a ½ inch hose.

Fig. 5.—To water a quarter-circle.

Fig. 6.—To water a long narrow bed.



The "Adelaide" Sprinklers.



## SPRAY PUMPS AND ACCESSORIES—Continued.

### The "Four Oaks" Knapsack Sprayer

Weight, 14 lbs. Capacity, about 3¼ gallons.

#### The only Machine with Force behind the Spray

The container is made entirely of copper, and the pump of brass. Unlike other machines, there are absolutely no parts to get out of order, and consequently the "Four Oaks" Knapsack will last ten times as long as any other. Other machines on the market which claim to be simple, are, in reality, most complicated, and nearly always out of order. There are no Rubber Valves in the "Four Oaks" to perish, and all working parts are outside and easy to get at. A most important feature of this machine is the agitating or mixing of the fluids. With every stroke of the pump, a powerful jet is forced from the bottom of the container, so that all mixtures are evenly distributed.

Complete, with Single "Four Oaks" Patent Spraying Nozzle, also Single Swivel Spraying Nozzle, and short Brass Tube with Stopcock, together with 3 ft. length of India-Rubber Tube.

Price, £3/3/-.

### The "Southern Cross" Orchard Pump

#### BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

The most useful pump yet offered for either spraying or lime washing. This is a most powerful pump which can be fixed to any container in a few seconds by simply screwing two thumb screws. The pump is very powerful, all brass, with air chamber giving continuous spray, and with brass ball valves so that it can be used for any kind of chemicals in any climate. It also possesses a unique feature never previously seen in any other spray pump, viz., a swinging or movable fulcrum, by means of which the operator can move the lever all round the container.

Price (exclusive of any container but complete with 6 feet best quality Armoured Hose, 2 feet Brass Spraying Rod with Tap, 2 feet of Suction Hose, and two Spraying Nozzles—one "Four Oaks" Fine Spraying Nozzle No. 51, which is also convertible into a Straight Jet, and one "Four Oaks" Special Limewashing and Spraying Nozzle with Clearing Pin No. 69, which will take any thick washes without choking.

Price, 80/- each.



Copper Pneumatic Sprayer.

### Copper Pneumatic Sprayer

This is the best Sprayer of its class that has come under our notice, and we can thoroughly recommend it to every Horticulturist and Florist, being especially adapted for spraying Green Fly on Roses, Greenhouses, or Conservatory use, or for spraying cut flowers. It is a beautifully finished article, consisting of a copper reservoir capable of holding four pints of liquid, an improved Spray Jet, a Stop Cock, and Filler Cap, and a nickelled Pneumatic Pump. When the vessel is full, one or two strokes of the pump are sufficient to start the spray, at the same time causing agitation to the liquid, thus preventing the accumulation of sediment. The spray, which is as fine as mist, continues for several minutes, and can be discontinued for any length of time and re-started without further pumping. Price, 35s.

#### LENTON BRITISH MADE

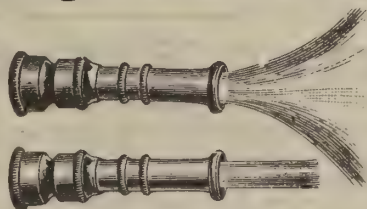
### Bordeaux Spray Nozzle

Use this Nozzle for Whitewashing.

This Nozzle will throw a fine, fan-shaped spray, and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock handle. It will throw a solid stream, or may be shut off altogether, as desired. Price, 5s.

### Controlling Nozzle

This Nozzle can be converted into a single jet, fine or coarse spray, by turning the Nozzle and without turning off the water. Complete with fitting for ½-in. or ¾-in. hose. 4/- each.



### Garner's Pneumatic Sprayer Colonial Make

A good strong Sprayer, made on somewhat similar lines to the Copper Sprayer listed above. Made of brass. Sends out a fine spray. Most suitable for conservatory work, or for spraying cut flowers. Price, 15s. each.

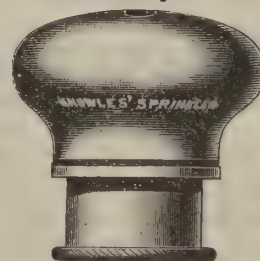
### Auto Spray Nozzle

This Nozzle is highly adapted for spraying lawns, ferneries, etc. It is so simple in its construction that there is no danger of choking, and cannot possibly get out of order.

½ inch, 1/6 each; ¾ inch, 2/- each.

### "Perfect" Lawn Sprinkler Nozzle

Knowles' "Perfect" Lawn Sprinkler Nozzle will give great satisfaction to all who use it. Being made of turned cast brass, it cannot easily be damaged.



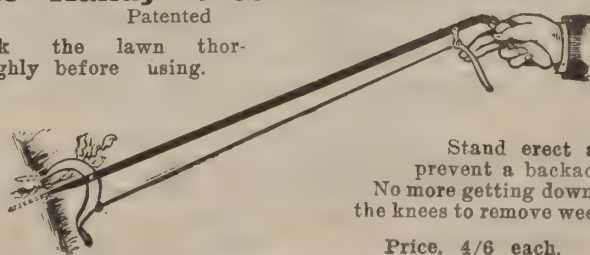
It will thoroughly wet, without being moved, a plot of grass having a diameter of from 30 to 40 feet.

Price, 3/6 each.

### The "Handy" Weed Puller

Patented

Soak the lawn thoroughly before using.



Stand erect and prevent a backache. No more getting down on the knees to remove weeds.

Price, 4/6 each.

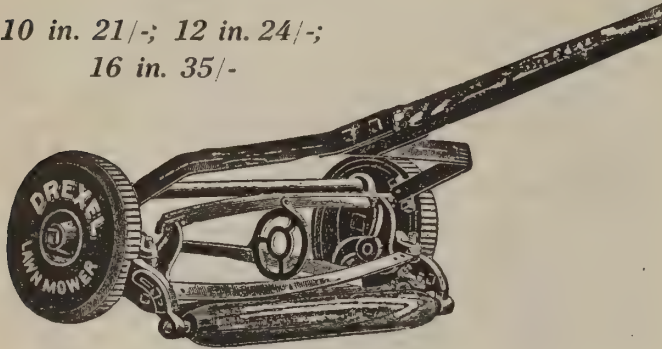
**THE "CORN QUEEN" MAIZE PLANTER, THE BEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET.**



# LAWN MOWERS

## PRICES

10 in. 21/-; 12 in. 24/-;  
16 in. 35/-



The Drexel.

**STEARNS' BALL-BEARING.**—This Lawn Mower cuts up close to any obstruction and does away with the use of shears for trimming the uncut edges, as left by using an ordinary lawn mower. It has a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch steel plate on the left-hand side in place of the usual housing and driving wheel, and a small guiding wheel in front of the plate. It will mow the entire lawn, and will cut or trim the grass close up to fences, walls, or any boundary of the lawn. The roller arms are adjustable to allow of variations in the height of the cut.

Prices, 12in. cut, 45s.; 14in. cut, 50s.

**THE DREXEL.**—This is the best cheap Lawn Mower on the market; it does finer work and is superior to many of the so-called first-class mowers.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three blades,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Cylinder, Single Pinion, geared on both sides.

PRICES—10in. cut, 21s.; 12in. cut, 24s.; 16in. cut, 35s.

## Grass Catchers

For "Philadelphia" Lawn Mowers.

|          |               |            |               |
|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 12in. .. | 8s. each.     | 15in. ..   | 9s. each.     |
| 14in. .. | 8s. 6d. each. | 16in. ..   | 9s. 6d. each. |
|          | 17in. ..      | 10s. each. |               |

## Genuine "Philadelphia" Mowers

In offering these Mowers we need make no comment on the quality; they are acknowledged as the

**STANDARD MOWERS THE WORLD OVER.**

**GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style A** (all steel)—This Mower excels all others, it being the only all steel Mower made in the world. The points of superiority are—much lighter weight, consequently it is the lightest draft Mower made, and, being made entirely of steel, it is by far the most desirable.

With Four Blades, 10in. Wheel,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Cylinder.

Train of Three Gears. Double Ratchet.

PRICES—15in. cut, 80s.; 17in. cut, 85s.

**GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style K.**—For all-round general purposes this is one of the best style Mowers on the market. With its high wheels it runs light, and with five knives it cuts smooth and even, with the principles of construction so evenly balanced that it has the greatest amount of durability.

Five Blades, 10in. Wheel,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Cylinder.

Single Pinion. Geared on both sides.

PRICES—14in. cut, 50s.; 16in. cut, 55s.



"Philadelphia," Style A.

**GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style D.**—One of the most popular of machines manufactured by the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co. Excellent for private gardens.

Three Blades. 7in. Wheel.

PRICES—10in., 32s. 6d.; 12in., 37s. 6d.

**Special Lawn Mower Oil, 1s. per bottle**

# Murchison's World Renowned Scrub Exterminator

This is the only known Specific for effectually eradicating Scrub, Ferns, Thistles, Blackberry, Sorrell, Prickly Pear, Furze, Couch Grass, Briars, Gum Trees, Weeds, and Noxious Vegetable Growth of all kinds.

**SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR KILLING WEEDS ON GARDEN PATHS AND TENNIS COURTS.**

For full Particulars see special Pamphlet, post free on application.

**WING** to the great success attained by our Scrub Exterminator, other firms have been induced to offer inferior mixtures, which they call Scrub Exterminators, but should really be called Land Destroyers, as they not only do their work ineffectually, but render the soil useless for further cropping for several years; but we claim for our mixture that, by the combination of chemicals used, all the poison is quickly eliminated from the soil, leaving its fertility uninjured, and seeds can be sown in the ground upon which it has been applied a few weeks afterwards.

Although there have been several specific for destroying scrub brought out since we started its manufacture, no others have found favour with the public. Indeed, all of them have been more or less imitations of our mixture, but as the mixing of the ingredients and their proportions is a secret known only to the inventor, all the imitations have turned out miserable failures. Arsenic by itself has been used, but in this form remains in the ground and injures its further fertility. Salt also permanently injures the soil, and gas water has also been tried, but it is not only expensive, but poisons the soil for years. It will be found that the Scrub Exterminator can be applied to the ground in large quantities without any of these injurious results.

**Sold in Boxes—5lbs., 2/6; 10lbs., 4/6; 20lbs., 8/6; 50lbs., 20/-; 100 lbs., 40/-**

SOLE MELBOURNE AGENTS FOR

**G. BRUNNING & SONS**

NURSERYMEN

BRIGHTON ROAD, ST. KILDA

**PLANT AND FRUIT TREE CATALOG  
FOR 1915**

READY IN APRIL

POST FREE ON APPLICATION

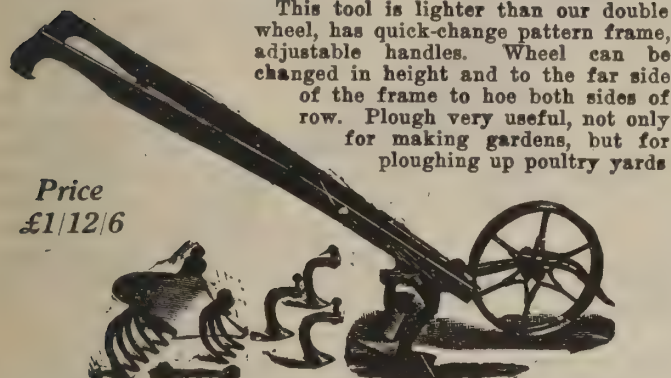
PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION KEPT IN STOCK.



## Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

PLANET JR. CATALOGUE POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

### No. 16—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plough



Price  
£1/12/6

This tool is lighter than our double wheel, has quick-change pattern frame, adjustable handles. Wheel can be changed in height and to the far side of the frame to hoe both sides of row. Plough very useful, not only for making gardens, but for ploughing up poultry yards

- No. 16—Single Wheel Cultivator. Price, £1 12s. 6d.  
No. 17—Same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Leaf Guard. Price, £1 7s. 6d.  
No. 17½—Same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Plough. Price, £1 5s.  
No. 18—Same as No. 16, but fitted with 6in. Hoes only. Price, £1.

### No. 14—Double Wheel Disc Hoe Cultivator and Plough

This tool is recommended for light, peaty soil. The attachments comprise one set of disc hoes, 3 on each side, which can be used 2 on each side if preferred. One pair 3-prong cultivator teeth, which are constructed on new lines, the tooth near the row is narrow and runs shallow, the middle tooth is wide and runs half an inch deeper, while the outside tooth is very much wider and runs half an inch deeper still, so that the work is finer or more delicate near the row, which avoids injury to the plants. One pair of Ploughs, which are the regular Planet Jr. Model. One pair of leaf lifters, with which the work can be done without danger of cutting the leaves and injuring the plants.



Price  
£2 10s.

No. 14.—Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plough.

### No. 38—Single Wheel Disc Hoe Cultivator and Plough

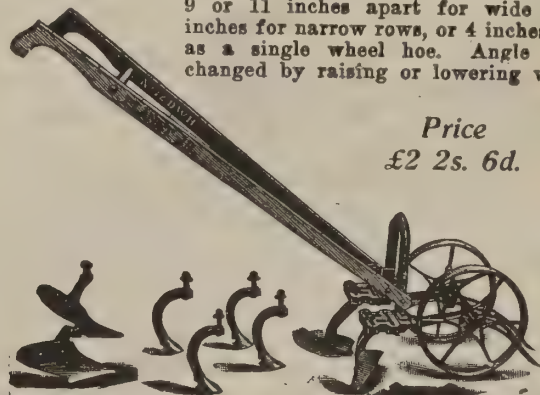
The descriptions of the attachment are given under No. 14, Double wheel Disc Hoe. They comprise 1 set disc hoes, 3 on each side, 1 pair, 3-prong cultivator teeth, 1 plough, 1 leaf lifter.



No. 38—Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough.  
Price, £2 2s.

### No. 12—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plough

This tool has a quick-change pattern frame. Tools changed to any position without removing nuts. Frame can be set at three different heights. Arch will straddle crops 20 inches high. Handles adjustable. Wheels can be set for 9 or 11 inches apart for wide rows, 7 inches for narrow rows, or 4 inches for use as a single wheel hoe. Angle of hoes changed by raising or lowering wheels.



Price  
£2 2s. 6d.

No. 12.—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough.  
No. 13.—Same as No. 12, but with one pair 6-inch Hoes only. Price, £1 5s.

### Fire Fly Garden Plough

Price 12/6

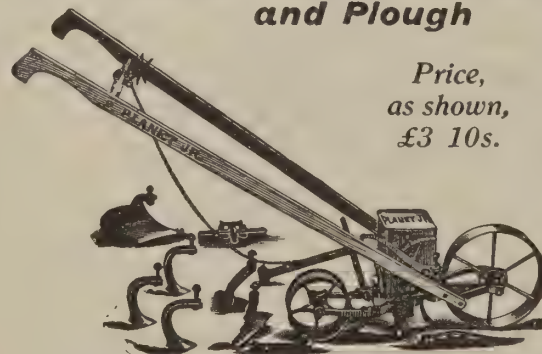


Fire Fly Garden Plough.

Packed Weight, 13lbs.

This tool is very useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 to 3 inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in ploughing up their scratching yards. Price, 12/6.

### No. 4.—Planet Jr. Combined Hill & Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plough



Price,  
as shown,  
£3 10s.

Holds  
2½ quarts.

Price as a  
Hill and Drill  
Seeder only  
£2 10s.

No. 4.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough.

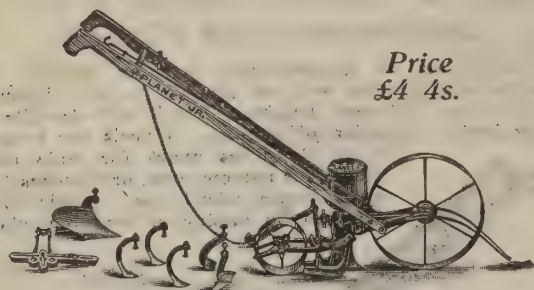
This tool combines in a single implement a hill-dropping seeder, dropping seed 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, a continuous row seeder, a single wheel hoe, a furrower, a wheel cultivator, and garden plough. A most complete tool for all kinds of garden work, accomplishing as much work in one hour as would require half a day the old way.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED AND SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.



**FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Continued.**

**No. 6.—Planet Jr. Combined Hill & Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plough**



Price  
£4 4s.

**No 6.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough.**

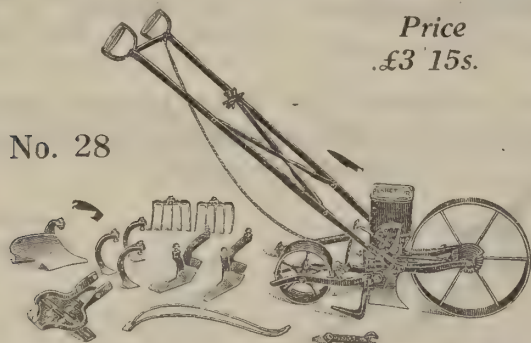
This latest Hill and Drill Seeder is so greatly improved that it is now as perfect as it seems possible to have it. The wheel is 16½ inches high. No seed is lost in either stopping or starting, as a handy cut-off is in reach of the thumb and forefinger. The opening Plough is of new design, leaving the seed in a narrower row than any other plough hitherto made. The covers adjust themselves to all inequalities of the ground.

**No. 28.—Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plough**

This is our latest and best Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.

It is the most accurate seeder in action and the nearest perfect in construction that we have ever offered. Accuracy of construction makes for accuracy in operation, and it saves seed and labor and insures an even stand of plants and a correspondingly satisfactory crop.

The castings for the vital parts of the seeding devices are made of special metal and by the latest improved methods in the art of casting, have enabled us to produce a tool far more accurate in construction and in operation than anything we could offer in previous years. Our new method of delivering the seed from the hopper is much superior to any that we have heretofore used, and the great regularity obtained is most gratifying.



Price  
£3 15s.

**No. 28**

We recommend it, therefore, as our very best seeder. It is light running; is supplied with a narrow opening plow which plants the seed in a narrow, straight line, leaving a minimum amount of hand weeding, for the weeds are usually enough to one side of the other of the straight, narrow row of plants as to be cut out easily with a wheel hoe.

**AS A SEEDER** it drops all garden seeds in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or sows them in drills with accuracy, opening the furrow, covering, rolling down and marking the next row all at once. The seeds drop in full sight of the operator, the rear of the spout being open and white.

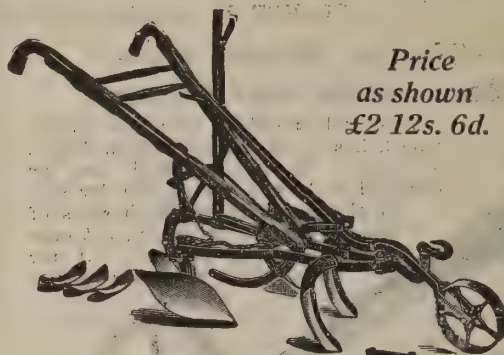
The Index enables the operator to adjust the flow of seed to the finest point by means of its brass thumbscrew, truly a hair's breadth at a time.

The Covers are arranged to be changed quickly in width and depth and are especially designed to avoid clogging and to make regular work. Price, £3 15s.

**PESTEND—FOR KILLING SNAILS AND SLUGS, AND VERMIN IN POULTRY.**

**No. 8.—Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator**

Price  
as shown  
£2 12s. 6d.



This tool, although imitated, has never been equalled for strength in design or workmanship. The patent frame of this tool is made of stiff steel, is extra

long and high; standards are hollow steel, and interchangeable, handles are adjustable to right or left, or up and down. Horse Hoes quickly adjusted to any angle.

Without Runner or Depth Regulator, £2 9s.

Hilling Attachment, extra.

Plow Attachment for No. 8 Horse Hoe, 21s. each.

Sweeps for No. 8 Horse Hoe—8in., 2s. 3d.; 10in., 2s. 6d.;

12in., 2s. 9d.; 15in., 3s.; 18in., 3s. 9d. each.

Hoe Steels for No. 8 Horse Hoe—6in., 3s. 9d.; 10in., 4s. 3d. each. **DISC CULTIVATORS**, for hand machines only. 12s. 6d. pair.

**No. 21.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, and Fertiliser Drill**

This machine meets the pressing demand for a drill to sow seed and fertilisers at the same time. It sows all garden seeds in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in drills, and also fertiliser, placing it above or below the seed as desired. The quantity is regulated by our patent feed rod and index at the top of the handle. The seed hopper holds 2 quarts; the fertiliser hopper 4 quarts. Price, £5.

**DIRECTIONS.**

Holes in seed plate are numbered from 1 to 9; No. 1, for Cabbage and like seed; No. 2, Carrot Seed; No. 3, Onion Seed, 3 lbs. to acre; No. 4, Onion Seed, 4 lbs. to acre; No. 5, Radish Seed; Nos. 6 to 9, Beets, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc

**"Iron King" Seed Drill**



**"Iron King" Seed Drill.**

This drill is light, durable, easily adjusted, dropping and covering seed perfectly. All metal except handles. Hopper has adjustable seed plate, with nine different size holes, varying from 1-16th to 5-8th of an inch. Opening Plough is V shape, which prevents seed from scattering. Wheel has wide tire. Marker can be operated without stooping. Handles adjustable in height. Two seed agitators are sent with each drill. For sowing beets and larger seed use brush agitator, in place of No. 11. Price, £2.

With Interchangeable Hopper for Fertiliser, £2 11s.

**BRUSH AGITATORS** for "Iron King" Seed Drills, 1s. 6d. each.

**Incomparable Cultivator**

This tool has stiff steel frame, fitted with pressed steel standards. Horse Hoes, adjustable to any position desired. Handles can be set to right or left for work among trees.

Price, £2 5s.

With Potato Hiller Attachment, £2 18s.



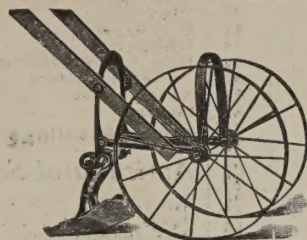
## FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS—Continued.

### Double-Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Hoe & Cultivator

The tools consist of one pair of hoes and two gangs of cultivator teeth, three on each. One gang can be attached to each stirrup, making the tool wide enough for two rows of onions or similar plants.

Price, 25s.

With Disc Attachment, £1-12s. 6d.



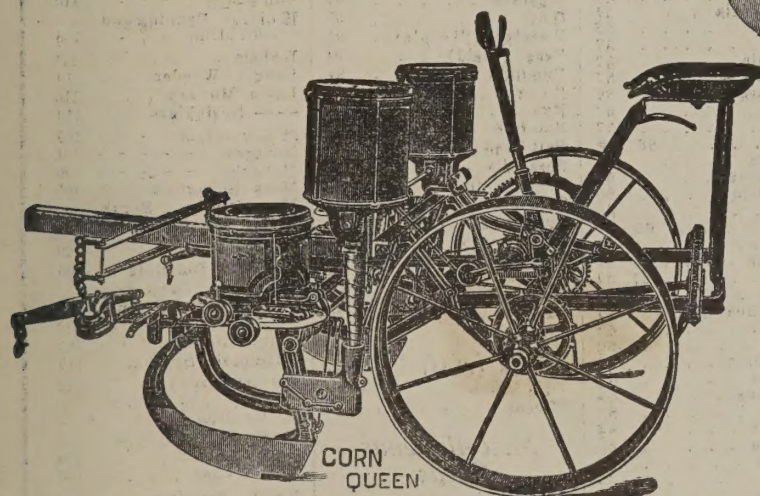
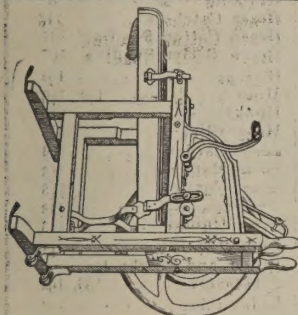
Double Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Cultivator.

### Corn Sheller

The capacity by hand of each machine is, Single Hole, 100 bushels; Double Hole, 200 bushels per day. With power, double hole machines will do 400 bushels. The best steel, iron, and wood are used, and the most skilful mechanics employed in the construction of these machines.

PRICES—Single Hole, £5.

Double Hole, £9 10s.



CORN QUEEN

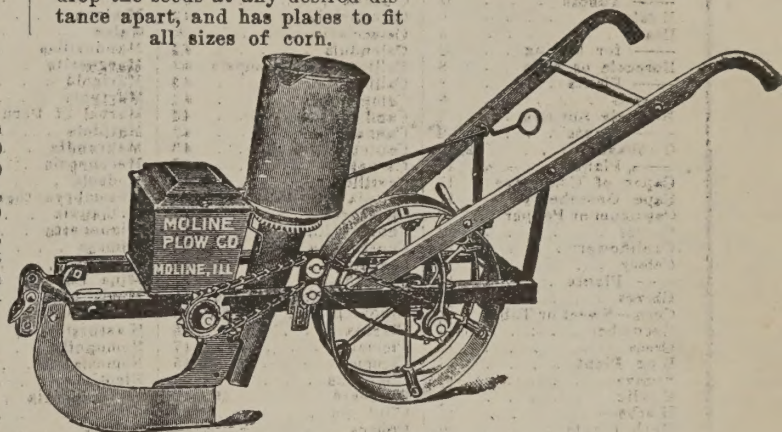
### Single-Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Hoe and Cultivator

This tool is equipped with one pair of hoes and one set of three cultivator teeth which attach to the frame.

Price, 17s. 6d. With Disc Attachment, 25s.

### The Planter's Friend, One-Horse Corn Drill

For planting Maize there is no better cheap machine than the one-horse Drill, as illustrated. It is so constructed that it will drop the seeds at any desired distance apart, and has plates to fit all sizes of corn.



Price, £5 5s.

Fertilisers, 35s. each; Markers, 7s. 6d. each.

The Complete Machine, £7 5s. each.

Write for full particulars.

### Corn Queen Planter

As previously explained, Maize should be grown either in drills or check rows. In the former case, the rows should be one yard apart, and the stalks in the row should be from 6 to 9 inches apart; for the latter sowing the check row wire should be used. The machine illustrated is one of the best obtainable. It will sow any quantity of Maize in drills, and is also fitted with check row attachments, by which corn can be sown in check rows. The row wire is a 3 ft. check, and it is usual to set the machine for 3 ft. rows, thus getting plants 3 ft. apart each way, so that the horse hoes can work up and down and across the field.

Price, £15 10s.

With Fertiliser Attachment, £20 10s.

## Books Worth Having

### "Australian Gardener"

17th Edition. Thoroughly Revised Throughout.

Deals exhaustively on every Horticultural and Agricultural subject or question pertaining to Flower, Vegetable, Farm, and Station life. Acknowledged by the Press as a "work worthy of purchase."

Simple Remedies for all Pests, Diseases, Etc., clearly stated. All Information Essentially Adapted for Australian Conditions.

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Fully Illustrated.

Price, 1s. 6d.; posted, 1s. 9d.

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Write for the New Book—

### Lucerne and Its Cultivation

This neat little book has just been published, and contains full information on the cultivation and harvesting of Lucerne.

Price, 1/1 post free.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED AND SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.



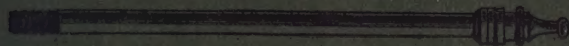
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# "DASPYL" Standard Thread Garden Fittings

"Daspyl" Garden Fittings are made from first quality materials. They are threaded to standard sizes—all fittings of a size being interchangeable. This feature must appeal strongly to all users of garden appliances. It pays to buy "Daspyl Fittings."

## "Daspyl" Brass Hose Director



Extra Strong.  
1/2-inch, 1/3;

With detachable Jet,  
3/4-inch, 1/8.



## "Daspyl" Rose Spray

For Hose Directors.

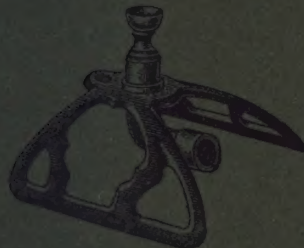
Cast Brass. Extra Strong.  
1/2-inch, 1/3; 3/4-inch, 2/3.



## "Daspyl" Screw Tap Union

For connecting  
Hose to Screw taps.

1/2-inch, 10d.  
3/4-inch, 1/4.



## "Daspyl" New Perfection Sprinkler

With Cast  
Iron Stand.

Used largely in public and private gardens in Victoria and other States. A remarkably effective Sprinkler, without a single working part—nothing to stick or get out of order.

Sprinkler only—1/2-inch, 1/8; 3/4-inch, 2/3. Stand and Elbow, as shown, 1/8.



## "Daspyl" Universal Director

(Registered)

The Universal does away with the necessity of Hose. Placed at various points in the garden, or for use in restricted areas, it gives excellent service. May be set in any direction. Swivels up and down, right or left, round and round. The end is screwed to take Jet, Sprinkler, Rose Spray, etc.

For 1/2-inch Screw Tap, 4/6.

For 3/4-inch Screw Tap, 6/6.

(Taps Extra.)

## "Daspyl" Butterfly Sprinkler

Improved Pattern



Gives splendid results on high or low pressures.

Sprays evenly and effectively over an area of 30ft. in diameter—from base of sprinkler to extreme edge of circle.  
1/2 in., 2s.; 3/4 in., 2s. 6d.

## The Kerotin Spray Pump

For Kerosene  
Tin or Bucket.



Handy for spraying Vines, Fruit & Rose Trees, Washing down buggies, windows, etc. Lime washing Fowl Houses and for many other jobs about the place.

Made from first quality materials. Has Brass Barrel, Brass Valves, and an Iron Foot Stand. Plunger operates through a packed gland. Valves are reliable in action and not likely to clog.

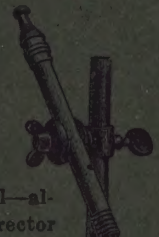
Price with Hose and Spray, as shown, 17/-.

Price with Hose and Graduating Spray, suitable for general spraying or lime washing, 18/-.

Galvanized Extension Pipes, for reaching into trees and shrubs.

4ft., 2/3 extra; 5ft., 2/6 extra; 6ft., 2/9 extra.

## "Daspyl" Universal Director Holder



Truly universal—allows the hose director to be set at any point in the compass. In addition it can be raised or lowered—a handy feature not found in many director holders on the market. Quick and simple to operate. Weight complete 3 1/2 lbs. Height 3ft. overall.

Universal Director Holder only, 2/6.

Universal Director Holder with stand as shown (but without Director) 5s.

## Famous "Globe" Sprinkler and Stand



Globe-Sprinkler

Bushing Piece

Stand

The "Globe" has no working parts. It is heavily made of brass, and is nickel plated. It is popular because it spreads an even spray right from centre of Sprinkler, and covers a large area.

Made in three styles—"A," Fine Spray; "B," Medium; and "C," Coarse.

Price (any style) with Stand, 5/-.

Price, Sprinkler only, 2/6.

Price, Stand only, 2/6.

Bushing Pieces extra.



1915

*Brunning's*

Seed  
Manual



F.H. BRUNNING  
PTY. LTD.

64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne.

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